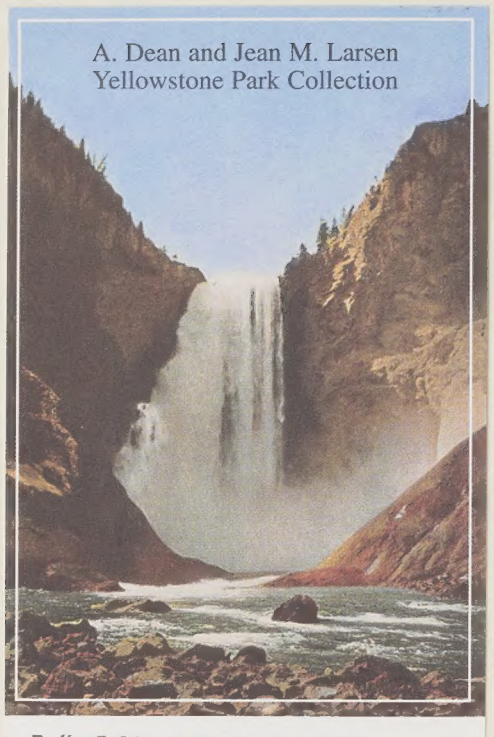
MINNEAPOLIS

ILLUSTRATED

1889



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MINNEAPOLIS

ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MINNEAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE

BLAKELY PRINTING COMPANY,

CHICAGO.

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE: 661 BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 184 AND 186 MONROE STREET.

"MINNEAPOLIS ILLUSTRATED."

THE elegant book hereby presented, needs little introduction. Its object is manifest, to wit, the embodiment in concise form of some account of the rise and progress of a city whose growth in population, trade, manufactures and general business concerns is almost without parallel, and whose strides in educational and religious accomplishments, landscape embellishment, and architectural and general art development, have kept even pace with its wonderful material advancement. Brief reviews are appended of the marvelous march of the city's varied business industries, and the whole is accompanied by accurate and elegant illustrations of some of the striking features of the city's architecture, as exemplified in several of its churches, university buildings, schools, fine business blocks, and sumptuous private residences. The familiar features of some of our old, enterprising and prominent citizens will also be recognized in its pages. Many others are equally deserving of a place in our limited gallery, but further space could not be afforded.

It is proper to say that the principle upon which this book has been published is quite contrary to that ordinarily prevailing. Not an illustration, a plate, a notice, an advertisement or a portrait, has been paid for. Dependence is wholly placed upon the sale of the work to compensate for its cost, and its success must rest upon a generous appreciation of its merits. These we trust are apparent, since no expense has been spared to make the work one of the finest specimens of the typographic art.

With this brief introduction, the "CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS," with its illustrations and statistics, is submitted to the favor of a city whose generosity and enterprise are not less remarkable than its progress and prosperity.

Respectfully,

Wm D. Hall
Secy Board of Trade

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1887
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BOARD · OF · TRADE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF MINNEAPOLIS was organized October 28, 1868, at a meeting of which Hon. D. Morrison was Chairman, and James Murison Secretary. Richard Price, Paris Gibson, C. M. Loring, E. H. Davis and J. H. Thompson were the first committee to secure members. The organization was completed November 14, by the election of C. E. Flandreau, President; Paris Gibson, 1st Vice-President; S. C. Gale, 2d Vice-President; Thomas Hale Williams, Secretary; J. K. Sidle, Treasurer; and a board of twenty-six Directors. The total membership was thirty-eight. The work of the Board did not begin until December 8, when Committees were appointed. The object has been to promote, by all proper means, the prosperity of Minneapolis, and great good has truly been accomplished.

The Board was incorporated at the first annual meeting, January 5, 1869, and the name of the Board was changed to "The Board of Trade of the Cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony," and so continued until the consolidation of the two cities. Judge C. E. Flandreau was re-elected President, Paris Gibson, 1st Vice-President; John S. Pillsbury, 2d Vice-President; J. K. Sidle, Treasurer. The same officers were re-elected in 1870. Gen. W. D. Washburn was President for the years 1871, '72 and '73; S. C. Gale, during 1874 and '75, C. M. Loring, 1876; Gen. Washburn, 1877 and '78; Richard Chute, 1879 and '80; John S. Pillsbury, 1881 and '82; F. W. Brooks, 1883; J. E. Phelps, 1884 and '85, Judge Isaac Atwater, 1886 and '87; J. T. Wyman, 1888 and '89. Other officers besides President Wyman, are: J. B. Bassett, 1st Vice-President; B. F. Nelson, 2d Vice-President; Wm. D. Hall, Secretary; L. Gorton, Treasurer.

Much of the phenomenal growth of Minneapolis is due to the efforts of the Board of Trade, and never in its history has the Board been in such a flourishing condition, and doing as much work to bring manufacturing enterprises to Minneapolis as at present. The Board has 250 members, and a board of fifty directors who are among the most substantial and influential business men of the city, and who meet regularly every Monday morning to debate upon such matters as are brought before them, relating to the welfare of the city.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT, - - - - - - - - - J. T. WYMAN.

1st VICE-PRESIDENT, - - - - - - J. B. BASSETT | SECRETARY, - - - - - - W. D. HALL

2d VICE-PRESIDENT, - - - - - - B. F. NELSON | TREASURER, - - - - - - - LEANDER GORTON

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC ATWATER	J. T. ELWELL	D. MORRISON	JOHN C. RENO
H. C. AKELEY	EZRA FARNSWORTH	H. G. O. MORRISON	H. P. ROBINSON
A. M. ALLEN	DANIEL FISH	O. C. MERRIMAN	C. H. SPENCER
J. B. BASSETT	D. M. GILMORE	P. D. McMILLAN	W. E. STEELE
A. B. BARTON	LEANDER GORTON	CLAY MacCAULEY	L. SWIFT, JR.
A. J. BOARDMAN	J. N. HARRIS	B. F. NELSON	C. C. TAYLOR
A. J. BLETHEN	WM. D. HALL	J. N. NIND	H. A. TOWNE
J. M. BARTLETT	R. J. ANDERSON	F. C. NICKELS	W. D. WASHBURN
L. W. CAMPBELL	ANTHONY KELLY	C. A. NIMOCKS	T. B. WALKER
C. H. CHADBOURN	R. B. LANGDON	J. S. PILLSBURY	J. T. WYMAN
S. G. COOK	F. B. LONG	E. J. PHELPS	NELSON WILLIAMS
O. J. EVANS	C. P. LOVELL	C. M. PALMER	J. E. WILSON

GEO. P. WILSON, E. C. WHITNEY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PRESIDENT, - - - - - - C. M. LORING.

1st VICE PRESIDENT, - - - - - F. L. GREENLEAF | SECRETARY, - - - - - - - C. C. STURTEVANT

2d " " - - - - - F. C. PILLSBURY | TREASURER, - - - - - - WM. POWELL

DIRECTORS—ONE YEAR:

ANTHONY KELLY F. W. COMMONS J. E. STEVENS J. H. MARTIN C. M. HARRINGTON

DIRECTORS—TWO YEARS:

E. ZEIDLER C. W. MOORE F. R. PETTIT WM. GRIFFITHS A. J. SAWYER

CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1889.

MAYOR, - - - - E. C. BABB.

CITY COUNCIL:

PRESIDENT, - E. M. JOHNSON. VICE-PRESIDENT - J. C. STERLING. CLERK, - CHAS. F. HANEY.

ALDERMEN:

FIRST WARD.	SECOND WARD.	THIRD WARD.	FOURTH WARD.
FREDERICK BRUESHARBER, JR.	E. M. JOHNSON,	GEO. A. DURNAM,	EMERSON COLE,
JOSEPH INGENHUTT,	F. C. BARROWS,	CHAS. P. EMSTED,	S. B. LOYE,
J. T MCGOWAN.	V. M. SMITH.	JOHN A. GILMAN.	E. G. POTTER.
FIFTH WARD.	**SIXTH WARD.**	**SEVENTH WARD.**	**EIGHTH WARD.**
THOMAS DOWNS,	CHRISTOPHER ELLINGSEN,	OLE P. FLATEN,	MELVIN GRIMES,
DR. H. W. BRAZIE,	SAMUEL HUNTER,	J. M. MELOY,	J. C. STERLING,
CHAS. P. LOVELL.	JOHN A. SWANSON,	JOHN H. PARRY	D. G. THOMPSON.
NINTH WARD.	**TENTH WARD.**	**ELEVENTH WARD**	**TWELFTH WARD.**
JAMES H. BRADISH,	W. J. BURSELL,	JAY W. PHILLIPS,	JOHN E. VANDEWAKER,
ERIK RHODE,	BENJ. H. BILLINGS,	JOHN A. BLICHFELDT,	WM. B. WOODWARD,
HERMAN VOGT.	VINCENT REEVES.	OTTAWA FULTZ.	ABRAM S. ADAMS.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

D. D. FARNSWORTH, J. S. GRAY, GEO. H. WARREN.

CITY OFFICERS:

ELECTIVE.

MAYOR, - E. C. BABB. TREASURER, - E. H. MOULTON. COMPTROLLER, - JOHN F. CALDERWOOD

Appointed by the Council:—CHAS. F. HANEY, Clerk; ANDREW RINKER, Engineer; ROBT. D. RUSSELL, Attorney;. J. C. PLUMMER, Assessor; DR. C. A. CHASE, Physician; DR. S. S. KILVINGTON, Health Officer; A. G. MOSHER, Sealer of Weights and Measures; CAPT. C. L. SNYDER, Superintendent of the Poor; JOHN WEST, Superintendent of Workhouse; G. W. ORFF, Inspector of Buildings; D. T. DAVIES, Inspector of Meats and Provisions.

CITY BOARDS:

Education:—A. C. AUSTIN, President; REV. M. FALK GJERTSEN, Secretary; W. S. PEARSON, Clerk; W. S. PARDEE, Superintendent of Buildings; JOHN E. BRADLEY, Superintendent of Schools. The Board Members are: A. C. AUSTIN, A. T. ANKENY, W. D. HALE, REV. M. FALK GJERTSEN, PROF. J. G. MOORE, B. F. NELSON, ROBERT PRATT.

Park Commission:—HON. C. M. LORING, President; A. C. HAUGAN, Vice-President; WALLACE G. NYE, Secretary; C. J. ROCKWOOD, Attorney; H. W. S. CLEVELAND, Landscape Gardener; W. M. BERRY, Superintendent of Parks. Commissioners: ALBERT E. ALLEN, A. J. BOARDMAN, EMERSON COLE, ZEPHERIEN DEMEULES, THOMAS DOWNS, PROF. W. W. FOLWELL, A. C. HAUGAN, JOSEPH INGENHUTT, C. M. LORING, S. A. MARCH, A. H. MITCHELL, J. E. NORTHRUP, J. C. OSWALD, J. ARTHUR RIDGEWAY, MAYOR E. C. BABB, ex-officio.

Police Commission:—MICHAEL HOY, GEO. L. BAKER, JOHN BAXTER, W. R. GUILE, and MAYOR E. C. BABB. President, MAYOR BABB; Vice-President, MICHAEL HOY; Clerk, MAJ. H. A. NORTON.

Library:—CYRUS NORTHROP, E. M. JOHNSON, T. B. WALKER, J. B. ATWATER, PROF. S. OFTEDAL, A. C. AUSTIN, THOMAS LOWRY, MAYOR BABB, ex-officio. President, T. B. WALKER; Secretary, E. M. JOHNSON.

Health:—DR. S. S. KILVINGTON, president; DR. C. H. HUNTER, GEO. W. COOLEY.

CITY DEPARTMENTS:

Police:—W. M. BRACKETT, Superintendent; Captains, R. R. HARVEY, W. W. BOSWORTH, LOUIS NESS, MARTIN BUERFENING; Lieutenants, THOMAS NELSON, J. S. J. BEAN; SWAN WALTON, and DANIEL A. DAY; Sergeants, J. H. LEONARD, THOS. COSKRAN, PATRICK KENNEDY, WILLIAM DUNN, HENRY KRUMWEIDE, JOHN NORMAN, JOHN KENNEDY; of Mounted Police, F. E. COFFIN.

Engineering:—ANDREW RINKER, City Engineer; W. D. VAN DUZEE, Sewer Engineer; C. O. HUNTRESS, Assistant City Engineer; F. W. CAPPELER, Bridge Engineer; I. E. HOWE, Street Engineer; R. L. COX, Chief Clerk.

Waterworks:—J. H. MCCONNELL, Supervisor; F. T. MOODY, Registrar.

Municipal Court:—GEO. D. EMERY, Judge; STEPHEN MAHONEY, Special Judge; R. A. DALY, Clerk; J. M. REES, A. Q. ROGERS, Deputies; WASHINGTON PIERCE, Sergeant.

Fire:—F. L STETSON, Chief of Department; AUGUSTUS RUNGE, First Assistant; P. J. KINNEY, Second Assistant; FRANK SNYDER, Secretary.

Justices:—ACE P. ABLE, South Minneapolis; GEO. S. GRIMES, North Minneapolis; E. M. Van CLEVE, East Side.

MAYORS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE CITY OF ITS AGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

An Exhaustive Review of the Mercantile and Other Interests of the Metropolis.

FOUR great factors—perhaps four of the greatest on earth—energy, enterprise, money and brains—have combined in the case of Minneapolis, and the result is a city of transcendant push and beauty, which is not equalled, let alone surpassed by any city of its size in the country. Go where you will the United States over, and the name is a familiar household word, and yet it is but half a century since Franklin Steele owned the only house on the East Side, and only forty years since the first sale of government lands was made, but with what recollections of hurry, success, despair, disappointment, and all the other string of human passions that forty or more years is filled. Daily the visitor can meet in his rambles men scarcely middle-aged who can remember sliding down hill on Nicollet avenue, and others who can recall without difficulty a field of growing corn right where the famous Nicollet House now stands. Still others there are who say in that reflective "it might have been" tone, which people use in speaking of opportunities lost never to return, "If I had only taken advantage of the opportunity and had faith in the future of the city, I might have been worth millions, but I didn't," and then there is a sigh, a smothered ejaculation which might be a profane word or a prayer, a retrospective glance into the past and a final, "Oh, well, the opportunities are not all gone yet; it will come my way some day," and then the citizen dismisses his despondency, and, like Macawber, perhaps begins to "figure on the cost of adding bay windows to his house in case anything turns up;" in the latter case, if he should strike the real estate market all right. But it is this very feeling of confidence in the future that makes Minneapolis what it is, the metropolis of the Golden Northwest.

As heretofore stated, Franklin Steele in 1836 owned the only house on the East Side, then called St. Anthony. It stood near the present suspension bridge, and, together with the Colonel's mill, constituted all there was of that enterprising village. Those were the days when a stage line ran to Pembina, when Prairie du Chien was "far out on the frontier," and was the only place whence provisions could be obtained, bacon, flour, etc., having to be hauled thence by wagon.

For many years St. Anthony was considered as "the place," it being confidently predicted that the little village of Minneapolis, across the river, would wither in the sun of her older sister's prosperity, and droop and die like a newly plucked flower. So pronounced was this feeling that a dozen or so years ago, a prominent actor visiting the city, who desired to invest a few dollars in city property, was told "Oh, Minneapolis will never amount to anything. You invest your money in St. Anthony and it will return to you a hundred fold." But a change came over the spirit of investors' and speculators' dreams. The little town over the river began to grow. The people living within its gates threw off their lethargy, the wonderful water power of St. Anthony Falls began to be utilized, railroads turned their attention to the granary of America, and, seeing that it was destined to be the future metropolis, Eastern capitalists began to turn a golden stream in the direction of the new city, and the fate of St. Anthony, except as part of Minneapolis, was sealed. The subsequent rise of Minneapolis is almost an old story. Year by year Eastern people, becoming tired of the humdrum life of their native States, turned their attention to the Twin Cities in general, and the Gem City of the Falls in particular. They became infatuated, then enthusiastic, then they invested and became genuine Western "boomers." Then they urged their friends to come. These, too, in time became "talkers," sent for their friends, and so from a puling infant, whose death was expected almost yearly, Minneapolis has grown into a great giant, who copes in the markets of the world with the mercantile behemoths, New York and Chicago, and in nine cases out of ten wrests away the prize for which they have been straining and struggling. But it is not alone in this method of assisting herself that Minneapolis shines. Alive to the importance of keeping herself before the world, her citizens assist every new enterprise. When an Exposition was talked of, every one, gentle and simple, rich and poor, gave of their portion whatever it might be, satisfied if it added to the glory and grandeur of their loved city. When at the same time it was proposed to illuminate Nicollet avenue, a public spirited citizen, Mr. Wm. M. Reagan, of the famous firm of Nicollet avenue caterers, went out among his friends "on the Broadway of the West," and raised $12,000 within a week. In the same way when a new railroad was proposed which would give Minneapolis direct connection with the sea at Boston and Montreal, by way of Sault Ste. Marie, those who were in a position to back such a request said, "Let's have it," and the result is the famous "Soo" line, which connects at the Soo with the Canadian Pacific over a great international bridge, and thus brings Minneapolis over 200 miles nearer the sea than by way of Chicago, and, at the same time, through a line nearly 300 miles long, taps the wheat fields of the West, and brings the farmers of that section that much nearer to the markets.

"What's the matter with Minneapolis?" Oh, she's all right. Yes, indeed she is all right, for while her citizens have with quick-eye and ready thought seized every opportunity of adding to their golden store, they have not in the least degree neglected to provide every inducement to people to become residents, in the way of fine churches, elegant homes and the finest school system to be found in the country.

In regard to the former Minneapolis is as well entitled to the name of the City of Churches as Brooklyn, for she has now within her limits at least 146 religious edifices, comprising all denominations, many of them, if not all, costly temples of God, presided over by some of the most brilliant divines to be found in this country. In fact, of late years, it has become the fashion for the East to "call" Minneapolis pastors to preside over their pulpits, instead of, as in times long since past, Minneapolis being dependent upon Eastern colleges for men to point the way to a higher state life. To-day these churches own property valued in round numbers at $3,500,000. Of these the most noted are Westminister Presbyterian, corner of Seventh and Nicollet avenue; Plymouth Congregationalist, Eighth and Nicollet; St. Mark's Episcopalian, Sixth street between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues; Hennepin Avenue M. E., Hennepin avenue and Tenth street; First Baptist, corner Harmon Place and Tenth street; Church of the Redeamer, (Universalist), Second avenue south and Eighth street; Church of the Immaculate Conception, Third avenue north and Third street; Gethsemane, Fourth avenue south and Ninth street, Centenary Methodist, Seventh and First avenue south.

But it is not alone in religious resources that Minneapolis stands unrivalled, for the twin advantages of educational facilities are unsurpassed, there being now in the neighborhood of forty public schools, with 20,000 pupils enrolled, besides the magnificent State University and numerous private male and female seminaries. The University, with the year just opened, has added two new important departments, which places it in the front rank with other scholastic institutions of a similar nature. In fact, it has now become a university in truth, as well as in name, and reckons among its attendants residents of almost every State in the Union. Besides these splendid institutions of learning there are numerous business colleges whose graduates fill high positions, not only in this city, but in numerous others. Among the most prominent is the Curtiss College, located in the Hale block, on Nicollet

Ye Olden Time in the Great Northwest.

avenue, which was instituted many years ago by Mr. C. C. Curtiss, an educator of thirty years standing. So well thought of is this gentleman that the Board of Trade appointed a special committee to examine the workings of his institution, with the result that they gave him a very handsome endorsement. This is a fine institution, and many of its young men are to be found in the front business ranks of every city in America.

But the best way to see Minneapolis is to take a drive through the beautiful streets and avenues, the width of which is ample evidence of the liberality of the men who laid out the future city. On arriving at the city from the East, over, say, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Burlington & Northern, Wisconsin Central or Kansas City line, the first great object of interest encountered is the magnificent stone arch bridge. No finer structure is to be found in America. It is the property of the Manitoba Railroad, and took two years to build, the cost reaching up in the millions. It is 2,900 feet in length, contains twenty arches, and has the distinction of being the only stone arch bridge built on a curve in this country. From this coign of vantage a splendid view can be obtained of the beautiful Falls of St. Anthony, which has given the city the distinction as a manufacturing center it enjoys. A century or more ago, the Falls were fully half a mile further up the river, but, strangely enough, they have gradually worked their way down to their present location, art and nature having materially assisted in the consummation of that phenomenon. The river at this point has a fall of 70 feet at low water, and a horse power of 35,000, though when the river is, in the vernacular, "booming," it runs as high as 130,000. On crossing the river the visitor runs directly into the superb Union depot, wherein, with three exceptions, center the great lines of railroad, and it is a sight worth seeing when the trains of the various roads begin to disgorge their human freight. The lines are the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Burlington & Northern, Wisconsin Central, Kansas City route, St. Paul & Duluth, Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba. Besides these there are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and the great Soo line, all of which have separate depots, and it is a noteworthy fact, exempliying the truth of Minneapolis' claim to being a great railroad center, that Chicago can be reached by six of these routes, San Francisco over an equal number and Boston, New York or Montreal can be journeyed to direct over the great Soo line. Leaving the Union depot with its constant bustle of arriving and departing trains, the visitor steps into Bridge Square, and, as he does so, the old suspension bridge, connecting the East and West Sides, comes into view. The bridge has stood since the memory of the average resident runneth not to the contrary, forming for a long time the only means of communication between the two sides, but in later years other bridges have been built, notably the Tenth avenue bridge and the steel arch structure which adjoins the suspension bridge, and is but partially completed. As he journeys up the street he comes face to face with the tallest electric light mast in the world, which carries lights equal to 60,000 candle power, and at night casts a shadow ten blocks away. This point is the intersection of Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, and the large stone building which stands in the triangle is the City Hall, and also the home of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Telephone Exchange. A view of this is presented.

It is likewise police headquarters, for, in addition to everything else, Minneapolis has an excellent police force, of which Winn M. Brackett is the valued chief, now under the direct control of a police commission, and is singularly free from crime. Of course, envious cities will pooh! pooh! this statement, but when the character of the population is taken into account, every kind of nationality being represented and every vocation followed, it is more than remarkable that so few crimes are committed. Passing up Nicollet, many handsome blocks are seen. Among these are S. E. Olson's great dry goods house, Major Heffelfinger's fine shoe emporium, S. C. Gale's famous real estate mart, Goodfellow's mercantile establishment, the Bank of Minneapolis, the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, Hale & Thomas' superb store, F. R. Yerxa's big grocery, Eustis Bros. and Henry Legg's jewelty palaces, Regan's elegant lunch rooms, the Mackay-Legg and Eastman blocks, the mammoth Syndicate block, containing one of the most prominent piano warehouses in the country, that of W. J. Dyer & Bro., who do a business of nearly $1,000,000 a year, the Minneapolis dry goods house, the Syndicate Clothing Company's premises, and a host of others, including the Grand Opera House, which, under the management of Mr. J. Frank Conklin, has achieved enviable notoriety as one of the prettiest homes of the drama in the country. The entrance to the Grand is on Sixth, and there also is to be found the monster New England Furniture Company, one of the finest and best conducted houses of its kind in the West. Across from the Grand, though right on the corner of Nicollet, is the Glass block, a superfine structure which owes its existence to the liberal business methods pursued by its owner, Mr. Wm. Donaldson, a worthy son of "Auld Scotia," who takes rank with the best business men of Minneapolis. From that on up Nicollet, with the exception of the Narragansett block, the buildings are less pretentious, and gradually give way to residences. Now coming north on Sixth, for instance, and going one block, the visitor would find himself or herself on Hennepin avenue and face to face with the *ne plus ultra* of hotels, the West. This superb pile, costing $1,500,000, is owned and operated by Col. John T. West, and is considered the finest hotel in the West. Near by is the Masonic Temple, the corner stone of which was laid on September 4, and which, when completed, will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, while further down the street is the Boston block and Temple Court, the two best arranged office buildings in the Northwest, if not in the entire West, while further down is the market, the gathering place of the housekeepers. Coming west on Hennepin, the large ten-story structure near the West Hotel is the Lumber Exchange, which contains the offices of the largest mill men in the country. Across the street is the Kasota block, a building very similar in appearance to the Lumber Exchange, though considerably smaller. It is, however, having a large addition made to it, and will prove a handsome building when completed. Above the West, on the same side of the street, is the Hennepin Avenue Theater, at present in litigation, and consequently unfinished, but it will, when completed, be a gem. Further west is the new Holmes Hotel, and on the corner of Tenth and Hennepin is a building which is characteristic of Minneapolis' liberality and enterprise. It is the new Public Library, and the Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts will also find shelter under its roof. Now, if the visitor will once more, like a good Mahommedan when he says his prayer, turn his face to the East, and trace his footsteps down Hennepin, he will come in due course to Washington avenue, the main artery between North and South Minneapolis. Here, going either way, he will find many fine buildings and stores. South from Nicollet, he will reach, in succession, Altman & Co.'s mammoth clothing emporium, Harrison the Tailor's unique establishment, the Big Boston, which towers skyward, all of its six floors being laden with clothing and gents' furnishing goods, and the National Hotel. While on the east side of the street he will run across the offices of the "Soo" road, the St. James Hotel, the Link-Belt Machinery Company's offices, and last, but by no means least, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway's fine depot. Returning north from Nicollet, he will find the old reliable Nicollet House, which, under the management of Mr. Rockfield, has attained an enviable notoriety as a place at which to tarry; the Plymouth Clothing House; the People's Theater, a cozy place of amusement, which, at popular prices, presents the best plays extant; J. C. Oswald's wholesale liquor establishment; Anthony Kelly's wholesale grocery house, and a host of other places.

Now, it must not be thought for a moment that all the business enterprise and all the fine blocks are down town. Over on North Washington there are many fine buildings, prominent among them being the Washington Avenue Rink, which, when Patti sang in it in the winter of 1886, seated 11,000 people. It is now, however, devoted to the latest Boston "fad," the toboggan chute, and the exhibition of the "manly art." Down south on Washington, the sightseer reaches Cedar avenue, on which are also to be found many fine blocks.

Having said so much about the business portion of Minneapolis, the reader will doubtless pause to inquire whether the inhabitants all live in hotels and boarding houses. By no means, my friend. Bend over your shell-like ear and let me whisper into it that the Queen City of the Falls contains residences which, for picturesqueness and general worth, are equaled by few cities, and, with the exception of the largest, excelled by none. While we have no Astors, Goulds and Vanderbilts, we have, nevertheless, a great many citizens who resemble the famous Irish character, "Muldoon," in that they are "solid men." Take, for instance, the home of the Hon. W. D. Washburn, known as "Fair Oaks," corner Twenty-second and Stevens avenue. Standing in its own superb and extensive grounds, it is a home fit to house a king, yet there is nothing ostentatious about it. It simply demstrates what "Mr. Barnes of NewYork," in Archie Gunther's famous novel, calls "the power of American gold." Seen in the early springtime, when nature in these "Northwestern wilds" is at her best, the building with its close clipped grounds, its pretty artificial lake and stream and rustic bridge looks like a beautiful painting. It is to be seen at once that it is the home of a cultured family, with wealth enough to take care of their beautiful place and display it to the utmost advantage. A stranger is always told, "Oh, you must see Mr. Washburn's place, 'Fair Oaks,' before you leave town." Near by, at 2023 Stevens avenue, is another gem of a place, Col. G. H. Johnston's. While coming east on Hennepin, at Mt. Curve avenue, the most striking residence in that section of beautiful homes is owned by the Hon. Thomas Lowry, the great street railway magnate, whose possessions include street car lines in Minneapolis, St. Paul, La Crosse, Duluth and West Superior, unless Dame Rumor belies him. Over on Hawthorn avenue and Thirteenth is the handsome home of Hon. Eugene Wilson, late candidate on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Minnesota, while over on Linden and Thirteenth is the superb residence of Mrs. McNair, whose husband acquired a handsome fortune as a lawyer, and was called away before he could enjoy it. At No. 927 Second avenue south is the elegant home of the Hon. C. A. Pillsbury,

NICOLLET AVENUE ILLUMINATED DURING THE EXPOSITION.

while at 525 Fifth street south is the residence of the father of the park system of Minneapolis, Hon. C. M. Loring, a beautiful place, which reflects the genius for adornment possessed by its enterprising owner. Over on First avenue south, at the corner of Tenth, is the residence of the owner of one of the largest grocery houses in the city, Mr. George R. Newell. It is a home characteristic of the elegant couple who reside therein, and many and varied have been the handsome entertainments given within its hospitable walls. On the corner of Third avenue south and Tenth street is the beautiful home of Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor, which is marked by many evidences of culture and refinement, while No. 625 South Fifth has all the marks of Mr. G. A. Brackett, the gentleman who has made the "silent cities of the dead" in Minneapolis abiding places of beauty. At the corner of Twenty-fourth and Third avenue south are the beautiful house and grounds of Hon. D. Morrisson, one of the oldest residents in the city, and one of the best known. But, in a city filled with beautiful residences, as is Minneapolis, it seems almost impossible to particularize, for space would hardly permit. It is difficult to drive in any direction without passing from one to a dozen or more fine houses, and so we must, perforce, leave a task at once pleasant and embarrassing, and proceed to review the many beautiful breathing places which the genius of one man, Hon. C. M. Loring, already referred to, has given to the city, of which all Minneapolitans are so justly proud. The most prominent of these is Central Park, containing fifty acres of beautiful green sward and a superb lake, which in early days was nothing but a marsh filled with refuse, and was dredged out and thus made into a delightful resort. Riverside Park, another noted place for those who love the beautiful in nature, in olden Minneapolis days was a Sunday picnic ground of the worst description, while the East Side Park was a sandy waste. The Third Ward Park and "Nigger Hill," before the Hon. C. M. Loring and his Park Commission took hold of them, were either waste places or picnic grounds of the "tough" variety, but, thanks to the genius for adornment possessed by these indefatigable commissioners, they have been converted into lovely health-giving play grounds for grown people, and, as such, are the joy and pride of the residents of the Flour City, and a source of enchantment to the stranger within her gates. But, while the parks of Minneapolis cause the hearts of the citizens to swell with pride and pleasure, what must be said of her boulevards. To the indomitable energy of the same man, Mr. Loring, the people of Minneapolis owe the possession of the most picturesque drives to be found in any city in America. Bowling along behind a pair of fast trotters, one reaches beautiful Lake Calhoun. Then over a roadway level as a board, known as the Park boulevard, thence out to Lake Harriet, with its waters as blue as an infant's eyes, and by a superb drive right around the shore of the prettiest sheet of water to be found in the West. Splendid horses and carriages are always to be obtained, and then the beauties of an afternoon passed either on the broad bosom of fair Calhoun or beautiful Lake Harriet, or in driving along the glorious roadways which circle so invitingly can be enjoyed. By a scheme now on foot, which will, doubtless, ere long be consummated, it is proposed to connect the lakes and the river with Minnehaha Falls, and establish a State Park about the locality of the present Soldiers' Home, and provide a system of parks and boulevards which will not be surpassed in the world. But, speaking of lakes recalls the fact that nothing has been said except in a casual way of one of the greatest attractions of Minneapolis, an attraction which, summer after summer, draws thousands of visitors from every State and Territory in the Union. From "way down in Dixie" they come, not in droves, but in battalions, and there by the side of beautiful Minnetonka they are enabled to wear off the enervating influences of the "sultry, sunny clime," and return to their homes reinvigorated for a fresh season of business worry and bustle. There by the banks and braes of Minnetonka will be found the beautiful blonde Kentuckian, the dark-eyed Louisianian and the stately Virginian, mingling with their handsome sisters from hundreds of Northern cities and hamlets. Then—

"The nights are filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

STREET SCENE ON BRIDGE SQUARE.

Verily, the nights are filled with music. Some of the finest summer resort hotels in this broad land are to be found at this superb resort. Among them are the Lafayette, which is owned by the Manitoba, the Hotel St. Louis, the Lake Park, the Excelsior House, Chapman's, on the upper lake, and a host of minor hotels and cottages. All the prominent hotels have splendid orchestras attached to them, and night after night full dress parties are given and entertainments of every character indulged in, so that, as one might say, life at the lakes during the summer is one continuous round of pleasure. Then there is the novelty of camping, which cannot be enjoyed anywhere so thoroughly as here. Those who do not possess a cottage at the lake, their number is not great, for that is about the first thing your well-to-do Minneapolitan possesses himself of. Camp out in the woods, which run down to the shores, and there for days and days during the heated term live a regular Gypsy life, fishing, rowing, flirting, and otherwise enjoying themselves. In the evening they don their best "bib and tucker" and call on their friends at the hotels and cottages, enjoy the concerts, the dances, or whatever else is going forward, and back again to their own camping ground, only to go through the same program the next day. As Huckleberry Finn, in Mark Twain's book, says, they "lazy away the days" until the leaves begin to turn. Then the mammoth hotels are deserted, the big steamers dismantled, the row and sail boats stored away, the cottagers and campers return to town, and Lake Minnetonka once more returns to a condition best described by President Cleveland's now famous saying of "innocuous desuetude." In addition to Minnetonka, Harriet and Calhoun, there are other pretty lakes, such as Cedar Lake, Lake of the Isles, Keegan's and others, all of which enjoy their quota of summer visitors. But the place most noted in song and story is the far-famed Minnehaha Falls, reached by the C., M. & St. P. R. R. and the Motor line. During the season fully 1,000 visitors a day visit the place immortalized by the poet Longfellow, and gaze with softened eyes upon the beautiful falls spoken of in "Hiawatha." Softened by the falling spray of years, the earth back of the Falls has crumbled away, so the more venturesome of the visitors invariably crawl around the rocks and gaze out upon the world through a veil of falling waters. A gentleman who sells curiosities there, notably a fine dry sand, which contains all the colors of the rainbow, miniature canoes, etc., is also an expert photographer, and no well regulated picnic party ever thinks of visiting the charmed and charming spot without having a photograph taken with a background of the Falls. Some of the most notable people in America have been photographed and have been well pleased to carry away the pretty cards as mementoes of a pleasant experience. Minnehaha is everywhere. You find the Falls engraved on gems, painted on china, painted on bolting cloth, and used as a means of adornment in every possible way, but visitors never tire of it. Everyone who visits it carries away a bottle of sand, and so the trail of Minnehaha may be said to be over everything. One feature which renders the Lakes so attractive has not been touched upon, *i. e.*, their accessibility. All three of the great railroads, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Minneapolis & St. Louis run special trains to the Lakes a dozen times a day, so that many of the business men stay out there over night, and come in to business in the morning.

A YEAR'S GROWTH.

A Comparison Between Minneapolis and Other Western Prodigies.

Minneapolis has just completed a wonderful year of progress. But all Western cities have advanced more or less, and without an exhibition of the volume and character of their proportions and development, the reader will not understand whether or not Minneapolis is entitled to the position of foremost in the ranks of these Western prodigies. The cities in competition with Minneapolis for supremacy in the West are St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago. A comparison of the increase of Minneapolis and Chicago is published elsewhere, and proves that the commercial growth of Minneapolis is in excess of that of the Garden City. A comparison of this city with other cities claiming equality, and in some instances superiority, will now be given.

The building progress of a city is looked upon as the most trustworthy criterion of its solidity and the confidence which the commonwealth have in its future. For the information of those who have not in the past had opportunity to know the aggregate of building in these Western cities, the aggregates as published in the annual review of their newspapers are given below. These tables do not comprise the full value of building improvements, but simply the permit cost. Underestimates and other items increase this figure as a rule, about 50 per cent. Following is the exhibit for 1888: Minneapolis, permits 4,339, permit cost, $10,198,837; St. Paul, permits 3,756, permit cost $8,763,141; KansasCity, permits 4,949, permit cost $9,026,336; Omaha. permits 1,868, permit cost $3,698,560.

From the foregoing it is obvious that Minneapolis is well in the lead in cost of buildings. Many new cities have erected numerous buildings at a great cost in times of mushroom growth, but of such a character that they do not tend to give the city solidity and stability. It will not be asserted that either of these cities is experiencing such a growth, but it may be said that the development of one is more substantial than that of the other. And which is this one? By all means that city which has erected the better class of buildings. This better class may be measured by the material of which they are made, and the number, size and cost of the larger ones. Following is a table showing the amount expended in each city named for the two classes of buildings—brick and stone and frame—as exhibited by the official records:

	EXPENSES FOR—	
	Brick and Stone.	*Frame.*
Minneapolis	$7,178,738	$1,508,278
St. Paul	4,461,755	3,426,500
Kansas City	5,985,540	2,319,815

As will be observed, Minneapolis is also far in the lead in cost of brick and stone structures, while it shows a marked deficiency in frame buildings. When a man erects a brick or stone building in a city it is pretty good evidence of his faith in that city's future. From the excess displayed by Minneapolis in this class of structures the reader may draw his own conclusions.

The prestige of Minneapolis is recognized in every branch of commerce and progress, and renders a discussion upon the subject of population entirely useless, so much is Minneapolis in the lead.

THE MILLS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE INDUSTRY WHICH HAS MADE THE FLOUR CITY FAMOUS.

Growth of the Manufacture of Flour, with Biographical Sketches of Leading Merchant Millers.

THE milling interests of Minneapolis are without doubt the greatest in the world, the city of Buda Pesth, Hungary being the second largest milling centre of the universe, and the city of St. Louis the third. There is no branch of industry in which comparison of ancient with modern methods will reveal such wonderful progress as the flouring industry. The average Minneapolitan can therefore point with pride to the mills of the city as types of all that is progressive in the science of milling, and as having been the first to adopt and later to improve the ideas which came from the old world until the day has come when the product of American millwrights is used in every country on the face of the globe, and receives the unqualified endorsement of every expert as the best in vogue. In this connection it is interesting to note the little acorn from which this giant oak has grown. The milling business of Minneapolis had its inception in an old stone mill, which was built by the soldiery at Fort Snelling, in 1822. This crude structure stood on the site now occupied by Sidle Fletcher Holmes & Co's. mill and was thought to be quite a wonderful contrivance. Even as late as 1853 a 32 bushel grist was said to be a large grinding, and when a year later Rollins, Eastman, Upton & Co. built the Island mill with five run of stone, to supply which wheat had to be brought from Iowa by boat and team, their enterprise was considered remarkable.

The water rights on the East Side had early been appropriated by the master spirit, among the early settlers of Minnesota, Franklin Steele, who with other eastern parties, notably Frederick C. Gebhart, a progenitor of the butterfly of fashion so well known in the social world of to-day, incorporated the St. Anthony Water Power Co., which accounts in some degree for the fact that the milling business was confined to the East Side for many years.

A new process and a new machine were the factors which proved all powerful in creating a demand for Minnesota flour in the markets of America and its strength and comparative cheapness were the magnets which drew the attention of the old world to it. Coupled with those desideratums were the energy and enterprise of Minneapolis millers, and thus their control of the flour markets of the largest breadstuffs importing nation of the world, the United Kingdom is explained. Little did Mr. Getchell think when he sent one hundred barrels of Minneapolis flour back to New Hampshire in 1858 in settlement of his debts which resulted in the reception later of an order for another one hundred barrels, that he was laying the foundation of an export trade, which in a few years comparatively has reached up into the millions of barrels, but such was the case.

The output of the mills thirty years ago was a different article to that which is found in the form of bread in the ovens and on the tables of the country to-day. Of course some of the lowest grades now manufactured, which are sent abroad for consumption by live stock and purchased by paternal European governments for the delectation of their pauper subjects, greatly resemble the flour made in the ancient mills, but as between the high grades of to-day, and the best quality then produced, there is no more comparison than there is between a magnificent diamond and a piece of window glass. The methods of wheat reduction then in vogue were as diverse as they were manifold. The earliest settlers of the country, west of the Alleghanies sowed a small quantity of wheat, which when they had harvested it, they reduced to a pulpy mass by pounding it with a pestle in a hole burned in a top of a hardwood stump, dignifying the compound thus produced with the tirle of flour. But the spirit of invention was abroad in the land. Necessity became pregnant and brought forth her offspring in the form of genius who supplied the buhr stones with which the old stone mills many of which are yet to be found in Indiana and Ohio, were equipped. What a source of regret it is that the man who invented the first stone mill cannot revisit the earth and view the changes which have taken place in the industry to which he devoted his time and talents. Imagine his astonishment upon seeing the Pillsbury "A" with its daily output of 7,300 barrels, the Washburn "A" with its 3,500 barrels daily, the Crown Roller with its 1,900 daily capacity, or the other large concerns. Why he would'nt know what he was looking at.

With the tide of emigration which flowed into Minnesota came the buhr stones. Wheat was sown and the soil proved friendly to the new article and so mills were built along the water courses of the New Northwest and the granaries of the world were located. The quality of wheat used was the variety known as soft spring, and for a time it did well, but the climate finally proved unfriendly and paradoxical as it may seem the farmers never could give a satisfactory reply to the query as to what the harvest would be as far as the milling was concerned, until the grain had been gathered and turned over to the tender mercies of the miller. Every effort was put forth to make the growing of wheat a success but without avail until a kind providence directed the attention of the investigators to the quality known as "Scotch Fife," which under the name of No. 1 Hard, has become famous the world over. For years this quality of wheat had been grown in the British Province of Manitoba, but not always with success, as occasionally, about once in five years, the frost nipped the unripe berry and thus destroyed its usefulness. The perfect growth of this variety has only been attained in Minnesota and Dakota, experiments amply demonstrating that no where on the face of the globe, except in Hungary and Russia, can wheat anywhere equal to it be raised. The high value of Scotch Fife for milling purposes was not demonstrated however until many years after its introduction, and before the proper method of reducing it to flour was discovered, the millers experienced a vast amount of trouble. In fact, so slightly did they value it that they set its price far below that of the common varieties with the result that the northwestern farmers became discouraged and were ready to abandon its growth.

The progress of a bushel of wheat from the time it raises its myriad of golden heads to the sun until it becomes the soft snow white meal which under the name of flour has given Minneapolis the distinction she enjoys the world over, is filled with interest, and for the edification of those who desire to know something of the method of manufacture adopted in the mills of the Flour City, we will endeavor to describe it. Just as soon as the wheat is ripe it is threshed, and as the Northwestern farmers have very little storage room of their own it soon finds its way into elevators where it is either sold outright or if a higher price is looked for it is stored, the owner being allowed to draw against it. From there it is promptly shipped to Minneapolis, say, where upon arrival it is divided up among the elevators. A sample having been shown on change and its grade determined it is sold to some one of the large milling concerns, by whom it is put through a large cleaning machine called a seperator which removes all the chaff, dirt, straw and other foreign matter with which it has become mixed. The separator consists of four rotating seives, through which the grain is passed, all the lighter substances being removed by a powerful fan. Next in the process of cleaning it is subjected to the manipulations of the cockle machine which is composed of large cylinders full of indentations, into which the cockle seeds fall, the wheat berry being too large to go through. After being taken from the cockle machine it is placed in the scouring machine which keeps the wheat sliding and turning end over end between revolving iron disks which polishes the berry and removes the wheat germ which is not needed in the manufactnre of flour. Now having been thoroughly cleaned the wheat in one continuous stream is fed to a pair of chilled corrugated iron rolls which just cracks the berry and leaves the bran intact, it being desirable not to say neces-sary that this should remain whole until the entire berry has been reduced to flour. The berry is opened in the crease whereby is released the crease dirt and other impurities necessitating another cleansing, the machine used at this stage being a "scalping reel," which removes all the remaining impurities and a small quantity of what is called "first break flour." The split wheat is then taken to another pair of rollers similar to the first, the only difference being a little finer corrugations which crush the broken wheat slightly, making what is called middlings.

It having been demonstrated that the gradual reduction of the wheat together with the largest production of middlings was the proper method of making flour from hard wheat it became necessary to grade these middlings properly.

Mr. Geo. J. Smith wrestled with the problem for a long time, and from his fertile brain finally emanated the "Middlings Purefier," a machine, which to the milling world is absolutely indispensable.

After having been broken on the rolls a number of times each pair being smaller and more finely corrugated than the last, the middlings are graded as to size on reels covered with fine bolting cloth. After that they are passed through smooth iron rolls and are by that process transformed into the flour of commerce. Of course there are a few other processes, such as grading, etc., which are too complicated to follow.

Of the value of the machine spoken of above the "Middlings Purifier" to the milling world a better idea can be gained when it is stated that prior to its invention the very superior grades made sold for $10 per barrel. By the use of the purefier the millers were enabled to obtain $13.50 per barrel for the "patent grade," and it was a long time before they could meet the demand for their flour sufficiently to enable them to make a material reduction in the price.

To Minneapolis belongs the honor of being the largest wheat market in the world, a position which she will undoubtedly hold because her milling capacity shows no signs of a decrease while her wheat receipts continne to increase year by year. Her storage capacity is greater than that of any two cities on earth, the total in fourteen elevators and the mills being 13,340,000 bushels. During the crop, year ending on Sept. 5 there were 7,278,940 barrels of flour manufactured of which, 2,654,440 barrels were exported, figures which give a better insight into the vast character of the milling interests than anything.

The enormeous growth of the export trade has been practically attained in ten years, for though Mr. Getchell really had the honor of making the first shipment as noted above, it was not in the line of a commercial transaction, the exportation of flour properly having been begun in 1878. The value of the mills to Minneapolis can also be well estimated when it is understood that fully 30,000 people are concerned as to their weekly operation, that army of operators including the coopers, the bag makers, railroad men, the members of the grain and feed trades and combined families of this vast number of people.

C. A. PILLSBURY & CO.

With almost every stranger who arrives in Minneapolis, the question when mill matters are under discussion is, "Which is the largest milling firm in the city?" The answer is always, C. A. Pillsbury & Co., merchant millers, who have their office at the corner of Washington avenue and Second avenue south. They are not only the greatest milling firm in Minneapolis, but in the world, the total daily capacity of their mills, the Pillsbury "A," "B" and "Anchor" being 10,800 barrels. While the Pillsburys were not the pioneers in the milling business here, the development of the great export trade which the city enjoys was due in great measure to their influence and enterprise. The perfection of the new roller process and its application on a large scale to the milling of Northwestern wheat were features in the flouring industry in which they were the first to invest their capital, so that to them in large measure belongs the credit of placing Minneapolis in the van, not only in regard to milling matters, but to many other enterprises, as their example has been followed by many others, who have invested their capital in many matters which have redounded to the credit of the "Flour City."

Strange as it may seem, in view of the prominence the firm has attained in all matters connected with the manufacture and export of flour, none of its members were ever even remotely connected with the milling business until 1869, when Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, who, though by no means the oldest, is the head of the firm, came here from New Hampshire and bought an interest in a mill with a capacity of about 200 barrels, which stood on the present site of the "B" mill. After its destruction by fire, the "B" mill was built. Prior to their embarkation in the project for the building of the "A" mill, the firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Co., then consisting of C. A., Geo. A. and John S. Pillsbury, operated several mills on the west side, but they desired something more, and so put in the big concern above spoken of, which has a daily capacity of 7,300 barrels of flour. Its construction took two years, a canal being specially constructed to supply it with power. It is equipped with two Victor turbine water wheels of 1,450 horse power each, and a 1,450 horse power engine. It contains 400 pairs of rollers, 200 middlings purifiers, 200 bolting reels and 20 run of stone, and in all respects is a model mill. The firm gives employment to 500 people, who bear the name of Pillsbury in deepest reverence, and with good reason, as they are genuine philanthropists in all that the word implies. Some years ago they introduced the profit-sharing system into their mills, and this year distributed among their employes, from the highest to the lowest, $40,000, the distribution being effected so quietly, however, that it was some days before it became public, and then only because some person who deemed it but right and just that they should have the credit for it, told the story to a reporter.

Apart from their manufacturing and mercantile interests a distinctive personality attaches to all the members of the firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Co., which is composed of Chas. A., Geo. A., his father, Governor John S., his uncle and Fred C. a brother. Chas. A. Pillsbury, the founder of the house, has been in the State Senate and besides his milling business is interested in the Gull River Lumber Co. and in a number of other enterprises. Before coming to Minneapolis his father Mr. Geo. A. Pillsbury was a prominent business man in New England for upwards of fifty years, and since his advent here has been Mayor of the City, member of the school board and a park commissioner. Like his son C. A. he has other "irons in the fire," being largely interested in banks, elevators etc.

During the years 1875 to 1877 and from 1879 to 1881 John Sargent Pillsbury, uncle of Charles A. was governor of the state and like the captain in Gilbert & Sullivan's opera "Pinafore" was a "right good governor too," He is a native of New Hampshire, and while he considers New England a good place to be born in has a better opinion of Minnesota as a place for residence purposes, as is evidenced by the fact that he travelled through this section in 1853, and was so well pleased with what he saw that two years later he located here permanently, his place of course being in the village of St. Anthony. His first venture, in which, by the way, he was eminently successful, was in the hardware business. Two years later, or to be more explicit, in 1857 he lost almost everything he had by fire. Five years later he was again prosperous, thanks to the indomitable courage and enterprise which is a characteristic of the New Englander. In 1858 he was elected a member of the city council and so satisfied were his constitutents that they re-elected him six successive terms.

During Gov. Pillsbury's service as Governor of Minnesota, he advocated the redemption of the old State Railway Bonds, and their final settlement was the crowning act of his administration.

In the dark days of the breaking out of the rebellion he rendered efficient service by assisting in the organization of three regiments of volunteers, and in 1862 he, with others, raised and equipped a mounted company for service against the Indians. A year later he was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and much of the prosperity enjoyed by that institution is directly traceable to his efforts. Mr. Pillsbury is president of the Gull River Lumber Company, vice-president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, treasurer of the Minneapolis Stock Yards & Packing Company, a director in several banks, and possesses

other interests almost too numerous to mention.

Mr. Fred C. Pillsbury, like the other members of his famous family, is a native of New Hampshire, but, unlike them, did not make his advent into Minneapolis business circles until 1875, though he has resided here since 1870. In addition to his other interests, which are quite varied, he is the valued president of the Minneapolis, Lyndale & Lake Minnetonka Railroad, and is a man of the most substantial resources.

THE WASHBURN MILL COMPANY.

Lumber and Flour, Minneapolis and Anoka.—The honored head of this institution, Gen. W. D. Washburn, is one of the best known and most highly respected men in the west. Born of Mayflower stock, in the good old Pine Tree State, he was raised in the lumbering regions, and early acquired a knowledge of the pursuits which have been the foundation of his large fortune. After graduating from Bowdoin College, he took up the study of law, and, after passing a successful examination, he turned his face to the setting sun and made his home in the then uncultured and uncultivated wilds of Minnesota, settling at the village of St. Anthony. Soon after locating here in 1857, he was appointed manager of the Minneapolis Mill Company, and so abandoned the practice of law for more congenial pursuits. Then he was appointed surveyor general of the United States, and at the expiration of his term, early in the sixties, embarked extensively in the lumbering business, building in 1872 at Anoka the finest lumber mill in the state, its daily capacity being 125,000 feet. At the same time, or very shortly thereafter, he began the manufacture of flour, building, with others, the Palisade mill, which has been remodeled, making of it a first-class concern, with a daily capacity of 1,800 barrels, the Lincoln mill, auxilliary to it, being built later, with a capacity of 600 barrels.

In all thing appertaining to the good of Minneapolis he has always been a leading spirit. He it was who originated and subsequently carried to a successful fruition on his personal credit the great Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and to his vigorous energy and enterprise the Flour City is indebted for the splendid sea-board short line, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, which brings the northwest 200 miles nearer tidewater than by any other line, with its auxillary road the Minneapolis & Pacific, tapping the great fields of golden grain in the Territory of Dakota, and with its main line the mighty forests of Wisconsin. That the people of Minnesota in general and Minneapolis in partlcular, appreciate the General the records of the lower house of congress bear ample evidence, as his name is inscribed thereon for three successive terms, each election being made by increased majorities. Though one of the busiest of men he is one of the most approachable. Any person having business with him can always see him, and one trait about him which is particularly noticeable is that he walks one hundred times to his business where he rides once, seemingly being glad of the opportunity to mingle with his fellowmen in their daily avocations. One striking feature which has made the name of W. D. Washburn celebrated throughout the entire northwest is his unflinching integrity. When his affairs became involved some years ago through a shrinkage in values he told his creditors when he made an assignment that he thought he could pull through with a little time. They showed their belief in his ability and undying honesty by appointing him the assignee of his own affairs with a result that might have been foretold of such a man. In less than a year he had not only paid every cent he owed but had "won out" a handsome fortune for himself.

As before stated, Gen. Washburn is an exceedingly busy man. He is not only president of the "Soo" road, but president and principal stockholder of the Anoka National Bank, president of the Minneapolis Exposition, a director in the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads, one of the principals of the Standard Coal Company of Iowa. He has just been elected United States Senator from Minnesota, in the place of D. M. Sabin—an honor well directed, and thoroughly deserved.

The Washburn Mill Company, which was incorporated in 1883 to succeed the firm of W. D. Washburn for the more satisfactory prosecution of his varied and extensive projects, has a capital stock of $500,000, and owns flouring mills with a daily output of 2,400 barrels, and lumber mills whose capacity is represented by 25,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

To these large interests the treasurer, Major W. D. Hale, gives his undivided attention, managing the entire business. He has been associated with Gen. Washburn in the conduct of his affairs for the last eighteen years. His title is by no means a complimentary one, he having acquired it on many a hard fought field during four years service in the war. The flour department of the mills receives excellent supervision at the hands of Mr. J. E. Stevens, Jr., who has made Minneapolis his home for thirteen years. He has been quite prominently identified with the remarkable changes in the system of milling which have done much towards revolutionizing the business and have added so largely to the wealth of the Northwest.

PETIT, CHRISTIAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Flour, 22 Corn Exchange.—After the dreadful disaster in 1878, the flouring mills explosion, the Petit Mills built in 1875 were entirely rebuilt, and to-day rank with the best concerns in that line on the canal.

As new devices havecome theyhave been added to the excellent equipment and now the mills have a capacity of 1,500 barrels per day. The firm employs sixty people, whose wages are $4000 per month, so some idea of the firm's business can be gained from those figures. The mills are valued at $250,000 which demonstrates as well as anything can, the position they hold in the matter of rank among the other milling concerns. Their brands of flour "Christian's superlative" triple X and "Christian's extra" find a ready sale in all the markets of the world being much appreciated by purchasers. The firm comprises L. Christian, C. H. Petit, J. M. Robinson and J. R. Petit.

D. R. BARBER & SON.

The Cataract Mill, corner of First Street and Sixth Avenue South.—The Cataract Mill, of which Mr. E. R. Barber is the owner has a historical interest, inasmuch as it was the first mill built on the West side of the river. It is still conducted under the firm name of D. R. Barber & Son, the late Mr. Barber (who died in 1886) having acquired an interest n it so on after it was built. Mr. Barber came to St. Anthony in 1855 and embarked in merchandizing and the real estate business, in which he was uniformly successful. Among his business associates he had such a superb standing that year after year, for eleven years he filled the responsible position of city asessor.

Mr. Edwin R. Barber his son and successor in the management of the mills was born in Vermont, but has lived in Minneapolis so long as almost to entitle him to call it home. For a man of his years he is one of the most active in Minneapolis, having many other interests besides his milling investments.

The Cataract mills have a capacity of 600 barrels per day. The leading brands are "The White Satin," the "Cataract" for bakers; "Barber's Best" and "Thorn Hedge" brands which find a ready market in all parts of the world.

THE GALAXY MILL COMPANY.

Manufacturers of Flour, Office Corner Washington and Second Avenues South.—At the time of the disastrous explosion in the Washburn "A" mill, of which we shall have something more to say later on, the original mill then owned by Cahill, Fletcher & Co., was destroyed, and this concern, which is a fine stone structure, eight stories high in the rear and six in front, with a capacity of 1,500 barrels daily, was built to replace it. In September, 1886, the Galaxy Mills Company was incorporated with a capital of $200,000, the officers being Hon. Loren Fletcher, president; C. M. Loring, vice-president, and A. C. Loring, secretary and treasurer. The Product of the Mills has as high a standing as that of almost any similar concern, their leading brands, the "Galaxy," "Gold Medal," "White and Gold," "Noonday," "Asteroid" and "Glear Grit," the three last named bakers' brands, having an immense sale. The mill company employs some fifty hands, and is one of those institutions that contribute to that great aggregation which assures to the city her position as metropolis of the Golden Northwest. Quite recently Mr. A. C. Loring, who is a very bright man of business and an excellent gentleman, purchased the interest of Mr. Loren Fletcher, and is now the principal owner and manager of the mill company's concerns.

THE CROWN ROLLER MILLS.

Christian Bros. Mill Company, First Sreet, Corner of Fifth Avenue South.—A conspicuous feature of the landscape at the Falls is the Crown Roller Mills, which are among the largest in the city. They were built in 1879-80, and are seven stories in heighth, with 124x145 ground plan, the daily output being 3,000 bbls. Power is furnished by two 54-inch turbine wheels, and they furnish employment to more than one hundred people.

The Christian Bros. have been prominently engaged in the milling business for many years. Early in the seventies they owned and operated the Zenith mills, and were the lessees of the Washburn "A" mill at the time of the dreadful disaster, the explosion which cost quite a number of lives and puzzled scientists as to its origin. After that they operated the Petit mills, in which Mr. L. Christian still retains an interest.

The capital stock of the firm is $450,000, and the principals in the enterprise are Messrs. Geo. H. Christian, president; C. M. Hardenberg, vice-president; L. Christian, treasurer and manager, and C. E. French, secretary, the same who composed the firm of Christian Bros. & Co., the present company having been incorporated in 1886, upon the death of J. A. Christian, as successors to the old organization.

Besides their milling interests, the firm have investments that identify them with many other lines of industry here, and they are rated in capital and resources with the most substantial and enterprising men in the community. Mr. L. Christian is president of the Farmers' Union Elevator Company, a director in the Northern Pacific and Red River Valley Elevator Company, and a heavy holder of Minneapolis real estate. Mr. Hardenberg, who has lived here since 1864, at one time ran the Union Iron Works, which were situated on the present location of the Crown Roller Mills, and, when the Christian Brothers projected that enterprise, embarked with them in it. For a long time Mr. Hardenberg represented his ward in the City Council, retiring only because his interests demanded his entire time and attention. Mr. French is a later arrival, having made his advent in Minneapolis business circles in 1879, having come here from Wilmington, N. C., especially to embark in the above great enterprise.

Almost wherever the English language is spoken the "Crown Roller Best," the "Emperor," the "O O Patent," "Baker's Gem" and "Danube" brands of flour manufactured by this firm are known and used, their processes being among the most modern and their equipment the best procurable.

WASHBURN, MARTIN & COMPANY.

Merchant Millers, Offices Corn Exchange Building.—Next in importance to the Pillsbury comes the Washburn, Martin Company, whose mills the Washburn "A, B, and C," have a total daily capacity of 8,200 barrels. The annual product reaches the enormous amout of one million five hundred thousand barrels of flour, one half of which finds its way to foreign countries, and it has been a matter of surprise to the members of the firm, but no less gratifying on that account, as evidencing the splendid reputation of their products to receive letters from remote towns in Spain, Austra, Scandinavia, Italy and even far off Africa enquiring as to the mills and their product.

The power used to run the mill is of course obtained from the Mississippi river, although two compound engines of 1000 horse power each, are used as auxilliary especially at a low stage of water. The reputation of the products of the mills was established many years ago when the late govenor, C. C. Washburn, was actively engaged in the execution of his plans for the increase of his business and these mills stand to-day, a monument to the sagacity and energy of one of the best men Minneapolis has been proud to call her adopted son. The corporation owning the mills is known as the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mill Company, but the members of the present firm are John Crosby, John Washburn, Wm. H. Dunwoody, Charles J. Martin, and Alfred V. Martin.

THE MILLERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

130 Temple Court.—Until recently this was the only fire insurance company organized under the laws of Minnesota doing business in the city of Minneapolis. May 9th, 1881, was the date of its incorporation, and until January 1st, 1885, its business was by its charter confined to special risks, such as flour and saw mills, but at that time, wishing to extend its business, the company secured the passage of a bill through the legislature permitting that privilege, which was at once taken advantage of.

As a mutual company, no capital is, of course, required for it, but the following statement, rendered by its officers on December 31 last, shows how the company was managed during the year, and what guarantee its past offers for the future: Assets, including bank stock, mortgage loans, cash, premiums in course of collections, etc., $338,409.99; liabilities, $14,217.77; surplus, $324,217.77. From the date of its organization up to the time of making the report, the company had paid losses amounting to $185,723.31, and dividends to the amount of more than $50,000.

The company will insure in any part of the country, but does no agency business, all its outside work being done by inspectors from the home office. The officials and directors include some of the best known and most popular gentlemen in business here and elsewhere, and are as follows: E. R. Barber, proprietor of the Cataract mills, president; C. B. Shove, an old resident and at one time a prominent banker, who gave up the banking business to devote his time to the affairs of the insurance company, secretary. Directors—Geo. B. Shaw, of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wis.; T. D. Skiles, capitalist; O. C. Merriam, of Merriam, Barrows & Co., and C. McC. Reeve, of the Hardwood Manufacturing and Storage Company, all of Minneapolis, who are ranked among the wealthiest men of the Northwest. Besides these last named, Messrs. Barber and Shove are also members of the directorate.

THE MILL EXPLOSION.

No account of the milling industries of Minneapolis that could be written would be complete without an account of the terrible disaster of May 2, 1878. That disaster was the explosion in the Washburn "A" mill which not only destroyed that superb structure but carried down five others, seriously damaging five more. About 7 o'clock in the evening of that day a shock closely resembling that of an earthquake was felt in the city which was shaken from centre to circumference. A few seconds later it was followed by another loud report, and then it was observed that the mill was in flames. But that was not the worst of it Fourteen men were overwhelmed in it and went to their death while heroically fighting the flames in a vain attempt to stifle them. They were the night shift who had just gone on duty. Their names are recorded on a marble slab which is let into the building as a sort of memorial or roll of honor. The destruction was not confined to the Washburn property, for as above stated five others were burned at the same time and others considerably damaged, so that for a period the milling business was at a standstill. Then the "power of money" was demonstrated. Just as quickly as bricks could be piled one on top of the other, and just as quickly as mill furnishers could bring on new machinery the mills were built and put into operation, the time being, as may be readily imagined, absurdly short, for a large portion of the civilized world were waiting with anxious hearts for their completion, as at that time, as at the present, the mills of Minneapolis did much towards feeding the hungry of the world.

F. L. GREENLEAF,
PRESIDENT OF THE STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

E. R. BARBER,
OF BARBER & SONS.

C. J. MARTIN,
OF WASHBURN, MARTIN & CO.

C. A. PILLSBURY,
OF C. A. PILLSBURY & CO.

F. C. PILLSBURY,
OF C. A. PILLSBURY & CO.

L. CHRISTIAN,
OF THE CROWN ROLLER MILLS.

C. H. PETTIT,
OF PETTIT, CHRISTIAN & CO

REPRESENTATIVE MILLERS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS.

HOW THE MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC ARE SERVED IN THE MATTER OF NEWS AND OPINIONS.

Interesting Descriptions of the Leading Newspapers of the Flour City—Electro-Matrix Machine.

THE warp and woof of Northwestern in general, and Minneapolis life in particular, are woven into threads of history by some of the ablest papers in the United States. The first paper that saw the light of day in this section was the St. Anthony *Express*, a modest venture published by Mr. E. Tyler, a merchant tailor, Judge Isaac Atwater being the editor and H. Woodbury, printer, and the date of the first issue May 31, 1851. Could all the old pioneers see the difference between the humble *Express* of their early days, with its primitive press, and the superb Minneapolis *Tribune*, with its wonderful perfecting machines, great would be their astonishment, but it would not be nearly so pronounced, perhaps, as it would be if they had an opportunity to compare the first issue of their paper with the mammoth annual edition of the *Tribune*, which was issued on January 1st, the publication of which reflected the highest credit, not only upon the proprietors, but upon every member of the staff of that great paper engaged in its production.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* is the only morning daily published in Minneapolis, and is the leading morning daily in the Northwest. It is an old paper, having been started back in the early days of the present city, and was run first as a morning and then as an evening paper, until 1877, when it was purchased by Mr. D. Blakely, and at once became successful. By Messrs. Blakely and Gen. Nettleton (who purchased a half interest in the paper) it was in 1880 changed to a morning paper. In the latter part of 1884, Mr. W. E. Haskell, one of the present proprietors, who had come out to Minneapolis from Boston, and Mr. A. J. Blethen, of this city, purchased the paper. The former took the editorial and the latter the business management of the paper; together they soon gave it a metropolitan character, and placed it among the first of Northwestern journals. But it remained for the present proprietors to bring the paper to its present state of perfection as a newspaper. In the early part of the past year Mr. Blethen retired, and Mr. C. M. Palmer, who had made such a wonderful success of the *Northwestern Miller*, became a part owner and business manager. Mr. Haskell remained as editor-in-chief and Mr. C. M. Schultz, a newspaper man of wide experience, was made managing editor. Since the change the paper has acquired the most perfect special service of any newspaper in the Northwest, and, with the franchise of both the Associated and the United Press Associations, its facilities for getting the news of the world are unlimited. Besides, under the new management, the paper has become a subscriber to the news bureau of the *New York Sun*, one of the most perfect news bureaus in the world, by which it is enabled to give its readers a great deal of important information that is never found in any of its competitors.

The average daily circulation is about 25,000 and is constantly growing, on account of the enterprise of the proprietors and the managing editor. This enterprise is illustrated by the manner in which this paper handled the Chicago convention, when Harrison and Morton were nominated, and later, by the excellent reports of the election which it furnished its readers and the chartering of eleven special trains in order to give the people of the Northwest the news as early as possible. The reports of the election came not only through the channels open to all newspapers that hold press franchises, but they came by special service and were so complete that the *Tribune* was able to tell positively of the election of the Republican ticket in its first editions, run off at 3 o'clock on the morning after the election. In order to spread the news over the Northwest, the *Tribune* hired eleven special trains at a great expense and sent them out from Minneapolis in all directions, carrying 50,000 copies of the first and second editions. These trains ran through at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, and reached the most distant cities of the Northwest from one to seven hours ahead of any of the other morning papers.

The policy of the *Tribune* is to first publish the news, and to do it the question of expense is not considered. Its offices are in the *Tribune* building, corner of First avenue south and Fourth street. It has a large staff of editors and reporters, the latest improved presses with facilities for 40,000 papers an hour. The above is an engraving of the *Tribune's* handsome building.

THE JOURNAL.

To the Minneapolis *Evening Journal* is due the credit of having secured the largest daily circulation possessed by any newspaper in Minnesota. It was established in 1878. After a hard struggle on the part of its founders, men of large energy but small fortunes, it finally attracted the attention of capital, and in the course of three or four years it became a prosperous and profitable enterprise. It had reached a little over 10,000 daily circulation, when, in November, 1885, it passed into the control of the present management. Its growth in business and popularity since that date has been very rapid, the increase in its advertising patronage having made it necessary to enlarge the paper twice during that period, while its growth in popularity as a newspaper is demonstrated by an average increase of 5,000 a year in circulation, the total now being 25,000 copies daily.

It will not be questioned, after a glance at its columns, that the *Journal* has the finest telegraphic news service ever organized for any afternoon newspaper, either East or West. It owns and receives exclusively in Minneapolis the day reports of both the Associated Press and the United Press, the two great newsgatherers of the world. It has its special correspondents in Washington and other Eastern cities. It has nearly 300 special correspondents in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Iowa. Its local department has been recognized ever since the re-organization three years ago as the best in the Twin Cities, and that it maintains its position is sufficiently proven by the fact that the *Journal* has a larger circulation in Minneapolis than all the other daily papers of Minneapolis and St. Paul combined. Its commercial department is conducted by the most experienced and reliable commercial editor in the State, and its market reports are not only given to the people of the larger part of Minnesota, but of nearly all of Dakota, a day earlier than those of the morning papers.

The *Journal* is an Independent Republican newspaper. That is to say, it has more confidence in the patriotism of the Republican party than in that of the Democratic, and more confidence in the ability of the Republican party to administer the government intelligently and well. It is, nevertheless, the author and the custodian of its own opinions in politics, as well as in everything else. It is aggressive and progressive in its editorial management, and its wide circulation makes it the favorite medium through

which to reach the public with any proposition of general interest. It is, in the best sense of the word, the people's paper.

On the first of October, 1888, the *Journal* was enlarged from a folio four days each week to an eight page paper every day. The enlargement implied greater press facilities. These were provided, and the *Journal* now uses two Potter perfecting presses, the only paper in the State whose daily edition requires two presses for its printing.

The price of the *Journal* is two cents a copy, ten cents a week delivered by carrier, or $5.00 a year by mail. The same system of delivery by carrier in use in the city of publication is in operation in all the important towns of Minnesota and Dakota.

The evening paper is the paper of the future, if, indeed, evening journalism may not already justly claim to have won for itself recognition from morning journalism, as a rival in the establishment of evening editions by many of the leading morning papers.

This is not an age which excuses the loss of time, particularly in its newspapers. There is no time to lose. The morning paper, with all its triumphs, is conducted on the wrong principle. It insists on withholding the news from the reader when he wants it, and on giving it to him just when he does not want it, and has no time to read it if he did want it.

The morning paper is rapidly surrendering its prestige and its circulation to the evening paper. It is a forced surrender. It is not necessary to assume that this is because the evening paper is better than the morning paper. The evening paper has improved more rapidly of late years than the morning paper, but it is in the greater adaptation of itself to the popular demand that the evening paper secures its greatest advantage. The morning paper, having chosen to postpone its publication of the news of to-day until to-morrow, ought not to expect to excite, in the busiest hour of the following day, the same interest with its then stale recital as that paid to the publication of practically the same matter the previous evening. There is a like differencc in this respect between the evening and the morning papers to that between the morning and the weekly—it is a question of time. People take daily papers in preference to weekly papers, chiefly because they cannot content themselves to wait for the weekly review. Why should they be asked to wait till to-morrow for the news of to-day?

The *Journal* is under the business management of Lucian Swift, Jr., and under the editorial management of J. S. McLain, editor; W. E. Brownlee, managing editor, and W.B. Chamberlain, city editor.

THE EVENING STAR.

Though one of the youngest of Minneapolis papers, this little luminary is by no means the dullest of the molders of public opinion, it twinkling very brightly on all matters of public interest, and throwing a number of brilliant rays into the dark corners of the various mysteries always to be found in a great city. It was started on August 29, 1887, by Mr. George K. Shaw, for a number of years the brilliant editor of the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and Mr. C. A. Nimmocks, a bright newspaper man of many years' experience, the former assuming charge of the editorial columns, and the latter of all financial matters. In July, 1888, Mr. Nimmocks sold his interest to Mr. E. J. Bennett, of Bay City, who became business manager. That the paper has been and is a success is well evidenced by a glance at its advertising columns. It has steadily grown in affluence and influence, until now it is regarded as one of the best papers in the Northwest. It has a circulation of 13,000 copies, with, as stated, an excellent advertising patronage. While it is strictly independent in politics, it is by no means neutral, having its "say" upon all the political questions and candidates of the day. It has the franchise of the Press News Association, which serves with telegraphic information such excellent journals as the Chicago *Mail*, the Pittsburg *Press*, the New York *Press*, the Philadelphia *News*, the New York *Graphic*, and about fifty other leading papers of the country, so that in telegraphic, as well as in other matters, it is in every way reliable. Mr. George K. Shaw is the editor-in-chief, Mr. C. S. Bartram the managing and city editor, Mr. E. J. Bennett the business manager, Mr. Ira J. Covery the assistant business manager, and Mr. E. R. May the superintendent of circulation. The office is on Third street, near First avenue south.

THE PIONEER PRESS.

The history of the *Pioneer Press* is the history of Minnesota journalism. It was established in 1849 by James M. Goodhue, and was first called the Minnesota *Pioneer*. It is said that Mr. Goodhue's first idea was to call the paper the *Epistle of St. Paul*, but, being in doubt as to whether his office of publication would be in Stillwater or the Saintly City, he gave it the above conservative title. The *Pioneer Press* now embodies by consolidation twenty-five distinct newspapers, which have been absorbed or otherwise acquired by it. Of these, the most important are the *Pioneer* and the *Press*, the latter of which was founded by Mr. J. A. Wheelock in 1861. In 1875 the union of the two papers was effected, the outcome being the present able journal. Like the *Globe*, the *Pioneer Press* maintains an office in Minneapolis, presided over by an able corps of journalists, of whom the principal is Mr. Harold C. Chapin, The general field of circulation is through Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and Montana. The company is officered by J. A. Wheelock, president; F. Driscoll, vice-president and treasurer; F. Driscoll, Jr., secretary. The management is in the able hands of Mr. J. A. Wheelock as editor-in-chief, Mr. Tod Cowles, formerly of the Chicago *Tribune*, being the managing editor.

The *Pioneer Press Company* has just erected a handsome new office in St. Paul, which is said to be one of the finest newspaper offices in the country.

THE DAILY GLOBE.

The first issue of this, the organ of the Democracy of the Northwest, bears date January 15, 1881, its office of publication being in St. Paul. Four years later it passed into the capable hands of the St. Paul *Globe* Publishing Company, of which Commodore Kittson, lately deceased, was the president, and Hon. Lewis Baker secretary and general manager. Mr. Baker for upwards of twenty-two years owned and controlled the Wheeling (W. Va.) *Register*, displaying the most conspicuous ability in its management, it becoming not only the most prosperous, but the most influential journal in that section.

Under his efficient management the *Globe* has become a great paper, having not only an enormous circulation, but a splendid advertising patronage. While its publication office is in St. Paul, in a superb ten story brownstone structure, recently erected, they maintain a separate force of reporters, editors and advertising men to "cover" Minneapolis. They have also just built on Fourth street, opposite the Rochester block, a magnificent building similar to their offices in St. Paul, which will be their Minneapolis home for the future. The Minneapolis office is in charge of Mr. Smith Hall, an efficient and thoroughly conscientious journalist, in whose hands the interests of Minneapolis are perfectly safe, Mr. Henry T. Black, who formerly had charge of this office, having been promoted to the managing editorship of the paper.

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER,

Corner Second Avenue South and Third Street.—In 1873 a small 6x9 two-page trade paper was started in Minneapolis with the above title. As the old saying goes, "it filled a long felt want," and, as the milling business grew, the paper grew with it. Soon after its inception a young man came to the Flour City, and, foreseeing the future that lay before the paper, purchased it, and then in his quiet, unobtrusive way began to push it. He secured the best talent procurable, engaged a business manager whose like does not exist, at least in the Northwest, and in a still, smooth way shoved the paper forward, until it has become not only the largest milling paper, but the best authority on milling matters in the world. The unobtrusive man's name is C. M. Palmer, and the bright business manager's W. C. Edgar.

THE OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Prominent among class journals stands the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*. It was started some years ago by Col. Platt Walker, and, while a fairly good representative of the great lumber interests of the Northwest, was not what would be called a first-class paper. About two years ago it passed into the control of a syndicate headed by Mr. J. Newton Nind, who assumed editorial charge and transferred it into a thoroughly reliable and ably edited publication. Under his brilliant management it is not only rich, but influential, and is to the lumber business of the Northwest what the *Northwestern Miller* is to the milling interests, a thoroughly conscientious and fearless paper.

The *Northwestern Railroader* is another equally successful class paper, which was founded nearly three years ago by Mr. Harry P. Robinson, an able journalist, who left an editorial position on the *Tribune* to go into business for himself. The *Railroader*, as its name implies, represents the railroad managers and men of the Northwest. It is ably edited, and has an excellent standing among the knights of the rail not only in the Northwestern States and Territories, but all over the country.

Farm Implements and Hardware, published by Mr. H. C. Clark in the Bank of Minneapolis building, is another well conducted class journal which finds ready recognition among hardware men. In its line it is very valuable, affording much information to implement dealers throughout the country.

The foreign press is well represented in Minneapolis, the Germans, Swedes, Norwegians and French Canadians all having excellent journals printed in their native tongues. Space forbids an extended mention of them, it being sufficient to say that they are well conducted and are outspoken in all their utterances. So far as a non-reader can judge, they are very influential and are ably edited.

THE ELECTRO-MATRIX MACHINE CO.

E. H. Steele, President; C. L. Travis, Vice-President; G. Wright Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer; Office, Rochester Block.—For hundreds of years, since movable types were first invented, but very few improvements in the mode of making and using them have been introduced. While man's inventive genius has substituted the electric light for the tallow candle, the overland and sub-marine telegraph and the lightning express for the courier-post and lumbering stage coach, the one method has existed down to this, 1889, of picking up types and arranging them in shape for printing.

If the alchemists had discovered the philosopher's stone, it would have been a small achievement compared with the Electro-Matrix machine, which has a field for application as wide as the the world of written language, and is destined in the near future to revolutionize the method of printing publications of every class, not only of the great dailies, but all kinds of periodicals and books.

Briefly described, the Electro-Matrix machine is a small and compact piece of simple but exceedingly ingenious machinery, standing on a table about two or three feet in area. It is entirely elecrical, the power being supplied by a small battery or by wires attached to the regular city circuits, and requires no more power to run it than an ordinary sewing machine. With copy before him, the operator places his right hand on the button and as rapidly as his skill will allow, makes instantaneous contact with points indicated by a lettered dial. If he operates slowly no harm is done, if fast, the lightning is still ahead of him. The speed is only regulated by the skill of the operator.

With each touch or electrical connection, the letter, figure or character indicated makes its impression accurately and positively into a piece of matrix-board especially prepared for that purpose, which moves along automatically with perfect precision, and in complete lines to any measure according to the width of the column to be used. The spacing between the words is made by a novel device operated with the left hand. The machine can make no mistakes; there is no error possible through stray types being found in the wrong boxes. Errors in manipulation, or carelessness of the operator are corrected by rewriting the line or by changing the stereo type plate. The card comes from the machine as a perfect matrix, all ready for the metal to be cast into it, producing at once the complete stereotype for the press.

The operator finds little to learn and nothing to get out of order. A country editor can set and stereotype all his own matter while resting his brain from editorial work. The actual introduction of the machine will result in things marvelous. What strange things would flit through the brain of Franklin, could he sit by one of these machines in Cincinnati connected with a direct line to Washington, and see the machine prepare a matrix for a plate to be printed that very hour, in obedience to the touch of a correspondent at the national capital! With the Electro-Matrix macnine this feat is perfectly simple, and moreover connections can be made with machines in as many cities as can be reached by wires.

However, all that has been desired at first by the inventors has been accomplished, and the machine for all practical purposes has been perfected. Among the prractical points that suggest themselves are the following:

1st. The cost of composition will be reduced over one half, and there will be no distributing of type.

2d. No more wear and tear on type, no new dress required, and yet there is always a new dress.

3d. A reduction of no inconsiderable amount in space now occupied by the composing room.

4th. Capital locked up in body type.

Besides many others which will suggest themselves when the machine is given to the world.

The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, all paid up, and, to show what an enormous amount of success they have already met with, it only needs to be stated that they have sold the right to the New England States for $250,000. The officers of the New England Company are: C. M. Gage, of Boston, president; F. H. Heald, of the same city, secretary and treasurer. F. C. Bates, of Worcester, Mass., is also a large stockholder. One million dollars worth of stock has been issued in the New England States, which is selling at 25 cents on the dollar, and the same amount of stock has been placed in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, Mr. P. G. Thompson, of Cincinnati, O., handling that territory. A royalty is charged on all machines rented to printers, which will prove an enormous source of profit to the company, as they will find a ready rental among the exponents of the "art preservative."

Mr. E. H. Steele, the president of the company, has had a wonderful career. The first twenty-one years of his life were spent in Northern Vermont, the first eleven on a farm, and the next four in the lumber business. When he was 16 years of age, he went into the retail country store of A. B. Nelson, at Derby Line, Vt., where he remained until 1868, when, in response to his own desire to enter a larger field, he went to Boston, where he entered the small ware store of Lindsay, Young & Co., but this not proving large enough to suit his tastes, at the end of a year he entered the employ of Whitten, Burdett & Young as a traveling salesman. For some time he traveled through the New England States, but the firm, recognizing his peculiar aptness for the work of a commercial traveler, soon took him off that route and sent him to represent their growing interests in Iowa and Minnesota. He became so enthusiastic over the future of Minneapolis that he went into business for himself, associating himself with Mr. Purmort, with whom in July, 1884, he opened the Boston One-Price Clothing Store, to which Mr. Steele afterwards succeeded as sole proprietor. The one-price system was a novelty in the West, and completely revolutionized the clothing trade.

The store was located in the old Academy of Music, and under his persistent system of advertising and excellent management, rapidly became one of the best known and most popular institutions in the city. Christmas Day, 1884, the Academy was burned out, and the store, under the name of the "Big Boston," was removed to its present location. It remained under his management until the spring of last year, when he sold out to his old employers, Messrs. Whitten, Burdett & Young. Mr. Steele has always had a great belief in the city of Minneapolis and the Northwest.

A LUMBER CENTER.

MINNEAPOLIS STANDS THIRD IN IMPORTANCE AMONG THE LUMBER PRODUCING POINTS IN THIS COUNTRY.

A GROWING INTEREST WHICH WILL MAKE THIS CITY FIRST AS A MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING POINT.

THE lumber industry was the pioneer manufacturing industry of Minneapolis. There have been times when people have almost lost sight of the fact that Minneapolis was one of the largest lumber producing towns in the country. The fame which the growth of the flour making industry has contributed to the city has sometimes overawed what was its first manufacturing industry, and is now in the number of men it employs, by all means the most important.

More lumber was made during the past season, too, in Minneapolis than in any city or in any district in the country, with two exceptions. There were made by the thirteen mills operated during the past season in this city 338,000,000 feet of lumber in round numbers.

The history of the growth of the lumber interest is one full of interest and it is just as wonderful as the history of the growth of Minneapolis of which it is a part. The mill was an old feed and lumber mill built by the government and the first sawmill erected within the limits of the present city was by Franklin Steele in St. Anthony in 1847-8, and S. W. Farnham commenced the manufacture of lumber in this mill in 1850. The equipment of the mill was but one sash-saw and one sash-machine, and from 1852 to 1855 the annual production of this mill was 1,200,000 feet. In 1852 Simon Stevens built a mill on the east side of the river, and the growth of what is now Minneapolis was considerably stimulated by the enterprise. Mills did not multiply rapidly at first on the west side, but on the east side a dam was built across the east channel at the head of Hennepin Island, and four mills were there located. Later a dam was built at the crest of the falls on the east side, and all the sawmills located there. The local consumption was insufficient before 1870 to afford an outlet for all the lumber the mills produced, and many Minneapolitans can remember how a large part of the lumber made at the Minneapolis mills was run in sluiceways constructed along the bank of the river to about where Heinrich's brewery now stands, and there was two formed into rafts and run down the river. In 1855 Bassett and Carney entered into a contract with Messrs. Pomeroy and Bates, mill builders, for the erection of a steam sawmill at the mouth of Bassett's creek. The mill was completed in 1856, and its capacity was from five to ten million feet per annum. Mr. J. B. Bassett was thus one of the pioneer lumbermen of Minneapolis, and is still one of the largest dealers in the city, being the head of the firm of J. B. Bassett & Co. He engaged in the business when it was in its infancy and has grown in fortune as it has grown in volume. He was one of the first members of the Board of Trade in this city, and still is a prominent member of the Board of Directors, an energetic business man, and a valuable and honest citizen.

A. Wolcott & Co. erected a mill in 1857 with a capacity estimated at 30,000 feet per day. The total estimated capacity of the mills in the present limits of Minneapolis that year was from 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet per annum. No record of the cut of each year was kept until since 1870, but it was one of constant growth from year to year.

As was said at the beginning of this article, the cut of the 13 Minneapolis mills last season was over 338,000 feet. The cut of the entire Chippewa valley, which included all the mills at Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, and the numerous mills of Knapp, Stout & Co. on the Red Cedar River, did not exceed 306,000,000 feet. In the St. Croix valley, from Franconia to Prescott, including all the mills in Stillwater and all the mills along the St. Croix River, the output was only 177,000,000. At LaCrosse the mills made only 213,000,000, at Winona only 140,000,000, at Wausau and Merrill, the two principal lumbering towns in the Wisconsin valley, only 258,000,000, and the output of the mills at Stevens Point and contiguous points, also in the Wisconsin valley, will not exceed another 40,000,000 feet. Neither will the cut of all the mills located on any line of railroad leading into Minneapolis equal the cut of the mills situated in this city, with the possible exception, perhaps, of the 40 or more mills situated along the various lines of the Omaha railroad in Wisconsin. The output of the more than 50 mills along the Wisconsin Central will not approach the cut of the Minneapolis mills. In the Duluth district, which includes all the mills at Cloquet and around St. Louis bay, besides the sawmills located at N. P. Junction and other railroad towns immediately contiguous, the production is fully 1,000,000 below that of the 13 mills located within the city limits of the city of Minneapolis. These may seem to be strong statements, but it is nevertheless susceptible to proof that more lumber was made in Minneapolis than at any point or in any district throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin. That these statements may be summarized for ready reference the following table is given, showing as nearly as possible, what was the production at the different points, or in the different districts mentioned as printed herewith:

	Feet.
Muskegon	550,000,000
Menominee and Marinette (20 mills)	425,000 000
Minneapolis (13 mills)	338,000,000
Chippewa Valley (18 mills)	306,000,000
Wisconsin Valley (Wausau, Merrill and Stevens Point)	298 000,000
Duluth District	220,000,000
La Crosse District (13 mills)	213,000,000
The St. Croix Valley (14 mills)	177,000 000
The Ashland District	164,000,000
Winona (4 mills)	140,000,000

It will be observed that there is added to this table two manufacturing centers not in Wisconsin. These are Menominee, Mich., with its sister city of Marinette, just across the river, where 425,000,000 f et were cut by the mills located at the mouth of the Menominee River, and Muskegon, Mich., where the estimated output is about 500,000,000. It will be seen, therefore, that Minneapolis takes the third rank in the list of great lumber manufacturing centers. Considering the fact that the output of the Muskegon mills has declined at the rate of about 100,000,000 feet a year for several years, and that the territory from which the supplies for the Menominee mills is drawn, is small compared with that upon which the Minneapolis mills must depend for their supply of logs for years to come, it is possible to believe that within a comparatively short time Minneapolis will be the most important lumber producing town, not only in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but in the three great white pine States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the judgment of some of the keenest and most far-seeing of the men now engaged in the trade, the time is not very far distant when the annual output of the mills in this city will not be less than 500,000,000 feet. Competent judges estimate that even at this rate of production there is still timber sufficient tributary to the Mississippi waters to stock the mills to that extent for the next ten or fifteen years to come.

The cut of each of the Minneapolis mills the past season, of lumber, shingles and lath was as shown in the following table:

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Bovey-DeLaittre	17 790,270	4,420,500	3,452,900
Northern	21,034,697	.....	4,843,159
De Soto	32,998,572	2,773,55[illegible]	6 040,050
Day	21,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Diamond	41,224,117	12,423,000	9,717,000
Plymouth	33,570,702	12,582,250	9 601,100
Hall & Ducey Company	43,500,000	8,500 000	9 200,000
J. B. Bassett & Co.	14,250 000	4,500,000	4,000,000
McMullen & Co	34,222 210	7,326,750	4,315,500
Clough Bros.& Kilgore	19,700,000	4,558,000	4,230,000
Nelson, Tenney & Co.	32,300,000	15,133,000	8,750,000
Briggs Bros.	7,764,159	3 002.250	2,195,470
Shaw & Elliott	18,308,574	5,733 850	5,171.300
*Smith & Kurigen	.....	24,229,000	.....
Total	337,663,301	106,736,150	71,016,479
Total for 1887	220,822,974	69,565,050	42,936,611
Increase	116,840,327	37,171,100	31 079 868

*Shingle mill.

During 1884 there were 300,724 373 feet cut, which was the largest previous cut in the history of the city. The cut by years since 1870 has been as follows:

	Lumber, Feet.		Lumber, Feet.
1870	118,233,113	1880	195,452,182
1871	117,557,029	1881	234,254,071
1872	167,918,814	1882	314,363,166
1873	189 909,782	1883	272,793,222
1874	191,305,670	1884	300 724,373
1875	156,665,000	1885	313 99[illegible] 166
1876	200,371.277	1886	262.636,019
1877	129 076 000	1887	220,822 974
1878	130,274.076	1888	337,663,301
1879	149,754,547		

The large increase in the cut during the past year, over the preceding years, can be attributed to the fact that during the seasons of 1885 and 1886, all the logs in the river at this point were sawed out so that the mills were not able to start until late in June. The end of the sawing season of 1887 found the mill owners with something in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 feet of logs with which to start their mills in the spring. This gave them a supply until the winter's cut reached Minneapolis in whole or in part. There was high water in the Mississippi during all the early part of the season, so that sawing was continued at this point without interruption from about the middle of April until November 20th. Because there were so many logs to be cut, many of the mills were operated nights, so that the 13 mills compassed a larger result than had 17 and even 20 mills in some previous seasons. At the end of the sawing season mill owners find themselves with quite as many logs in the river, with which to start their mills in the spring, as was the case last year. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that the magnificent record made during the past year will be eclipsed this year. One new mill will be added to the number to reduce the logs to lumber, and alterations and enlargements in two or three other mills will increase the capacity of the existing ones. It is even possible that there may be added one or two more mills not yet under way before the sawing season commences next year. Since the 13 mills operated during last year were sufficient to cut 338,000,000, it will be possible, if the same conditions prevail as prevailed during the season just ended with one new mill and the added facilities of the old mills, to cut fully 400,000,000 during the season of 1889.

This exhibition of the increase in the production of lumber in Minneapolis is not simply significant as evidence of the growth in the manufacturing interests of the city, but it is calculated to have a more far-reaching influence. In the greater part of the region lying north of a line drawn east and west through this city, both in Wisconsin and Minnesota, lies the white pine of these two States. The stumpage still remaining in these two States constitutes the greatest body of white pine timber in existence in this country. The supply is so rapidly diminishing in Michigan that in every manufacturing point in that State the annual reviews show a diminution in the output. Of course this means a shifting of the scene of greatest activity in the product of white pine lumber from points in Michigan, long famous and long wonderfully productive, to a center further west. This center seems gradually to be shifting to Minneapolis and the increased product of the Minneapolis mills is an element in accomplishing this result. The tendency of buyers and consumers of lumber, as well as in other staples, is to seek the centers where stocks are always full, and where any and everything in any particular line can be procured. The mills of Minneapolis, as has been shown, supply the most considerable stock of lumber to be found at any one point. This is supplemented by the constantly increasing volume of lumber manufactured at points along the railroads reaching this city. On the various divisions of the Omaha road more than forty mills have cut during the past year quite as much lumber, if not a trifle more, than was made in Minneapolis. Fifty more mills on the Wisconsin Central have made within 100,000,000 as much. Between twenty and thirty mills, nearly all of them new, situated along the Soo road have also contributed their quota A few years ago comparatively little of this lumber sought this Western market, now practically all this lumber is sold from this center. Until very recently Chicago, situated as she was so that a large part of all the lumber from Michigan and much of the lumber from Wisconsin, was brought into that market, has been regarded as the center of the lumber trade.

Extraordinarily large production throughout the whole country, and the immense local consumption in Chicago, conspired to make the receipts of lumber in that city during the past year quite as large as they were in any previous year; but the sales to outside markets have not been very much larger than they have been at this center. And now at the end of the season of activity there is available quite as much lumber in this market as is to be found in Chicago, heretofore regarded as the great white pine distributing market of the world. Of course this supply means an immense amount of tonnage for the railroads. In times gone by rates were made chiefly with a view to the welfare of Chicago. This was entirely natural and to be expected, since Chicago offered the railroads the greater portion of all the lumber carried to market. These rates, some of them, are still in force, much to the injustice and detriment of this market. But it has been demonstrated, even with the rate made against the Northwestern markets and in favor of Chicago, that the lumber manufacturers of this section can sell in fields south and southwest of us, which were until a few years ago regarded as exclusively the domain of the Chicago dealers. The railroads are showing, however, that they are not oblivious to the fact that at this center is to be found a vast amount of traffic. Whatever significance, therefore, there is in the increase of the cut of the Minneapolis mills lies in the lever which it is likely to prove in bettering the rates from this center to the Southwest, and in the growth of Minneapolis as a center for the jobbing of the lumber manufacture in all the State of Wisconsin, and much of Minnesota. Not long ago, within the last five years, it was deemed next to impossible for the dealer in lumber in this city to sell any of his product in Kansas City, or throughout Kansas and Nebraska. Nearly one-half of the white pine lumber which has been sold in that territory within the past year has been sold from Minneapolis. This, too, in spite of the fact that while the Nebraska markets are anywhere from one to two hundred miles nearer Minneapolis than they are nearer Chicago, that a rate was maintained from Chicago which is two cents lower than from this city. This too, in spite of the fact that although Minneapolis is quite as near Kansas City as is Chicago, that the same discrimination was made in the interests of Chicago. The multiplication of lines to the Southwest and the recognition of the importance of this center as a point of supply is calculated in the near future to right this injustice, and open wider the doors to the field of consumption.

Locally some changes are going on in the lumber business in Minneapolis. A few years ago practically all the sawmills were located on the Falls of St. Anthony, and were driven by water power. During the season of 1887 five mills located on the east side of the river were destroyed by fire. Only one of them has been rebuilt. The four or five sawmills owned by the Minneapolis Mill company, located on the west side of the river and driven by water power, have been demolished. The only water mill now on the west side is owned by J. B. Bassett & Co., and the end of the coming season is likely to see that demolished, to give way to some other industry which can be most economically driven by water power. All this has resulted in the removal of the sawmills to the banks of the river, in the northern part of the city, so that from Fourth avenue north to Thirty-eighth avenue north there is an almost unbroken line of mills, lumber yards, planing mills and sash, door, and blind factories. Another group of mills has clustered on the east side of the river, contiguous to the east end of the Plymouth avenue bridge. One new mill is now building still further up on that side of the river, and all future additions to the new mills will necessarily be made on that side of the river. January there was in pile in Minneapolis not far from 300,000,000 feet of lumber. Very few of our citizens, who have been wont to see lumber yards scattered throughout different portions of the city, have any idea of the extent of the piles containing this amount of lumber, massed together as the lumber now in pile in Minneapolis is. When it is considered that fully two-thirds of the value of this lumber represents labor, it is possible to form some appreciation of the importance to the city of this industry, even as a manufacturing element, to say nothing of its relations to the lumber trade in the whole Northwest.

REPRESENTATIVE LUMBERMEN OF MINNEAPOLIS.

A CITY OF CHURCHES.

THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSES OF WORSHIP WHICH ADORN OUR STREETS.

Seven of the Leading Religious Edifices Described for Out-of-Town Readers.

MINNEAPOLIS, like Brooklyn, is often called the City of Churches, and the appellation is an appropriate one, for no city in the country, when considered in the light of the number of people it contains, has more or handsomer churches. At the close of 1888 the churches and missions of Minneapolis numbered 146, an increase of twenty-seven over 1887. These represent seventeen denominations and are divided according to the number of churches, as follows: Adventist, 2; Baptist, 18; Catholic, 13; Christian, 1; Congregational, 9; Congregational branches, 9; Disciples, 1; Episcopal, 10; Episcopal Missions, 3; Evangelical Associations, 2; Friends, 2; Hebrews, 2; Lutheran, 27; Methodist, 2; People's, 1; Presbyterian, 16; Swedenborgian, 1; Unitarian, 2, and Universalist, 4. The membership of these churches approximates 32,000, while the value of the church property is about $5,000,000.

Last year eleven new church buildings, ranging in cost from $5,000 to $50,000 were begun, including the Park Congregational, Park and Franklin avenues, $50,000; Calvary Baptist, Twenty-sixth street and Blaisdell avenue, $30,000; House of Faith, $15,000; Swedish-Lutheran Bethlehem, $15,000, and St. John German-Evangelical Association, $12,000. Among the churches dedicated during the past year was the First Congregational Church, on the East Side, which cost $60,000 to build; the Lyndale Congregational, which cost $42,000; the First Presbyterian, $75,000, and the Holy Rosary, a new Catholic structure in the Northwest, costing about $150,000, and was dedicated December 9. It is built of Kettle River limestone, and resembles in color the First Baptist Church. The foundation was laid in the fall of 1887, and work was begun on the superstructure in the opening of 1888. The seating capacity is about 1,800, and the church covers a large tract of ground, in the rear of which is the convent of the order of Dominican Fathers. The Immaculate Conception Church, presided over by Father James McGolrick, is also a very large and handsome church edifice.

FIRST BAPTIST,

Corner Tenth Street and Harmon Place.—Among all the handsome church buildings in Minneapolis none is more elegant than the church belonging to the First Baptist Society, and which is represented in engraving No. 1, on the opposite page. The society was organized in 1853, with ten members, at the home of Asa Fletcher. Services were conducted, after the organization, in what was then called Fletcher Hall, by Rev. A. A. Russell. In July, 1857, Rev. Amory Gale was called, and during that same year a new church was begun at the corner of Nicollet and Third street, on a lot donated by H. T. Welles. Rev. J. R. Manton became pastor of the society in October, 1860, and remained four years, or until July, 1865, when Rev. L. B. Allen, D. D., was called. In 1868, Rev. W. L. Lowry became pastor, and the society, even with so many changes of leadership, had grown until the little church at Nicollet avenue and Third street would no longer accommodate those who attended. So, before Mr. Lowry was called, a new church had been begun at Fifth street and Hennepin avenue, and in November, 1868, it was completed. Mr. Lowry remained until 1871, when Rev. F. W. Powell was called, and he was succeeded by Rev. H. C. Wood in 1874. The last named gentleman was popular with his people, and with Minneapolis in general, and the society increased so rapidly that as soon as the society was able, the present site of the magnificent church building which the society now occupies was purchased, and the plans for the structure prepared. Five years ago Rev. Mr. Wood closed his connection with the society and was succeeded by Rev. W. T. Chase, the present minister. Mr. Chase preached two or three weeks in the old church on Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, when the society abandoned it and took possession of the chapel connected with the present structure, and which had just been completed. Since then he has labored successfully and faithfully, as the present large membership of the church, which is something over 700, testifies. Mr. Chase came from Cambridge, Mass., where he had been for nine years, to Minneapolis, and has lately received a call from a large church in Boston.

The new church on Harmon Place and Tenth street was completed two years ago, the whole property costing $150,000. The building is handsome and graceful in architecture, built of limestone, and is a mixture of the gothic and romanesque. The great tower on the Harmon Place and Tenth street corner is 215 feet high, and the structure is symmetrical in every part. The main audience room is built with a gallery that starts on either side of the pulpit platform and about level with it and extends clear around the room, the seating capacity of which is 1,500, and the chapel with its galleries and adjoining rooms will seat 1,000 people. An immense pipe organ stands just back of the pulpit, and the frescoing and other decorations are the very best.

WESTMINISTER PRESBYTERIAN,

Corner Nicollet Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Westminister Church Society, whose house of worship is shown by engraving No. 2, is a very fast growing society, and rapid increase in membership has been one of the prominent characteristics since the arrival of Rev. David J. Burrell. The society was organized August 23, 1857, and the first services were held in the Free Will Baptist Church. Early in 1858 the society was incorporated and the first board of trustees included H. D. Beman, W. K. McFarlane, Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, A. Bradford, C. H. Pettit and J. C. Williams. For awhile after being incorporated the society met in what was then Woodman's Hall, but in 1860 and 1861 a new church was built, and in 1862 Rev. Mr. Strong was ordained to preach for the society. In 1865 Rev. R. A. Condit was called to the church, and was installed in 1886. He remained two years, when good old Dr. R. F. Sample became the leader of the flock. Dr. Sample was a thinker, and a strong man. Under his guidance the society grew strong and became known everywhere for its liberality and good work. But the work became too heavy for a man of Dr. Sample's age, so, after a service of nineteen years, he resigned, and the present pastor, Dr. D. J. Burrell, was called. Dr. Burrell is the most eloquent minister in Minneapolis and every Sunday his church is crowded. The membership when he came was about 900, and Dr. Burrell in a little more than a year has increased it to about 1,150. Dr. Burrell came to Minneapolis from Dubuque, Ia., where he had been pastor of a church for eleven years, and previous to that was five years in a church at Chicago. The society work is so large that Mr. S. B. Williams is constantly employed looking after the business portion of it.

The church is a beautiful structure, built of Duluth sandstone. There is a high tower on the Nicollet avenue and Seventh street corner and the main entrances are on the Nicollet side. The architecture is gothic and Corinthian, and the building, begun in 1880, was completed at a cost of over $100,000. It has lecture and committee rooms on the ground floor, and the main audience room, with the pastor's study, above. The main audience room is built with a gallery clear around it, and is handsomely finished and frescoed, and provided with a great pipe organ. On account of the great increase in the congregations, there has been some talk among the trustees of selling the present property and building larger, and it has been suggested that an addition be made to the present building.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL,

Fifth Street and Eighth Avenue Southeast.—The First Congregational Society, whose church is one of the newest and also one of the handsomest in the city, as is shown in engraving No. 4, on the opposite page, was organized in 1851 with twelve members, and Rev. Chas. Seccombe, a missionary of the American Home Mission Society, took charge of the congregation. It was the first Congregational Church organized in what was then the Territory of Minnesota, and the society struggled along, gaining a little all the time, and in 1866 Rev. Orland Clark became the pastor. In September, 1867, he was succeeded by Rev. James Clizbe, and in 1868 Rev. Gabriel Campbell took charge, and served until June, 1869. Then came Rev. Egbert B. Bingham, who only remained until August, 1870. For three years the church was without a regular pastor, but Rev. James Tompkins supplied from the close of Mr. Bingham's pastorate until May 15, 1872. In February, 1873, Rev. Geo. M. Landon became pastor, but he only remained two years, and was followed by Rev. S. M. Williams. After Mr. Williams came Rev. J. H. Scudder, a very popular minister, who resigned to go East two years ago, when the present pastor, Rev. Geo. R. Merrill, was called.

Mr. Merrill was installed as pastor of the church in December, 1886. He was ordained to preach twenty years ago, and came to Minneapolis from Paynesville, Ohio, where he had been for eight years. He is a conservative teacher, and the united condition of his church and the fact that his people have just completed a handsome church and are out of debt, is evidence of the wisdom of his guidance and his energy. The first meetings of the society were held in a school house built by the town of St. Anthony, but in 1853 a new church was built on Fourth street southeast near Central avenue. In 1875 the society built another church on Third avenue southeast and Fifth street, which, early in 1886, was destroyed by fire. Their present church edifice is located on Fifth street and Eighth avenue southeast, and is built of Lake Superior brownstone, rock-faced with cut stone finish and slate roof. It is romanesque in style, and the main tower is 168 feet high. The main audience room is seventy-six feet square and seats 800. This room is built for a gallery, but the gallery has not yet been put in. There is also a chapel 56x100 feet, Sunday School room, etc., which all open into the main audience room and increase the seating capacity to 1,400. The church is handsomely furnished, the seats being of oak and the interior furnishings of the same quality of wood. There is a basement containing two large dining rooms, serving room, kitchen, etc., and the large pipe organ in the main audience room was the gift of Hon. John S. Pillsbury. The whole cost of the church was about $76,000, and the society has 500 members.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL,

Nicollet Avenue and Eighth Street.—Engraving No. 5 represents one of the largest churches in the city, and belongs to a society with a larger membership than any in the city, with the possible exception of Westminister. The Plymouth Congregational Church Society was organized April 28, 1837, with eighteen members. Rev. Thomas McLeod was the first pastor and he remained until 1859, and there was no regular pastor until Rev. H. M. Nichols came in 1861. The latter had been here only a short time when he was accidentally drowned, and the pulpit was filled by supplies until October, 1862, when Rev. C. C. Salter was installed. Rev. H. A. Stimson came in 1869, and remained until 1870. The first church owned by the society stood on Nicollet avenue and Fourth street, and was burned by an incendiary fire in April, 1860, in revenge, it is supposed, for Rev. H. M. Nichols' activity in the cause of temperance. A new building was erected on the site and dedicated September 13, 1863, and in 1866 it was enlarged. But in 1870 the congregation had outgrown the church and a larger building was found necessary. So a site was purchased at Nicollet avenue and Eighth street, and the present building was finished and dedicated in 1875. It is a handsome church edifice built of blue limestone, with a high tower on the Eighth street and Nicollet avenue corner, and is gothic in style. Three years ago a large addition was put on the rear. The main audience room is conconstructed with a gallery and has a seating capacity of 1,500. The membership of the church is 1,100, and it is constantly growing under the ministry of Rev. C. F. Thwing, who came to Minneapolis in November, 1886, from Cambridge, Mass., where he had been pastor of a church for seven years. Rev. Mr. Thwing is a very popular minister, and every Sunday his church is crowded.

The Plymouth Church is prominent also for the missionary work it does, and the large sums it gives for benevolent purposes. In these particulars it is ahead of any other Congregational Church in the United States. It supports two kindergartens, employing two teachers and caring for 100 pupils at an annual cost of $2,500. It has three evening schools, and supports a reading room and coffee room, and has five missionaries at home and abroad. Its missions here in Minneapolis reach a very large circle of people and are the means of doing great good. Last year the benevolent gifts of this church amounted to $100,000.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

Second Avenue South and Eighth Street.—The organization of the society of the Church of the Redeemer was effected in 1859 at a meeting presided over by Hon. W. D. Washburn, and held in the old Cataract House. The present house of worship of this society, shown in engraving No. 6, is among the largest and finest church structures in the city, and has but recently been greatly enlarged and improved. The society was first styled the First Universalist Society, of Minneapolis, and for the first few months after the organization Rev. J. W. King preached, when he was regularly installed as pastor. During his pastorate a church was built on Fifth street between Fourth and Fifth avenues south, and dedicated in October, 1866. On the first Sunday in July, of the last named year, Rev. J. H. Tuttle, D. D., the present honored first pastor of the society, preached his first sermon in Minneapolis. There is no minister in the city who is more honored, not only by his church people, but by citizens in general, than Dr. Tuttle. The society grew very rapidly and the work became so great that four years ago Rev. M. D. Shutter was called as assistant pastor. He is a young man, an eloquent speaker and a deep thinker. During the last two years or more Dr. Tuttle has been abroad for his health a greater part of the time, and Rev. Mr. Shutter has attended to all the pastorial duties.

In 1873, seven years after the arrival of Dr. Tuttle, the society had grown so that a new church was necessary, so a site was purchased at Second avenue south and Eighth street and work begun. The church was a graceful structure built of native blue limestone, after the gothic style. It had 81 feet front on Eighth street and 112 feet on Second avenue south. At the front corner is a tower 208 feet high, in which, at the height of 105 feet, is a large tower clock and chimes. The church had two main entrances into the tower, and the main audience room, 57x73 feet, with ceiling 48 feet high, and gallery would seat 1,200. The church cost $80,000, and one of its distinguishing features was the stained glass memorial windows put in by different members.

Its large pipe organ, the gift of Gen. W. D. Washburn, was the first to be put in in this city. The new church was dedicated July 1, 1876, and the name was changed to Church of the Redeemer. On January 15, 1888, fire started in the basement, and the whole interior of the church, with the exception of the tower, was burned out. Meeting was held by the society in the Grand Opera House until in December, 1888, when the rebuilding of the church was completed. In rebuilding the same plan was followed, but the building was enlarged on the Second avenue front, and the main audience room was made to accommodate more people.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN,

Portland Avenue and Nineteenth Street.—No. 7 is an engraving of the First Presbyterian Church, which was but recently completed. This society has an interesting history, it being the lineal descendant of the old Ft. Snelling Church, and, therefore, the oldest Protestant organization in the Northwest.

In 1852 the Rev. Gideon H. Pond, who came to Minnesota as a missionary to the Indians in 1834, began holding regular services for the white settlers on the present site of Minneapolis

PROMINENT MINNEAPOLIS CHURCHES.

1. First Baptist. 2. Westminster Presbyterian. 3. Gethsemane Episcopal. 4. First Congregational (East Minneapolis). 5. Plymouth Congregational.
6. Church of the Redeemer, Universalist. 7. First Presbyterian.

in the house of Col. John H. Stevens. All the region then embraced in the present site of Minneapolis was included in the military reserve attached to Ft. Snelling. But many families had settled upon the reservation by permission of the authorities, and in 1853 a sufficient number of families of Presbyterian proclivities were found to organize a church, and it was effected, embracing thirteen members. At the time of the meeting of the Presbytery of Minnesota, in that year, the Revs. Dr. Fowler, Chester and Hopkins, all of New York, and Rev. W. H. Spencer, then of Milwaukee, visited the place, and with appropriate services the church was taken under the care of the Presbytery. These services were held in a claim shanty. A large number were present, crowding in and around the building. At the earnest solicitation of these visiting brethren, Rev. J. C. Whitney, then laboring successfully at Stillwater, came and took charge of the enterprise. Services had been held in a hall on what is now Bridge Square, and in 1853 a new church was begun near the present site of Gethsemane Episcopal Church, Fourth avenue and Ninth street south. Mr. Whitney closed his labors in 1857, when the membership had increased to seventy-two, and Rev. Mr. Griswold came, but remained only one year. Then the church had a hard time until 1866, when it was reorganized under Rev. Henry Ward. A new building, the one now occupied by the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church, was erected near the present site of the Centennary M. E. Church, on First avenue.

Mr. Ward retired from the work and Rev. Dr. Carrier, now of Santa Barbara, Cal., came in. Dr. Carrier continued the work three years and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. H. N. Payne. Under the ministry of Mr. Payne, in 1873, the building now being abandoned, on Park avenue, was erected, Following him came Dr. Daniel Stewart in 1875.

In 1881 Rev. S. M. Campbell, D. D., the present incumbent, a minister of marked pulpit power in the Empite State, was called from Rochester. He came, and under his ministry the old First Church has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of Minneapolis. Is ranks second in Minneapolis and third in Minnesota in the Presbyterian denomination. The society has felt for some years the need of a much larger and commodious edifice. Two years ago they began the work of building this fourth church edifice in a quarter of a century. This is now complete. It is the beautiful stone church on the corner of Portland avenue and Nineteenth street. The auditorium proper has a seating capacity of about 800 and the gallery of at least 400, making a total seating capacity of 1,200. In addition to this there is a Sunday School room capable of seating 500, which may be opened to the main auditorium in case it is necessary. A large number of pleasant and commodious class rooms open off of the Sunday School room proper, making, as a whole, one of the most complete and convenient church buildings in the city. The frescoing of the interior and the staining of the windows are of peculiarly appropriate colors, of which brown seems to predominate. The effect is very pleasant. The lighting is perhaps superior to any church in the city. The church was furnished completely by the different societies of the congregation.

CHURCH OF GETHSEMANE,

Fourth Avenue South and Ninth Street. —The first Episcopal service performed in what is now Minneapolis was a funeral service by Rev. Dr. Gear, in the old government mill, near St. Anthony Falls. April 4, 1856, the church society of Gethsemane was organized by Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, missionary at St. Anthony, who, during the spring and summer of that year, held services in a public hall in St. Anthony. There were five communicants when the society was organized. H. T. Welles and M. L. Olds were the first wardens, and W. J. Parsons, J. Atwater and A. E. Ames first vestrymen. In July, 1856, Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker was appointed missionary of the domestic board, and was ordained minister in Gethsemane Church in July, 1857. In August, 1856, the corner stone of the first church built by the society, and located at Seventh avenue south and Fifth street, was laid, and the first service was held in the church in December of the same year. In 1858 a rectory and sexton's house was built, and in 1865 the church was enlarged and a parish school opened. The society grew rapidly, and in 1880 had 250 communicants. In 1883 Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker closed his connection with the church, after having been its rector twenty-seven years, and the present rector, Rev. A. R. Graves, was installed. Mr. Graves had been assistant rector of the parish for ten years, and before coming to Minneapolis had been in Vermont, New Hampshire and New York. The society now has 750 communicants, and in this particular is the largest Episcopal society west of Chicago.

The present church structure, shown in engraving No. 3, and located on Fourch avenue south and Ninth street, was begun in 1882 and completed in 1884 at a cost of $62,500. Its architecture is modernized gothic, and the main audience room has a seating capacity of 700. A chapel is connected with the main room by sliding doors, and when these are thrown back the seating capacity is increased to 1,000. Rev. Wm. W. Fowler is the assistant rector. The Gethsemane Church services differ from the services of the other Episcopal Churches in the city, in that it has a large surpliced choir.

New Building of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Minneapolis, In Process of Erection, Corner Tenth Street and Mary Place, As It Will Appear When Completed.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Grand Organization Which is Doinc a Noble Work.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Minneapolis, was organized June 27, 1866, and incorporated June 11, 1877. It is, therefore, in its twenty-third year. When it was called into existence Minneapolis was a city of about 10,000, but, even at that early day, so manifestly did the young men of the city need such an organization that it was entered into very heartily. David C. Bell, Esq., was its first president. For many years it carried on a good work in various rented quarters in the city until in 1883 the present handsome rooms were leased in the Syndicate block. This was a long stride in advance of anything that had ever been attempted before and necessitated the raising of about $4,000 for the current expenses of that year, but the wisdom of the business men, who were then at the head of its management and have since evinced a lively interest in its affairs, has been abundantly proven, for the work has steadily increased and enlarged until now the organization has a total membership of over 1,200 and includes, in addition to the central department in the Syndicate block, a flourishing railroad department, at 21 Second street south; a junior department, with special rooms, in the Syndicate block; a ladies auxiliary acting in conjunction with the central association, and also a Twenty-sixth street branch. Some idea of the immense development and growth of this work may be had when it is stated that, from an expenditure in 1883 of $4,000, the work, during this last year, has cost $10,267.22. In former years, before the present general secretary took charge of the work, the association was nearly always hampered for tbe want of funds, and was unfortunate enough to close its affairs every year with a deficiency. This debt greatly crippled its usefulness, but, for the past five years, it has closed every year out of debt with all bills paid and a small balance in the treasury. After paying all bills, the first of January, this year, a balance was left of $189.91. Few people outside of those who have had an opportunity to investigate the work, have any idea of its extent and the amount of ground covered. The following condensed statement will give some idea of its many-sided social, physical, intellectual and religious work:

At the Central Rooms.—Membership, central, 794; junior, 34; railway department, 404, total, 1,236; number of rooms in use, 9; number of persons having used small gymnasium, 151; daily average visits of young men to central rooms, 212; young men assisted in finding employment, 93; young men directed to boarding houses, 939; papers and magazines on file in reading rooms, 120; eight social receptions, average attendance, 61; five health talks, to young men only, average attendance, 65; two special talks, to young men only, average attendance, 45; five personal purity talks, for young men only, average attendance, 220; seven practical lectures (to both sexes), average attendance, 45; three evening classes, total enrollment, 47; average attendance, (vocal music, 9; elocution, 11; stenography, 8), 28; closing entertainment of classes, 40; beginners' Bible class, average attendance, 9; special men's meeting, Sunday afternoon (Westminister), average attendance, 112; young men's meetings, Tuesday evening, average attendance, 42; business men's training class, average attendance, 10; junior workers' traning class, average attendance, 9; primary workers' training class, average attendance, 12; advanced workers' training classes, average attendance, 8; young men's Bible class (Westminster), average attendance, 14; printed invitations distributed (on streets and at hotels), 125,000; young men referred to pastors for church membership, 97.

Railroad Department Rooms, 21 Second Street South.—Total attendance at rooms of railroad men, 20,616; baths taken by railroad men, 5,774; papers filed, 3,862; papers distributed among shops, cabooses, etc., 1,671; entertainments held, 9; members joined, 411; present membership (distributed among employes of thirteen roads), 404; visit of secretary to shops, etc., 710; visit of secretary to sick and injured, 83; forty-five men's meetings held, attendance, 611; letters written by railroad men, 547; letters received for railroad men, 341; fourteen meetings for railroad men and families, 505; books drawn from library, 950; contributed for support of work, by railroads centering here, $3,780.

Junior Department, Reading Room in Syndicate Block.—Membership at present, 34; papers and magazines on file, 7; boys using the reading room, average daily, 9; Friday evening meeting, conducted by boys, average attendance, 13; Sunday afternoon boys' meeting, average attendance, 26.

Ladies' Auxiliary, in connection with Central Rooms. — Membership at present, 51; one Thanksgiving dinner, attendance, 160; one New Year's reception, attendance, 600; meetings of Ladies' Auxiliary, 6; money raised for fund for furnishing new building, $140,000. The ladies also assist in regular entertainments, furnish lunch for directors' meetings, and in a hundred other ways assist in the work.

Twenty-sixth Street Branch, Rooms 14 West Twenty-sixth Street.—Present membership, 41; papers and magazines on file in reading room, 30; young men's meetings, average attendance, 40; lectures, with average attendance, 81.

The association commands on its working committees the services of over 141, and, including the branches, over 200, as bright and capable young men as can be found in our city. They are chosen from all the churches and from almost every department of our business and social life; but with special reference to their intelligent devotion, aptitude and training for the work given them to do. The result is a well organized, skillful, enthusiastic and continuous campaign in behalf of every young man who comes to Minneapolis. A central and attractive place of resort with cheerful reading rooms and parlors, and, what is better, a hearty and personal welcome, are opened to him. He is directed to a suitable boarding place, and if he requires assistance in the matter of procuring employment, it is cheerfully given.

Opportunities are offered for physical training in the gymnasium; entertainment and social advantages are afforded in the lectures and receptions, and mental culture and training in the evening educational classes. Good fellowship is assured throughout.

But back of all is the high purpose to win the young men to a renewed life and to train them for Christian service.

Their building, an engraving of which is herewith presented, is to be in size practically 100 feet square and four stories high, planned exclusively for the great organized work that is ready to be removed into it. It embodies the best features of this now distinct kind of architecture, and will fittingly set forth in stone and brick to the generation of young men now with us and to the generation to come, the city's and the association's loving interest in them.

Following is a list of the officers and directors for 1888-9:

President, C. E. Dyer; first vice-president, S. G. Cook; second vice-president, E. C. Brown, recording secretary, Edward Savage; treasurer, F. A. Chamberlain; assistant treasurer, Samuel A. Sims.

Directors, meet second Monday evening at 7:45 o'clock.—Term expires May, 1889, V. W. Bayless, W. F. Brooks, Orton S. Clark, W. A. Eggleston. Term expires May, 1890, M. F. Bowen, R. D. Russell, W. M. Tenney, Geo. H. Miller. Term expires May, 1891, David C. Bell, I. C. Seeley, John T. Barnum, Perry Harrison.

Executive Officers.—General Secretary, John H. Elliott; assistant secretary, A. M. Clemence; office secretary, Joseph Tinsley; financial and membership secretary, Ross M. Lanterman.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

WHICH GO TO SHOW THE ENORMOUS WHOLESALE TRADE OF THE FLOUR CITY.

A Wonderful Increase in Both Capital Invested and the Amount of Sales Made.

[*Tribune Annual.*]

CITIZENS of Minneapolis can feel a justifiable pride in the vast proportions which the wholesale trade of the city is assuming. Not only is the business of established houses increasing rapidly, but the number of institutions is on the up grade, and the outlook is favorable for the location of several new and large institutions the coming year.

In estimating the amount of the manufacturing product which is wholesaled, it has been customary, and demonstrated to be correct, to include the value of the whole flour output and three-fourths of all manufactures. This makes the figures stand as follows:

Jobbing in flour	$36,000,000
Three-fourths manufactures, less flour and lumber	88,000,000

Jobbing in wheat is the principal branch of the wholesale business in Minneapolis. The receipts of wheat alone for 1888 aggregated in value $44,000,000. Besides this, commission men do an immense business in cereals outside of flour and wheat, for which $300,000,000 is conceded to be a conservative estimate. Summarizing these branches, the following is the grand total:

Wholesale merchandise	$ 45,056,000
Flour output	36,000,000
Three-fourths other manufactures, less lumber	32,656,000
Jobbing in wheat	44,000,000
Jobbing in grains outside of flour and wheat	30,000,000
Grand total	$187,656,000
Grand total, 1887	$156,400,000
Difference in favor of 1888	$ 31,256,000

The jobbing business for the past three years is as follows: 1886, $155,341,000; 1887, $156,400,937; 1888, $187,656,000.

The most marked increase of the wholesale trade for the past year has been in the fruit and commission business. The favorable fall and winter weather has so prolonged the season as to permit that line to make a splendid showing in addition to the marvelous increase of the general trade. We have reports from twelve principal wholesale fruit houses, and the increase of sales over last year are given at from 23 to 50 per cent., with a unanimous reply that business has been most satisfactory.

While the wholesale grocers did not on account of the general stringency of money matters see fit to extend their field of trade, a heavy growth of business is reported in the old territory. Three of the largest houses report an increase of 20 per cent. in business, and one firm has purposely kept its trade within last year's figures, but withal that line shows a satisfactory increase, with no fault to find with the past year's business.

The leading firms in the hardware line show an increase in business of about 10 per cent., while smaller institutions have made greater progress. The year with them has elicited no word of complaint, and they report an intention to enlarge their business the coming year.

The wholesale druggists have been aggressive, and are constantly extending their territory. One of the leading houses reports to have increased its business fully 300 per cent., and all report the past year's trade as satisfactory and up to expectations. The territory covered by this branch reaches from Michigan to the Pacific coast.

The largest wholesale dry goods house, and also the most extensive jobbing institution in the city, reports an increase over last year's business of 50 per cent., with a very satisfactory and growing trade, and splendid outlook for the coming year. Despite the loss of one large house in this line through unfortunate business transactions during the year, the increased sales of the remaining houses have more than made up the deficiency.

The paper houses have fared well during the year, and increased their sales from 20 to 200 per cent.

A very noticeable feature of the past year's jobbing trade is the aggressiveness of Minneapolis jobbers. Not only have they increased sales in the old territory, but are pushing out and competing with Chicago and St. Louis for the Wisconsin and Iowa trade, and are doing a large business on the Pacific coast. Some houses report sales in Canada and Michigan, but the natural field for the Minneapolis jobber is Wisconsin, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Washington Territory and Minnesota. The competition of Chicago is becoming less felt with time, and one prominent jobber predicts that in a few years Chicago will be crowded out of this field entirely. The increasing railroad facilities enable jobbers of Minneapolis to reach their western customers more directly, and the territory adjacent to the "Soo" road promises within a few years to develop into a most prolific field for Flour City wholesalers.

In the following table is given a summary of the principal branches of wholesale business not so closely intermingled with manufacturing as to render the work of computing accurately impossible. The figures are compiled from statements made by jobbers, and where it was impossible to secure a report of the business of any firm for the year 1888, a careful estimate has been made from the amount of its business of previous years, using as a basis the percentage of increase of other houses in that line. The table also gives the amount of capital employed, together with the business of 1887:

	CAPITAL.		SALES.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Boots, shoes, rubber goods and belting	$ 737,000	$ 785,000	$ 1,770,000	$ 2,009,000
Hardware and stoves	936,000	1,026,000	2,100,000	2,600,000
Groceries, teas, coffees, confectionery, spices	1,745,000	1,935,000	7,547,000	8,490,000
Drugs, paints, oils and glass	374,000	400,000	1,270,000	1,481,000
Steam laundries	121,000	175,000	257,000	350,000
Dry goods, hats and caps	1,110,000	975,000	4,800,000	4,000,000
Fruits, produce, fish and oysters	301,500	400,000	3,800,000	5,000,000
Cigars and liquors	699,500	735,000	1,880,000	2,016,000
Furniture	.....	175,000	.....	900,000
Lumber, shingles and lath	750,000	750,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Farm implements, wagons, carriages, etc	1,380,000	1,400,000	5,280,000	6,000,000
Paper, stationery, etc	275,000	300,000	605,000	707,000
Jewelry, crockery and sporting goods	271,500	275,000	499,600	525,000
Carpets, gas fixtures, mantels, etc	154,000	175,000	295,000	325,000
Building materials	55,000	75,000	730,000	1,125,000
Harness, leather and findings	180,000	190,000	440,000	500,000
Cloths and tailors' trimmings	65,000	73,000	138,700	160,000
Mill supplies	85,000	95,000	265,000	478,000
Seeds	.....	60,000	.....	240,000
Meats, hides, wood, coal and wool	887,000	912,000	3,850,000	4,150,000
Total	$9,796,500	$10,909,000	$38,530,600	$45,056,000

There is a very large commission business transacted at the Chamber of Commerce, amounting to from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a day. This large aggregate, which amounts to nearly three times the actual amount of grain received, is accounted for by the fact that wheat is sold from two to five times before delivered.

CHICAGO LAID LOW.

The Garden City Beaten by the Commercial Development of Minneapolis.

[*Minneapolis Tribune, Sunday, Jan.* 6.]

"Westward the star of empire takes its way." The true significance of this saying was that the power of the nation would gravitate and settle in the West, and shrewd men have since its utterance endeavored to locate the probable seat of empire, or, rather, the city likely to become the principal western point. Chicago has hitherto laid claim to that distinction, but in the light of the recent developments, it is apparent that the city referred to is too far East to retain supremacy in the West, as there are too many opportunities for building large cities and railroad centers nearer the prospective center of population and wealth of this productive section, which, according to the sage, is to produce the seat of power in this country. This center, as any informed man will concede, must be upon an important water course, as no large city in the world is otherwise situated; it must be as near the center of production as such condition will permit, and in a locality the topography of which will permit the city becoming a center for the network of railroads which invariably mark a productive section. In the location of the city of Minneapolis these essential qualities are combined. There is no other navigable water course East of the Rocky Mountains and West of the Mississippi, and the topography of the country, West of this city, where a water power can be had, is not favorable to railroad building, hence Minneapolis is the fixed commercial center of this section, and in wealth and productiveness, its contiguous country has been satisfactorily demonstrated to be superior to any other portion, not only of the West, but the United States. Where, then, is a more favorable location for the center of wealth and power of the country than here?

Is the city making the most of its natural advantages? Are the citizens awake to the possibilities that lie before it? The best way in which to determine this is to compare its progress of the past year with that of some more pretentious, progressive city, and no better example is to be had than Chicago, the city whose growth has for years been the marvel of the world.

The story is briefly told. Chicago's increase in wholesaling and manufacturing in 1888 was $21,572,000, while that of Minneapolis, computed from the same basis, was $29,500,000, an excess of $7,948,000 for this city.

Minneapolis is situated in the heart of the most productive section of the country, which is rapidly filling up with an energetic and prosperous people. Before this section contained any city of importance, Chicago had a monopoly of its trade. The aggressive business men of Minneapolis, however, as the city assumed proportions, with the increasing railroad facilities, would not allow such a wholesale occupation of their legitimate territory to continue, and have reached out for this custom. Their success in securing it may be judged by the increase of exclusive jobbing of 1888, aggregating $6,500,000, against $6,000,000 for Chicago, and the concessions of the Chicago papers. The increase of value of the manufactured product of Minneapolis for 1888 over 1887 was $15,000,000, according to the most conservative estimate. Deducting from the total of jobbing in produce the cost of raw material used in manufacturing, which is customary when computing the aggregate value of a city's commerce, so as not to include any one item twice, the increase of value of wholesaled produce of Minneapolis is found to be $8,000,000. Summarizing these items, the following grand total for the increase of commerce for 1888 is found: Increase of exclusive jobbing, $6,500,000; jobbing in produce, $8,000,000; manufactured product, $15,000,000; grand total, $29,500,000.

Accepting the official statement of the Chicago *Tribune* in its annual review of 1888, the following exhibit is had for that city: Exclusive jobbing, $6,000,000; jobbing in produce, $16,500,000; total, $22,500,000. Manufactured produce, total, $1,948,000. Deduct decrease, $1,948,000. Total increase for 1888, $20,552,000. Minneapolis' increased commerce, $29,500,000; Chicago's increased commerce, $20,552,000; favor Minneapolis, $8,948,000.

These figures are trustworthy, marvelous as they may appear. They embrace all the wealth producing qualities of Chicago, which is considered a prosperous and solid city. With this increase of $20,500,000 in commerce for Chicago in 1888 came 50,000 inhabitants and an increase of 6½ per cent. in bank clearances. Minneapolis' $29,500,000 increase was accompanied by 40,000 inhabitants and 11 per cent. incsease of bank clearances. Which is the most substantial?

At this rate of increase in commercial importance Minneapolis will support even a larger influx of people iu proportion than in the past, measuring the supporting qualities of the volume of trade by that of Chicago. If this increased proportion can be supported in Minneapolis, the influx will certainly find its way to this city, as there are very few fields affording such rapid and substantial developments. No check in the growth of population, therefore, may be expected as long as this commercial growth continues, and, measuring the commercial possibilities by the undeveloped contiguous territory, gives evidence of an opportunity for almost indefinite expansion.

The decline in manufacturing in Chicago is partially attributed to the lack of demand for railway supplies, of which the output of the city for 1887 aggregated $61,187,000, and for 1888 reached but $54,000,000. Meat packing also fell from $95,705,000 in 1887, to $92,290,000 for 1888, and the amount of wages paid in the packing houses decreased almost $1,000,000. In wood working establishments the decrease of product was nearly $1,000,000, and the amount of wages paid fell off about $1,000,000. The Chicago *Tribune* says in regard to the manufactured products of the city:

"The demand for these products from the far West and Southwest, owing to the development going on in those sections, increases with each year, and Chicago continues to be the main source of supply."

It says nothing, however, of an increased demand in the Northwest, which every one knows is developing more rapidly than either the far West or Southwest. It is known, however, that the Northwest is now manufacturing for its own consumption to such an extent that the loss of this trade makes itself seriously felt with Chicago manufacturers, and affords another proof that Minneapolis, the only manufacturing city in the Northwest, is rapidly laying claim to what, by virtue of location, properly belongs to it.

The largest portion of the $21,000,000 increase of Chicago's commerce for 1888 was made up by its trade in produce. There was a falling off, however, in receipts of flour of about 800,000 barrels; a decrease of 8,664,991 bushels in wheat receipts, and a slight falling off in receipts of barley. The receipts of cured meats fell off from 213,813,140 to 146,794,432 pounds; pork from 76,155 to 41,558 barrels; lard from 84,390,156 to 71,201,397 pounds, and receipts of potatoes show a decrease of 250,000 bushels.

The *Tribune* says the Northwest and Minneapolis are the cause of a decline in Chicago trade.

The *Tribune* frankly acknowledges the decline of Chicago's prestige in the Northwest in accounting for the very slight advance in the volume of its wholesale trade, in which it has thia to say:

"It is fair to estimate that the total trade of the year would have increased about 5 per cent. in volume and 4 per cent. in selling value but for a marked decrease in business with the Northwest."

While Minneapolis will not rejoice at any evidence of the lack of progress of Chicago, they can but feel highly gratified in the fact that this city is rapidly securing the full volume of trade of the country tributary to it, in which Chicago has for many years been an usurper. The first evidence of this change was the turning of almost the entire wheat crop of the Northwest to Minneapolis, and it is, indeed, refreshing to have Chicago come to the front with an acknowledgment of that city's declining trade with this section.

With Chicago out of the field as a rival, there is nothing to hinder Minneapolis becoming the metropolis not only of the Northwest, which she now is, but the center of that section which the sage has predicted will dominate the empire. Can such conclusive evidence of the predominancy of Minneapolis be intelligently and substantially disputed?

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SUPERB STRUCTURES WHICH SHOW THE SOLIDITY OF MINNEPOLIS BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The New Postoffice, City Hall, Public Library, Masonic Temple and Chamber of Commerce in Detail.

UPON the opposite page we present five engravings of the leading public buildings of the city. They are correct in every particular, and will give Eastern readers an excellent idea of the massive structures which are to be found in the metropolis of the Golden Northwest.

THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

First Avenue South and Third Street.

The new government postoffice building in Minneapolis, shown in Cut No. 1 on the opposite page, is completed, except the interior arrangement, and it is the finest government building west of Chicago. Its style of architecture is Corinthian, being built of sandstone, with polished granite columns. On the Third street front is a high ornamental tower, and each corner of the building is crowned by a tower of lesser altitude. The building has 124 feet front on First avenue south and 148 feet on Third street, and was begun in 1884 under a Republican administration. The greater part of the work was done during Cleveland's term, but the building will be dedicated to Uncle Sam's use under President Harrison. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in July of this year. The first appropriation for the building alone was $500,000, but this has been increased to about $650,000.

The interior arrangements of the structure will be in keeping with its general appointments. The ceilings will be lofty, and the finish of combined hardwood and pine in harmonious colors. Broad corridors will make every portion of the building of easy access, and the big windows on all sides, with the great skylight in the roof, will light up every nook and cranny. Broad marble staircases will connect the various floors. On the second and third floors will be offices for various federal officials, including the United States revenue assessor and collector, United States court officers, railway postal clerks, postoffice inspectors, the local board of civil service examiners, and others.

The whole of the first floor and about one-third of the basement will be used for postoffice purposes. The delivery division of the office will occupy a space in the center of the building about 56x85 feet. This space is designed for the carriers and distributors of the incoming mails, the general delivery and box clerks and others connected with the regular mail department of the office. This will be known as the working room. The main wicket for the sale of stamps and envelopes will be located directly opposite the Third street entrance, with the chutes for the deposit of outgoing mails on the right, where there will also be conveniences for learning the rates of postage, weight of parcels and the like. The general delivery is to be near the northwest corner, and the space between that and the end of the corridor at the southwest corner will be occupied mostly by the lock boxes and drawers.

There are broad entrances to the building on both the street and avenue sides. On the ground floor at the Third street entrance is a lobby, 12x46 feet, at the end of which a corridor twelve feet wide starts and extends around nearly the whole of three sides of the building. By this corridor the public can gain access to all the counters and wickets of the several divisions of the office. The postmaster's room is in the southwest corner of the building. It is 20x24 feet in size, will have a fireplace, and the vault will be entered through it. Adjoining this room is that of the assistant postmaster, 36x12, designed also to accommodate the general accountant, cashier and others of the clerical force. The money order and registered letter divisions will be located on the extreme east side of the building, with ample room and light, and having a special lobby for the use of the patrons of these divisions separate from the general corridor. The division for the dispatch of mails will use for its letter section a space on the south side of the ground floor, 20x52 feet. The newspaper and parcel section is in the basement immediately under this, is 32x52 feet in size, and is flanked by storerooms for mail pouches and general supplies. A room 20x24 feet in the southeast corner of the ground floor is designed for the dispatch and reception of mail.

The postal business in Minneapolis has grown with such remarkable activity that now it is sufficiently large to occupy nearly all of the space in the new building. The present structure cannot be enlarged, because there is no more ground space, and there are many who prophesy that Uncle Sam, within a very few years, will be looking for new quarters.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Fourth Avenue and Third Street.

Cut No. 2 shows the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce as it stands to-day on the corner of Third street and Fourth avenue south. It is a magnificent building, of no pronounced style of architecture except that it is modern in every detail. It is built of brick and gray sandstone, the latter being used on the two front elevations. The building is four stories above the basement floor, and has a high ornamental roof and a tower in the center of both the Fourth avenue and Third street fronts.

The articles of incorporation of the Chamber of Commerce bear date of October 11, 1881. On November 15 following the first meeting under this charter was held. Up to a few months ago the object of the Chamber of Commerce was to facilitate the buying and selling of all products, the adjustment of business disputes, the dissemination of information, and, in short, organized co-operation to advance the interests of the members and the community. But lately the Chamber has been made a market for the buying and selling of options, and, as a consequence, its business has been largely increased. In fact, this increase is so great that an addition to the present structure will soon become necessary. The present building is arranged with a large court in the center, having a great skylight for its top, and there are galleries on the level with each floor. The structure was erected in 1884 at a cost of $180,000, and, with the site, is valued at $250,000. It is proposed now to have the new addition contain a new and much larger pit room than the one now in use, and convert the present pit room into additional offices for the use of commission firms, besides adding some new offices in the addition.

The first president of the Chamber was H. G. Harrison; A. D. Mulford and A. B. Taylor, vice-presidents; G. D. Rogers, secretary, and T. J. Buxton, treasurer. The present officers are: President, Hon. C. M. Loring; vice-president, F. L. Greenleaf; secretary, C. C. Sturtevant; treasurer, Wm. Powell. Membership, about 600.

COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL.

Fourth Street and Third Avenue South.

Minneapolis has long needed a court house, and the necessity for a new city hall has become more and more pressing in the past two or three years. The growth of the city has been so rapid and there has been such a remarkable increase in court business, that addition after addition has been made to the old court house on Eighth avenue south and Fourth streets, so that the original structure can hardly be distinguished. But, with so many additions, the court house is crowded, and new quarters are sadly needed. And the work of building has begun, and Cut No. 3 shows what the new court house and city hall of Hennepin county and Minneapolis will be when it is completed.

This new building has been talked of for several years past, and the legislature of two years ago authorized the issuing of bonds by the county and city for the building of a court house and city hall, and established a board of court house and city hall commissioners to have charge of the work. This board is made up of members of the county commissioners and citizens of the city. They are Hon. W. D. Washburn, John C. Oswald, John Swift, Oliver T. Erickson, W. S. Chowen, David M. Clough, Lars Swenson, Titus Mareck and John De Laittre. Hon. W. D. Washburn is president; John C. Oswald, vice-president; Lars Swenson, treasurer, and Charles P. Preston, secretary.

Bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 have been issued, and that amount of money will be expended in the erection of the new building. The completed structure will be 290 feet square, built around a court, and, as shown in the cut, will be magnificent and imposing. The main fronts will be on Fourth and Fifth streets, and the court house site includes the whole block bounded by Third and Fourth avenues south and Fourth and Fifth streets. Granite will be used in the walls, which, on the fronts, will be four stories high above the basement, and an additional attic story and roof of very handsome design. On the court side the building will be five stories above the basement. In the center of the Fourth street front will be a great ornamental tower 300 feet high, and on the Fifth street side will be another tower of less altitude. Work on the excavation for the foundation continued through last summer, and now the work of putting in the foundation under the great tower is going forward. The excavation for this foundation has been carried down to the ledge forty feet below the surface. The work will be pushed rapidly forward, and three stories will be completed as soon as possible. It is thought that these will furnish enough space, so that the internal finish of the fourth and fifth floors can be delayed for some years after the otherwise completion of the structure. The internal arrangement is on as magnificent a scale as the outside plan. It contemplates a magnificent court, entered from the main entrances, with the best possible arrangement of rooms for the accommodation of the courts and the city's business, and the decorations will be of the finest. Taken altogether, the new court house and city hall will be a building of which the people of Minneapolis and Hennepin county may justly feel proud, and the abandonment of the old city hall will be hailed with joy by city officials and the public generally.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Hennepin Avenue and Sixth Street.

Among the many things in prospect which Minneapolis has better in every respect than any other Western or Northwestern city, is a Masonic temple. Indeed, there are very few, if any, in the country that are finer than the Minneapolis temple will be when it is completed. Cut No. 4 shows how the temple will look when completed. The work was begun in 1886, when a foundation was put in, and late in the summer the superstructure was begun. The temple is located on Hennepin avenue and Sixth street, adjoining the West Hotel, and, when work was stopped at the close of the building season, the walls had been extended to the seventh floor. The material used is limestone for the Hennepin and Sixth street elevations, and in its unfinished condition the building, for its massiveness and its architectural beauty, attracts the attention and excites the admiration of all who see it. The building is, of course, to be fireproof, and as soon as the building season opens, work will be renewed.

The corner stone was laid on September 4, 1888, and the ceremony was witnessed not only by the Masons of Minneapolis, but by thousands of others from all portions of the State and the Northwest. Grand Marshal W. H. Harris, of Caledonia, acted as master of ceremonies. Hon. R. B. Langdon, of this city, president of the Temple Building Association, read a sketch of the origin and motive of the enterprise, Mayor A. A. Ames gave a speech of welcome, and Judge Wm. Lochren gave an address on "Free Masonry." After the stone was laid in place by the grand master, and the ceremony of presenting the vessels of corn, wine and oil, and the burning of different colored wax tapers, was observed, the grand orator, Rev. Robert Forbes, D. D., of St. Paul, gave the oration of the occasion, and the ceremony ended.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Hennepin Avenue and Tenth Street.

Among the institutions of a city none are of more intimate concern than the public library It is among the most politic investments a city can make, in that it sets it on a level with its older competitors in the best of facilities for education and cultivation. It is no small matter to Minneapolis, therefore, that the coming two or three months will witness the completion of a public library building second in appointments to scarcely any in the United States, and among the first, also, as to the collections that will soon grace its shelves. Cut No. 5 shows the elevation of the almost completed building.

The foundation for the present library was laid two years after Minnesota became a State by Bayard Taylor, who came to Minneapolis and gave a lecture for the benefit of a library fund. In 1860 an association was formed and incorporated as the Minneapolis Athenæum. By 1866 enough money had been collected to build a building at 245 Hennepin, which the Athenæum still occupies, awaiting the completion of the public library building. The association struggled along, and in 1870 Dr. Kirby Spencer left it a bequest in real estate now worth nearly $200,000, and the annual income from this bequest has become to be about $10,000 per year. In 1884 the library aggregated 13,000 volumes, but at that time the income was only about $1,400, not sufficient to maintain the books and pay expenses, and in the winter of that year a committee from the City Council was appointed to draft a library act for Minneapolis. Alderman E. M. Johnson, at present president of the City Council, was the chairman of this committee. The act passed the legislature in 1885, and by it the Athenæum Association was included in the public library. It also authorized the issuing of $100,000 in bonds for a building on condition that $50,000 in addition would be contributed by private individuals. This has been done, and the present magnificent library building at the corner of Tenth street and Hennepin avenue shows how this $150,000 has been expended.

The site has 132 feet on Hennepin and 190 feet on Tenth street. It is on one of the two chief avenues of the city, and within two blocks of the other. It is passed by two street car lines, is within two blocks of two others, and within three blocks of the motor. No one would wish it in a different location, for where it stands, in the bend of Hennepin, it can be seen from the bridge—looming up at the end of the long vista—and street cars make it accessible to all. For greater convenience branches will be established in different and distant parts of the city. The foundation of the building was laid in the fall of 1886; the superstructure begun in the spring of 1887. The walls and roof have been completed, and the inside finishing remains yet to be done. The building has three stories. The front occupies 116 feet of the 132 feet on Hennepin avenue, and the main wing runs back 140 feet on Tenth street. Both elevations are of Duluth brown sandstone. The main entrance is on Hennepin avenue, half way from the corner. The massive portals, whose lintels, weighing twelve tons each, are supported on heavy columns of polished granite, leads directly into the staircase hall, thirty feet square, which stretches clear to the roof. Directly back of the hall, reached by a few upward steps, is the delivery room, 24x56 feet. To the right and left, flanking the staircase hall, are the main reading rooms, each forty feet square. A third reading room of like dimensions, designed for newspapers, is in the corner of the high casement. It is reached by a separate entrance on Tenth street, as well as by downward stairs from the main hallway. The shelf rooms located on Tenth street occupy the main floor and the basement of this wing of the building. They are seventy feet in length and twenty-five in width. Together they will accommodate 150,000 volumes. In the upper one on the street side, and corresponding to the high arched windows, are alcoves for student reference. Besides, there is a general reference room, cloak rooms, etc. The Minneapolis Academy of Sciences will have a room in the building, and so will the Society of Fine Arts. There is also space for a museum and an art gallery, both of which will be established. The land on which the building is located cost $65,000. The income of the Minneapolis public library is now about $45,000 per year, and in this respect it stands fifth on the list in the United States.

PROMINENT MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1. New Post Office (in Course of Construction). 2. Chamber of Commerce. 3. New City Hall and Court House (in Course of Construction). 4. New Masonic Temple (in Course of Construction). 5. New Public Library (in Course of Construction).

BANKS AND BANKING.

A REVIEW OF THE SOLID FINANCIAL CONCERNS OF THE FLOUR CITY.

The Year of 1888 an Eminently Satisfactory One In Monetary Circles—A Splendid Showing.

THE banks are to the world of commerce what the barometer is to the sailor. Is there a financial storm brewing, the banker is cognizant of it long before the rest of the world, and so it is that the managers of the monied institutions of the country are regarded as financial weather prophets, than whom there are none better.

The banking season of 1888 in Minneapolis was in general a prosperous one. The money market was firm and even stiff during the year; rates ruled high, and during the latter half there was a certain stringency which showed itself in the balance sheets, but the feeling of satisfaction which pervades the cashiers' sanctums is strong, even if not hilarious, and every prospect is deemed bright for a better year to come in 1889. There were no failures among the banks themselves, and none of importance in trade circles to shake their position; four new banks were started, two of which have already opened their doors for business; deposits have fairly held their own, and the undivided profits have accumulated with the regularity of an interest table. During the year $440,000 was added to the active banking capital by the formation of new banks and the increase of the paid up capital of existing institutions. The whole banking capital now involved in Minneapolis is $7,015,000; the whole surplus, $1,500,000; giving a grand total of $8,515,000; making the Flour City the leading banking center in the Northwest. In addition to this, the banking business of Minneapolis is universally esteemed to be as safe and sound as in any city in the nation.

Locally, all business was prosperous and collections better, especially since the complexion of the national administration has been determined, than for any period within the past two years. Though the loans of the banks outstanding were far in excess of those of any previous year, the percentage of losses were very small, and 1888 is conceded on all hands to have been a good banking year. Minneapolis is particularly fortunate in the personnel of her bankers, and to their keen foresight, sound judgment and liberal conservatism is due much of the credit for the good name which she has acquired as a banking center. Composed almost exclusively of men who have grown up with the country, they are familiar with the needs, the methods and the resources of the region from an actual experience, whose business value is aptly estimated by the fortunes which they have individually made in the very enterprises which the later banking relations enable them to foster and enhance, and they deal with the daily problems of commerce with a breadth of view and purpose which promises more for the future of Minneapolis than even the retrospect of the past.

A banking article which should omit to specially notice the Minneapolis clearing house would be as incomplete as a clock without a dial. Organized in 1881, it has from the start been the herald of Minneapolis' growth and prosperity to the whole world, and as a criterion has supplied the place of glittering generalities with indisputable statements of figures upon which doubting Thomases could lay their dubious hands and become convinced that the metropolis of Minnesota was, in fact, the greatest business center in the new Northwest. In 1883 the total clearances for the year were $87,508,000; in 1888 they amounted to nearly $220,000,000, an increase of over 150 per cent., putting Minneapolis twelfth in the list of clearing houses in the nation.

Taking the last four years St. Paul and Minneapolis compare as follows:

November, 1885—Minneapolis, $18,740,352; St. Paul, $13,303,804.

November, 1886—Minneapolis, $19,388,536; St. Paul, $17,494,678.

November, 1887—Minneapolis, $22,898,054; St. Paul, $19,715,945.

November, 1888—Minneapolis, $28,615,352; St. Paul, $18,889,973.

These figures are as eloquent as they are instructive and gratifying to the citizens of Minneapolis.

A comparison of the returns for the last eleven months will show results satisfactory to all Northwestern cities. The total amount of the clearings of Chicago increased from $2,000,000,000 (in round figures) in 1885 to $2,800,000,000 in 1888; of Peoria, from $37,000,000 to $63,000,000; of Omaha, from $55,000,000 to $158,000,000; of Milwaukee, from $167,000,000 to $205,000,000; of Minneapolis, from $109,000,000 to $194,000,000; and St. Paul, from $104,000,000 to $176,000,000.

Two new banks have opened their doors during the year with the following paid-up capitals: The Swedish-American, $100,000, and the Irish-American, $100,000; and two more are projected and will commence business early in the new year, the Garland Banking Company, $125,000, and the Metropolitan State Bank, $100,000. The Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. has embarked in the banking business as a depository, with a capital of $500,000. Failures, none. The total banking capital invested now is, including the latest institution incorporated, $7,015,000; total surplus, $1,500,000; total average deposits, $23,706,249; total loans and discounts, $22,822,007.

All these figures are a heavy increase over the same statistics for 1887.

THE SECURITY BANK OF MINNESOTA,

Hennepin Avenue and Third Street.—If the leading financiers of the city were asked to give their opinion as to the leading bank of the city, without doubt, they would award the honor to the Security, for with respect to capital, surplus resources and aggregate transactions it is entitled to the distinction. It was established in 1878 by the Harrison brothers, T. A. & H. G., with Joseph Dean, member of the firm of Joseph Dean & Co., lumber and pine land dealers, as a State bank, with a capital of $300,000. The Messrs. Harrison came to Minnesota when the country was in its infancy, and profittng by the possibilities for business which then prevailed accumulated handsome fortunes. Mr. Joseph Dean, the first manager of the bank, was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Hennepin county, serving for three terms, and in 1859 was elected county treasurer. He has been succeeded as Vice-President by Henry W. Knox who, from his life-long banking experience and his ten years' service as the public examiner and bank superintendent of Minnesota, may be considered a thorough banking expert. The cashier of the Security Bank, Mr. F. A. Chamberlain, has had a life-long experience in banking, and has been connected with this institution from the time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. His assistant is Mr. Perry Harrison, a son of the president, who, passing through all the stages of employment from messenger up, fills his present important position with credit to himself and honor to the institution. The following is a list of the directors:

H. G. Harrison, J. Dean, J. M. Shaw, H. M. Carpenter, W. M. Tenney, Hon. H. M. Knox, A. J. Dean, J. H. Thompson, F. A. Chamberlain. Mr. H. G. Harrison is the president, and Mr. Henry M. Knox, vice-president. Its correspondents are the Bank of New York, N. Y.; the National Exchange Bank, Boston; the Commercial National, Chicago; the Union Bank, of London, Eng.

The condition of the bank's affairs on October 4, 1888, is shown by the following, which was the last statement issued: Loans and discounts, $3,963,544; capital stock paid in, $1,000,000; surplus fund, $250,000; time and demand deposits, $4,917,401.64; total, $6,343,383.19.

FLOUR CITY NATIONAL BANK,

Offices Lumber Exchange.—This institution, though one of the youngest banks in Minneapolis, has demonstrated by its phenomenal growth and conservative management that there was a field for it in the great metropolis of the Northwest, and its facilities for doing business are unsurpassed by any bank in the city. This city, being the great flour center of the world, suggested the very appropriate name of "Flour City National," when the bank was organized. Its only prototype is the old "Flour City National," of Rochester, New York, an institution organized years ago, when that city claimed the honor of being the milling center, but being outstripped by Minneapolis, she has been obliged to take a back seat.

This young financial giant was organized and began business Sept. 1, 1887, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, and a paid up capital of $400 000. On January 1, following, its capital was increased to $500,000, which, with its surplus and undivided profits, amount to $550,000, and deposits of upwards of $500,000. Its banking offices are located in the magnificent Lumber Exchange building, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, across from the famous West hotel. In their appointments they are not surpassed by any other financial institution in the city. Having correspondence with prominent banks all over the world, no better facilities can be offered business men for making collections promptly than through the "Flour City." It is prepared to do a legitimate, general banking business, and while the management can offer no "wide open" policy to its customers, they are at all times willing to offer aid to the worthy customer to the uttermost of their ability when occasion may require it.

The officers are: President, T. B. Walker; cashier, George E Maxwell; assistant cashier, J. D. Williamson; all of them gentlemen of long experience in the banking business and of very high standing.

The directors are gentlemen who have long been honorably and conspicuously prominent in the financial, commercial,and industrial interests of the Northwest. Their names are as follows: T. B. Walker, A. C. Ackeley, S. G. Cook, John Von der Horck, Henry Hill, John Edwards, George A. Pillsbury, J. H. Thompson, C. P. Jones, C. L. Waldo, H. E. Selden, W. A. Barnes, C. H. Chadbourne.

With such a directorate, and under such a management, it is not a matter for marvel that the "Flour City" should have at once assumed a leading position among the financial institutions of Minneapolis.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS,

Corner of Central and University Avenues.—This bank was organized December 20, 1884, by a number of the oldest citizens and leading business men of the city, and commenced business January 1st, 1885, since which time it has been favored with a large and constantly increasing patronage. The rapidly increasing commercial importance of East Minneapolis fully warranted the venture, as has been demonstrated by the full measure of success that the bank has met with. The officers solicit the accounts of merchants, manufacturers, companies and the citizens generally of the East Side having use for the facilities of a bank, promising all who favor them with their patronage careful and prompt attention and as liberal treatment as is consistent with conservative banking.

They buy and sell foreign and domestic exchange, and sell passage tickets to and from Europe. Careful attention is given to collections, which are remitted on the day of payment, at low rates. The New York correspondent of the bank is the Hanover National, and the Chicago correspondent the First National Bank.

The authorized capital is $1,000,000, and the amount paid in is $200,000. The officers are President, Winthrop Young; vice-president, O. C. Merriman; cashier, H. P. Browne. Following is a list of the directors: Winthrop Young, president F. & M. Savings Bank; R. A. Davison, formerly Commercial Bank of R. A. Davison & Co.; James J. Hill, president Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad; J. S. Pillsbury, ex-governor and of C. A. Pillsbury & Co.; S. H. Chute, Chute Bros., capitalists; O. C. Merriman, of Merriman, Barrows & Co.; William Lochren, judge of District Court; D. M. Clough, of Clough Bros.; A. E. Johnson, physician; S. D. Todd, of Todd, Martin & Co.; A. W. Hastings, of McMillan & Hastings.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,

Corner of Plymouth and Washington Avenues North.—Located as it is, this institution offers obvious advantages to the residents of the northern portion of the city. With an authorized capital of $500,000, it solicits the accounts of banks, bankers, individuals, and corporations, promising careful and efficient attention to all business entrusted to it. It possesses unusual facilities for making collections throughout the West, Northwest and South, and accepts at par all items drawn on banks in cities in which it has correspondents. It also does a large business in steamship tickets to and from European ports, especially to German and Scandinavian seaports, all the Atlantic steamship lines being represented by them. In connection with this department foreign drafts and bank post remittances are issued on any city in Europe at very low rates.

The bank is provided with a vault, in which valuables are absolutely safe from fire or robbery, and all holders of abstracts, deeds, mortgages, notes or contracts or other papers, can feel secure by renting a small safe at an annual rental of 2two dollars.

The officers and directors are: President, George Huhn; vice-president, Henry Winecke, cashier, Egbert Cowles, directors, E. Eichorn, Henry Winecke, Hon. R. B. Langdon, J. Heinrich, J. M. Griffith, A.W. Hinkle, Henty Doerr, John A. Schlener, Robert Pratt, F. E. Towers, Charles Gluck, George Huhn, Henry Gund.

THE CITIZENS' BANK,

No. 416 Nicollet Avenue.—In point of age this institution ranks fifth among Minneapolis banks, as it was established in 1876. Since its establishment the organization has remained the same, the men who were prominent in its inception remaining the same, they all being of long experience, and large influence in the community. Ten years later the capital stock was increased to $280,000, and to the general banking business was added a department devoted to the buying and selling of high grade Western securities, local bonds and other investments of unquestioned safety. Both departments of the institution have been well and ably managed, and show a rapidly increasing business.

The following is a list of the officers and directors: President, N. F. Griswold; cashier, Geo. B. Shepherd; vice-president, F. E. Sprague; directors, N. F. Griswold, capitalist; Geo. B. Shepherd, cashier; Chas. A. Bovey, Eastman, Bovey & Co.; C. H. Prior, capitalist; R. D. Russell, attorney; N. R. Thompson, insurance; S. S. Sprague, Providence, R. I.; E. T. Corser; E. S. Woodworth, grain commission; F. E. Sprague, vice-president; W. A. Barnes, insurance and real estate.

THE CITY BANK,

Boston Block.—In 1869, Mr. T. J. Buxton, who, by the way, had acquired considerable fame as one of the survivors of the infamous Libby Prison, arrived in Minneapolis, and in company with Mr. J. W. Pence established a private bank. Three years later the bank was incorporated under the State law with a capital stock of $150,000, which has since been increased until now it is $300,000, over $1,000,000 being entrusted to the bank in the form of deposits.

Outside of Mr. Buxton's interests in the bank he has a number of investments, prominent among which is one in the Monitor Plow Works, of which he is president. Associated with Mr. Buxton is Mr. F. A. Smith, cashier, who has been with the bank for the past twelve years, having commenced with it as paying teller.

This is one of the oldest banks in the city, and has superior facilities for transacting a general banking business.

Following is a list of the directors: T. J. Buxton, Thos. Lowry, J. W. Pence, R. B. Langdon, Samuel Hill, H. C. Henry, J. F. Brown, C. S. Langdon, E. N. Brown, John De Laittre, C. M. Loring, J. H. Clark, C. MacC. Reeve, A. H. Linton, Geo. R. Newell.

The condition of the bank's affairs on June 30, 1888, is shown by the following: Resources, $1,386,215.15; capital stock paid in, $300,000; undivided profits, $24,353.36; dividends unpaid, $440; deposits, $1,051,411.79; total liabilities, $1,386,215.15.

THE PEOPLES' BANK,

Loan and Trust Building.—This institution, one of the most conservative banks in the city, was organized in January, 1886, and commenced business the 1st of February the same year. It was organized to do a general banking business, and in the years that have intervened it has been eminently successful. While it does not for a moment think of running a wide open policy, any good, reliable concern can always be pretty sure of obtaining accommodation. They do not make a specialty of any class of accounts, but solicit the business of all classes. The officials anticipate a largely increased business during the coming year. The following statement shows the condition of the bank's affairs on the first day of last December: Resources, $315,135.43; capital stock paid in, $100,000; surplus, $7,000; deposits, $201,031.14; total liabilities, $315,135.43.

THE STATE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Corner Second Avenue South and Third Street.—This is undoubtedy one of the safest banks in the Northwest, some forty-five or fifty stockholders, whose combined wealth amounts to many millions of dollars, each of whom are liable for double the amount of their subscriptions, rendering it so. It makes a specialty of the accommodation of the German and Scandinavian population of the Northwest, furnishing them with steamship and emigrant tickets to and from Europe, drafts and money orders at low rates on European centers, passports, etc. It possesses special facilities for changing American into Danish, Swedish and Norwegian money, and visa-versa, and for collecting German and Scandinavian inheritances. Five per cent. interest is paid by it on all time deposits.

The officers are as follows: President, S. E. Olson; vice-president, J. J. Ankeny; cashier, K. Kortgaard; assistant cashier, Otto E. Naegle.

The directors and stockholders include such well known people as ex-Gov. Pillsbury, Lieut. Gov. A. E. Rice, Judge C. E. Vanderburgh, C. M. Palmer, S. E. Olson, Judge E. B. Ames, Postmaster Ankeny, E. R. Barber, Geo. Huhn, N. H. Gjertsen, J. W. Anderson, Hon. C. A. Pillsbury and many others.

THE NICOLLET NATIONAL,

Cor. Nicollet Avenue and Fourth Street.—The Nicollet National is one of the later ventures among the banks of Minneapolis, having been organized in April, 1884, but the strides it has made in securing business, and the happy confidence which it has inspired in the community, show that it was a venture not ill-timed and wisely made.

The bank has thus far paid to stockholders $105,000. Its deposits, which in 1884 were nothing, amounted, at the close of the present year, to about $850,000, a record rivaled by but one bank in the city. The loans now amount to over $1,000,000.

The list of officers and directors of this bank, given below, embrace names familiar throughout the trade centers of the country, and are in themselves an ample guarantee of the standing and management of the institution. The banks' customers may therefore feel confident of a wise and conservative policy in all matters intrusted to it.

President, J. F. R Foss; vice-president, H. W. Brown; cashier, H. M. Knapp, directors, John De Laittre, of Perry-De Laittre Lumber Co.; H. W. Brown, president Minneapolis Gas Light Co; Chas E. Wales, of Pioneer Fuel Co.; John S. Pillsbury, of C. A. Pillsbury & Co; H. AldenSmith, of Smith & Wyman; Geo. A. Camp, of Camp & Walker; A. F. Rand, of Minneapolis Gas Light Co.; J. A. Bohn, of Langdon & Co.; J. F. R. Foss.

Citizens' Bank.

HENNEPIN COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Washington and Hennepin Avenues.—Notwithstanding the apparent exclusiveness indicatedby its name, a general banking business is transacted by this institution, which was founded by President Judge Jones, and Vice-President D. C. Bell, in 1870, since which time it has been exceptionally prosperous. It has a capital of $100,000, and a surplus of $27,000, and that it is a favorite with depositors is indicated by the amount of its deposits, which exceed $1,000,000, with nearly as much loaned out.

Its boast is that it is the only savings bank in the city with a guarantee capital.

Judge Jones, the president, has been a prominent figure in Minneapolis affairs since his arrival here in 1854, having successfully filled the position of probate judge, chairman of the county board of supervisors, member of the board of aldermen and a number of other officers.

The trustees of the bank include Judge E. S. Jones, Hon. G. A. Pillsbury, W. H. Lee, D. C. Bell, J. E. Bell, and Andrew Tharalson.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,

Temple Court.—This is said to be the only exclusive savings bank in the State, and has been, without a doubt one of the most successful in the country. It does no commercial business whatsoever, paying 5 per cent. on all deposits from 10 cents up to $10,000. Owing to the possession of a very profitable field for investment, it has been able to pay a better dividend than any of the Eastern savings banks. The board of trustees, of whom there are ten, are rated as being worth $10,000,000, their names being as follows: William Chandler, capitalist; John De Laittre, capitalist and member of the firm of Eastman, Bovery & Co.; J. W. Johnson, capitalist; Hon. Thomas Lowry, owner of the Minneapolis Street Railway system; Hon. M. B. Koon; Hon. R. B. Langdon, railroad contractor and capitalist; J. C. Oswald, capitalist; J. S. Pillsbury, capitalist and ex-Governor of the State; F. D. Skiles, capitalist; Clinton Morrisson, president of the bank; E. H. Moulton, secretary and treasurer.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Corner of Washington and Nicollet Avenues.—This bank, which is the second oldest national bank in the State, had its inception in the establishment of a private bank by Sidle, Wolford & Co., who were succeeded by J. K. Sidle. Later his bank became a bank of issue, incorporated under the State law, and upon the passage of the national bank laws became a national bank. Since its establishment it has had an uninterrupted career of success. It began with a cash capital of $50,000, which in a few years was increased to $200,000 through the accumulation of undivided profits, the stockholders at the same time having received regular dividends of 24 per cent. per annum. On January 1st, 1879, $400,000 was subscribed to the capital stock, making it $600,000, and in July, 1885, it was still further increased to $1,000,000.

The officers and directors are as follows: H. G. Sidle, president; E. B. Ames, vice-president; H. K. Sidle, cashier; C. K. Sidle, assistant cashier; directors, H. G. Sidle, E. B. Ames, John Martin, J. W. Johnson, Hon. J. S. Pillsbury, C. H. Pettit, Hon. William Lochren, O. T. Sweet, J. C. Oswald, John Dudley, H. K. Sidle, E. R. Barber, E. C. Whitney.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN BANK,

Kasota Block.—Notwithstanding the fact of its being open for business only since the first day of last November, the above concern has met with a full measure of success, its deposits now amounting to $110,000. The bank was organized in response to a growing demand of Irish-American citizens who saw on all sides the incorporation of other financial institutions devoted to nationalities, and they conceived the idea that a bank under the above title would be about the proper thing. But they do not cater exclusively to that trade. They have a capital stock of $100,000, and an authorized capital of $500,00. The officers are: J. S. Coughlin, president; J. E. Gould, vice-president; J. C. Scallen, cashier. The directors are: J. S. Coughlin, with C., M. & St. P. Ry.; Martin Ring, of Tobin & Ring, contractors; N. W. Nash, capitalist; Matt. Walsh, supervisor water works; Dennis Trainor, of Trainor Bros., contractors; J. R. Corrigan, Corrigan & Bradish, attorneys-at-law; Wm. McMullin, with Anthony Kelly & Co.; Richard Welsh, contractor; Hon. John P. Rea, judge district court; H. C. Clark, with Hall & Ducey Lumber Co.; John Goodnow, of Goodnow & Lawther.

THE AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

Bank of Commerce Building, Fourth Street and First Avenue South.—The wonderful growth of some of the financial institutions of the Northwest has been a source of surprise, not only to those who have grown up in these institutions as officers and members, but to a large class of investors and borrowers. Foremost among these are our building and loan associations, loan and trust companies and insurance companies. Through the agency of these concerns we find our people more prosperous, and property steadily advancing. They cause money to be brought here from the East for investment in the Northwest, the effect of which is to produce a more equitable distribution of money and an equalization of rates between the East and West, and places us beyond the dependence on the mere movement of our products.

A more striking illustration can hardly be found in the monetary history of any city than that furnished by the American Building and Loan Association, of Minneapolis. Here we have an institution only 21 months old—just passed the labor of its birth—with resources of over $13,000,000, with branches in over 1,000 cities and towns, and doing the largest business of its kind in America.

It is a co-operative institution, or, in other words, a mutual bank, where the industrious and frugal can place their savings and borrow as the necessities of its members require, under corporation law framed for the regulation of building and loan associations of the State of Minnesota.

The officers of this association feel that they have taken upon themselves a sacred trust, and, in view of that, have taken every precaution for the protection of all concerned.

They have made the only regular trust agreement that has been made with a building and loan association in the United States, whereby the officers of the trust company take certificates of the association and certify to their character over their signatures for the protection of members, the same as done for large railroad corporations. This association has also a home advisory board and finance committee of prominent citizens of Minneapolis (bank presidents and others), who have no financial interest in the association, but whose duty it is to advise with the officers of the association in regard to its business methods and policy, and who have a paid auditor of their own, who verifies the reports and financial statements made by the association officers.

Its officers are well known in this community, and occupy a strong place in the hearts and well wishes of over 13,000 members.

Directors, Hon. Lars Swenson, Charles L. Sproat, W. S. Dwinnell, J. H. Bishop. N. A. Kainbolt, F. B. Stoneman and F. Rundell.

President, F. P. Rundell; secretary, Charles L. Sproat; treasurer, J. H. Bishop.

THE NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

No. 315-320 Temple Court.—This is the oldest permanent building and loan society in the United States. Its plan is based upon what is known as the "permanent system," which has been in successful operation in England for forty-two years. This society differs materially from all other societies in the United States, as its plan is nothing less than mathematical facts instead of assumptions. This is accomplished by using a stated interest and stated premium, which enables the union to give a stated time for the maturity of all shares held by its members. The plan of the union does away with the objectionable features in the old system, in use by all other societies in the United States, viz., that of an uncertainty of profits, or the amount of money or length of time required to satisfy a mortgage held by the society. The National Building, Loan and Protective Union is the strongest society in the United States. Its business is constantly on the increase. We find by reference to the books of the Union that 1,195 shares were issued in a single day (December 4).

THE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

NICOLLET AVENUE BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS.—Among the financial institutions which offer an outlet for Eastern capital and furnish a class of loans not common to the commercial banks, the Flour City is favored with several mammoth loan and trust companies. The largest of these is the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, established in 1883. This company has loaned $10,000,000 without a loss since its organization. The policy of this company has been far-sighted, and while progressive and energetic, the management has been conservative from the first. The company has already set aside $100,000 as a surplus, and is now setting aside one-half of its entire net earnings to surplus and undivided profit account. This company, in addition to its large mortgage loan business, has succeeded in establishing a large trust business, being authorized by law to act in all trust capacities, such as executor, administrator, guardian and trustee. The business of the trust department is the natural result of a strong and conservative management, and the well known ability of its trust officer, Gen. W. J. Hahn, who has personal charge and supervision of this department. The company occupies its own building, in which it also conducts its safe deposit and money deposit departments. The directors of the company, as well as the officers, are men of the highest standing as citizens and business men, and their character is evidenced by the course to which the company has steadfastly adhered. The Minnesota Loan and Trust has already become a tower of strength to the financial and fiduciary interests of the Northwest.

THE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS,

CORNER THIRD STREET AND NICOLLET AVENUE.—The Bank of Minneapolis, one of the oldest and most reliable banks in the city, was established as a private bank in 1867 by Erastus Byers and T. W. Wilson. After the death of Mr. Byers, Mr. Wilson succeeded to the sole proprietorship. In 1882, owing to its growing business, it was incorporated as a State bank with a capital of $50,000. This has been increased from time to time, until now it has a capital stock of $150,000 and a surplus of $15,000. It now owns one of the best appointed and most conveniently located buildings in the city at the corner of Third street and Nicollet avenue.

Its management is liberal, but conservative to such a degree as to insure safety to both stockholders and depositors. T. W. Wilson, the president, as above noted, has been connected with the bank since its organization, and to his efforts, ably assisted by the cashier, Mr. M. J. Bofferding, is due a great part of the success of its business.

Mr. Bofferding, entering the bank as messenger boy in 1882, has been promoted step by step until the reorganization of the bank in 1872, when he was made its cashier, which position he has since filled with marked ability and fidelity, witnessed by the small losses and large profits of the institution.

William M. Wright, assistant cashier, entering the bank as bookkeeper in 1880, has gained his promotion by close and intelligent attention to his duties.

Mr. D. M. Clough, vice-president, has made himself too well known to need mention in Minneapolis. His large business interests and his career as State Senator and member of the City Council have given him an extensive circle of acquaintances, and make him a valuable member of the bank's directory. The other directors of the bank are Samuel P. Snider, N. P. Peterson, George E. Hayes, Wayland B. Augir, E. B. Galusha and John F. Byers, all active business men who are well known and esteemed in the city of their adoption.

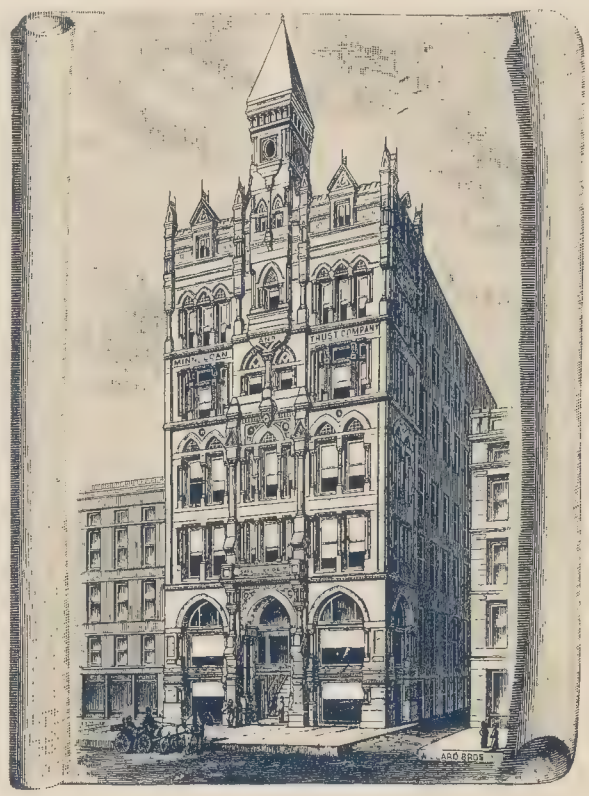
Thomas Weems Wilson is a Pennsylvanian by birth. Leaving school at the age of 18, he removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged as bookkeeper in the First National Bank, of Sparta. He remained with this bank for five years, soon working his way up to the cashiership, and winning for himself universal friendship and a reputation as a thorough posted banker and clear-hearted, honorable business man.

In 1867 he took his little savings and came to this city, where he and Erastus Byers started the Bank of Minneapolis, T. W. Wilson, president, and Erastus Byers, cashier, and here is where his sagacity as a man and conservatism as a banker has shown itself so conspicuously. Being at the head of this bank for over twenty-one years, he has carried it safely through all commercial panics and troubles, until it stands to-day one of the oldest and soundest banks of the city. But Mr. W.'s large wealth was not accumulated alone through banking, but much through his unbounded faith in the future of Minneapolis. When others said, "Minneapolis is too close to St. Paul to ever become more than a large village," Mr. W. would reply, "The time will soon come when St. Paul will be too close to Minneapolis for her own glory." So he invested money in real estate, and has reaped his harvest.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN BANK,

WASHINGTON AVENUE SOUTH, NEAR NICOLLET.—The Swedish-American is the largest and strongest of the new banks recently organized in the Flour City, and has more nearly than any of the younger banks fulfilled the flattering prospects which gave it birth.

The bank was opened the 16th day of last June, in response to the demand of prominent Swedish business firms in both city and state, and is the first of the kind which conforms in the personnel of its staff and in its constituency to the aims implied by its title. It is conducted under the State law, upon an authorized capital of $500,000, and a paid up capital of $100,000. The bank has paid 6 per cent. on its stock in six months, an excellent showing for its age and the management. The deposits have grown to over $250,000, and are steadily increasing.



Its officers are O. N. Ostrom, president; C. S. Hulbut, vice-president; N. O. Werner, cashier; and E. A. Kempe, assistant cashier. All of these gentlemen are well known in this city and have long been identified with the commercial industries of the State. The business of the Swedish-American is that of a legitimate commercial bank, and business accounts are especially solicited. Particular attention is paid to the accounts of country banks, and merchants, foreign exchange and drafts.

The history of the Swedish-American bank is yet to be written, but as its officers are men of high reputation, ability and experience, and its directors practical business men of good judgment, it is safe to predict that this infant will rapidly develop into a broad-shouldered and formidable rival of the older banking concerns which the financial climate of Minneapolis has fostered and prospered. Its place of business is at 28 Washington avenue south.

C. C. GARLAND & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 609 LUMBER EXCHANGE.—C. C. Garland & Co. have been established in Minneapolis since 1883. Their operations extend over most of the Northern and Eastern States, their class of securities being confined mostly to municipal bonds and commercial paper. The increasing demand for these securities, and the consequent enlargement of their business, has necessitated a change to more commodious quarters, and upon the completion of the new Wright building in the spring their location will be transferred thence from their present offices at 609 Lumber Exchange. The character of their business transactions will be much the same as at present, but on a more extensive scale. In the furtherance of this object a change in organization and capital has been effected and will be in operation during the present month, as follows: Authorized capital, $1,000,000; paid up capital, $125,000; C. C. Garland, president; Dennis Ryan, vice-president; D. R. Miller, secretary and treasurer; directors, C. C. Garland, Dennis Ryan, B. W. Taylor, W. G. Crocker and R. P. Russell.

THE SCANDIA BANK,

CEDAR AND RIVERSIDE AVENUES SOUTH.—The Scandia is one of the later banks, organized in 1883, and, as its name indicates, was instituted in response to the demands of the very heavy Scandinavian population in the South End. Its extensive business, however, is by no means confined to this nationality, the American element of that prosperous business quarter uniting generously in its support.

A. C. Haugan, one of the best known and most admirable of the city's public men, was its organizer and is still the guiding spirit. Mr. Haugan is a young and aggressive business man, with a knowledge of men and affairs, and yet possessing a peculiar fitness for the banking business.

The capital stock is $250,000, of which $60,000 has been paid in.

The surplus and undivided profits amount to $25,000 and the average deposits, one of the best criteria of the bank's popularity, average about $400,000.

The bank occupies a handsome building of its own, and is thoroughly equipped for business. It has extensive transactions with the Scandinavians throughout the Northwest.

Its officers are as follows: President, R. Sunde; vice-president, Mons. Grinager; cashier, A. C. Haugan; assistant cashier, John H. Field. Directors—A. C. Haugan, R. Sunde, C. E. Vanderburgh, Mons. Grinager, A. E. Johnson.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK,

CORNER OF FIRST AVENUE SOUTH AND THIRD STREET.—This bank was established in 1883 with a capital of $250,000, and a year later the amount was increased to $500,000. That the efforts of its management have been appreciated is evidenced by the patronage extended to it, a patronage which keeps on increasing. Both its president, Mr. S. E. Neiler, and cashier, Mr. H. J. Neiler, son of the former, have been identified for the past fifteen years with the banking interests of the State and city, and are, therefore, thoroughly familiar with the responsibility and standing of business firms of the Northwest, and are fully alive to the demands made upon capital throughout this entire section. The bank, though a very conservative institution, gives the fullest accommodations consistent with its policy, and solicits the accounts of merchants and manufacturers, who may always feel assured of having concessions granted, provided those concessions can be reasonably made. Its directors include some of the most prominent men in the city or State. Included in the list are ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury; H. F. Brown, lumber and flour; H. J. Neiler, cashier; S. P. Snider, capitalist; A. F. Kelly, real estate and mortgages; Judson N. Cross, of Cross, Hicks & Carleton, attorneys; A. H. Linton, of R. B. Langdon & Co., contractors; Henry Doerr, of Wineck & Doerr, wholesale and retail tobacconists; A. J. Austin, capitalist; H. W. Phillips, capitalist; S. C. Robinson, of Bardwell, Robinson & Co., and James W. Griffin, capitalists. It has a fine list of correspondents, which include the leading banks in New York, Boston and Chicago.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

This institution was organized July 1st, 1884, with a capital of $1,000,000, of which $750,000 is paid in, and it is, therefore, entitled to take rank with the best in the city. The names of its directors are as much a guarantee of solidity as its capital, they being among the foremost business men in the city. They comprise J. W. Raymond, Geo. H. Rust, A. F. Gale, Chas. J. Martin, W. S. Culbertson, A. W. Wright, G. S. Barnes, H. W. Pratt, O. M. Laraway, Wm. H. Eustis, J. F. Bassett, G. B. Kirkbride, J. H. Clark, and F. B. Semple. The officers are: J. W. Raymond, president; George H. Rust, vice-president; H. H. Thayer, cashier. Mr. Raymond, in addition to his interest in this bank, has large real estate investments, and Mr. Rust is of the firm of Gale & Co., real estate and loans. He is also treasurer of the recently organized Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company. Mr. H. H. Thayer, the cashier, has had an extended experience in financial matters in this city and elsewhere. Before engaging with the National Bank of Commerce, he was teller for the Northwestern National Bank, and left there for this bank, to take the position of assistant cashier. On the retirement of his predecessor, Mr. Powell, he became cashier of the bank.

The bank has just erected, and will have completed before long, one of the finest bank buildings in the city. It is located at the corner of Fourth street and First avenue south, and is undeniably a superb structure. It is constructed of brownstone, and is six stories in height, and is in every respect just what the home of a model banking house should be.

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK,

WASHINGTON AVENUE AND FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—The remarkable progress made by Minneapolis during the past sixteen years is well illustrated by the growth of this bank. It was established in 1872, with a capital stock of $200,000, which four years later was increased to $500,000. In the fall of 1879, through the dishonesty of the assistant cashier, a loss of $127,000 was sustained, but before the first of January following, the loss was made good, the stockholders subscribing $100,000 and $27,000 being added from the earnings of the bank. By the following July the bank had a surplus of $24,000, and since then its career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity, it now having a capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus of $275,000.

The former president of the bank, Mr. H. T. Welles, has been a resident of the State for over thirty years. During that time he has held many offices of trust, and has ever been foremost in aiding any movement looking to the advancement of Minneapolis. Of late years he has been but little in public life, but at one time was the gubernatorial candidate on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Casey, the vice-president of the bank has lived in Minneapolis for many years. Besides his banking interests he holds many positions of importance, such as president of the Carrington-Casey Land Company, and presideut of the Lake Superior Elevator Company, of Duluth.

The officers and directors of the bank are as follows: S. A. Harris, president; T. B. Casey, vice-president; J. B. Forgan, cashier; directors, H. T. Welles, T. B. Casey, M. B. Koon, C. H. Prior, J. B. Forgan, Winthrop Young, Wm. H. Dunwoody, W. S. Culbertson, Woodbury Fisk, George A. Pillsbury, O. E. Merriman, Anthony Kelly, Thomas Lowry, S. A. Harris, W. H. Hinkle, W. H. Vanderburgh.

REPRESENTATIVE BANKERS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

AN INSTITUTION THAT IS RAPIDLY TAKING RANK AMONG THE FIRST UNIVERSITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

Growth Since the Inauguration of President Cyrus Northrop—The New Departments of Law and Medicine.

THE Minnesota State University, situated in Minneapolis, about a mile below and in full view of St. Anthony Falls, and in the midst of a beautiful forty-five acre tract, is rapidly advancing and now ranks with the best universities and colleges in this country. Incorporated by act of the Senatorial Legislature in 1854, it was enacted that the University should be governed by a board of twelve regents to be elected by the legislature. The University was endowed by the general government, and the first Board of Regents were instructed to select a site near St. Anthony Falls; but no appropriation was made to enable them to carry out the instructions. As soon as the board was organized, the first step to be taken was the purchase of a site, and 25 acres of the present University grounds were bought for $6,000.

The Legislature, having by subsequent acts authorized the issue of bonds based upon the lands donated by Congress for university objects, the Board proceeded to make contracts for the erection of a stone building for a preparatory department, which now forms one wing of the main building. Bonds were issued, the proceeds to be devoted to the fulfilment of the contracts; but meantime, the disastrous times of 1857 burst upon the country, almost destroying values of all property in the States of the Union, and the bonds secured upon wild and unimproved land, could not be sold except at an enormous sacrifice. Consequently the engagements of the Board could not be met, operations were entirely suspended, and the affairs of the institution became more and more desperately entangled. The Regents were held responsible for a state of things which no human agency could have foreseen or prevented, and even in the halls of legislation there seemed to be a general consensus of judgment that they had acted unwisely, if not, indeed, dishonestly. Such was the recompense these men received for years of labor and untiring devotion to the interests of the University.

After the admission of the State into the Union, the Legislature appointed a new Board of Regents, composed of John S. Pillsbury, John Nicols and O. C. Merriman. A wiser or more fortunate selection could not have been made. For years these gentlemen worked with zeal and ability in the weary and unpleasant undertaking. The lamented death of Mr. Nicols and the retirement of Mr. Merriman threw the entire burden upon Mr. Pillsbury, and nobly did he sustain it until the work was successfully terminated. To Ex-Gov. Pillsbury the University is more indebted than to any other citizen. The first building, comprising a wing of the present main building, was not built until after the war, and the college proper was organized in 1869. Prof. W. W. Folwell was chosen President, and remained in office until President Cyrus Northrop was inaugurated in 1885. During Prof. Folwell's administration the college prospered, and to his indefatigable labors, judicious management and scholarly attainments must be ascribed to a great extent, the later prosperity of the University.

There is no man in Minneapolis more popular than President Northrop. He is an accomplished gentleman, a fine scholar, a brilliant speaker, and a general favorite. During his term as President two new and elegant halls have been erected on the University grounds, and schools of Law and Medicine have been attached to the college. When President Northrop came here in 1884, the University had 278 students; to-day it has 758.

The students this year are divided as follows: Law Department, 65; Medicine, 116; Agricultural, 41; College of Science, Literature and Arts, 498; Mechanical Arts, 100; Graduate Department, 34.

The last building to be erected, Science Hall, a beautiful structure, is now under roof, but will not be ready for occupancy until next fall. A cut of the building is presented with this article. The building is of stone, and has a frontage of 89x53 feet, not including the wing. The building contains 20 rooms.

There are five distinct departments, namely: A College of Science, Literature, and Arts. A College of Mechanic Arts; a College of Agriculture; a Department of Law, and a Department of Medicine, the latter consisting of three separate colleges. In the law course, which is two years in length, lectures and instructions are given in the main University building, and the students have free access to the Law library of the Minneapolis Bar Association.

The Medical department is composed of the College of Medicine and Surgery, the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, and the College of Dentistry

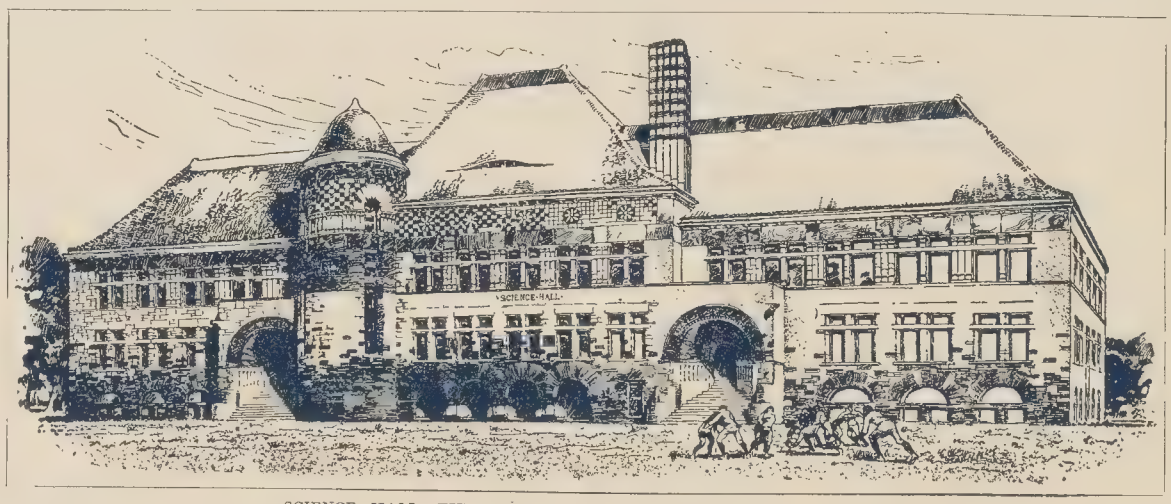
PRESIDENT CYRUS NORTHROP.

245 feet. The main or academic building is 168 feet in length and 90 feet in breadth, exclusive of porches, having three stories above the basement. The walls are of blue limestone. The Assembly hall, in the third story, 87x55 feet and 24 feet high, will seat with comfort 700 people, and 1,200 can be accommodated.

The Agricultural College is of brick on a basement of blue stone, 146x54 feet. The central portion is two stories in height. The south wing, 56x37, is a plant house of double sash and glass. The north wing contains the chemical laboratory. There are class rooms for chemistry and agriculture, and private laboratories for the professors. A large room in the second story is occupied by the museums of technology and agriculture. A model farm house and barn have been erected on the experimental farm.

The Military Building was completed in the summer of 1884. It is the largest drill hall in the country, and is so constructed as to serve the additional purpose of a large assembly hall. It will seat with comfort 3,500 people.

The College of Mechanic Arts building is of red brick, with brown-stone trimmings and a slate roof. It has two stories, with a high basement, and a one-story wing to the rear, and is



SCIENCE HALL, THE LATEST OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents, held February 28, 1888 a committee of the Boards of Trustees of the Minnesota Hospital College and of the St Paul Medical School appeared and tendered the use of the properties of these schools to the State for medical-college purposes The leases of the property were offered the State for a period of five years, and the property was accepted by the board.

Lectures are delivered at the building formerly occupied by the Minnesota Hospital College corner of Sixth street and Ninth avenue, south and clinical instructions are given at the different dispensaries and hospitals.

The museum is a magnificent one, and the library has nearly 25,000 volumes. The course of instruction is thorough, and the professors include among their number some as thorough men as there are in the country. The Board of Regents, of which Hon. Henry H Sibley is President, Hon. David L. Kiehle, Recording Secretary, President Cyrus Northrop, Corresponding Secretary, H. P. Brown, Treasurer, and Hon. John S Pillsbury, Chairman of the Executive Committee, have the interests of the University at heart, and with the Faculty are working to continually increase its usefulness.

President Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., is at the head of the faculty. William W. Folwell, LL. D., Professor of Political Science and Librarian; Jabez Brooks, D. D.. Professor of Greek and Literature; Newton H. Winchell, M. A., Geology and Mineralogy; Charles N. Hewitt, M D., Sanitary Science; John G. Moore, B. A., German Language and Literature; C. W. Hall, M. A, Geology, Mineralogy and Biology; John C. Hutchinson, B. A., Associate Professor of Greek and Mathematics; John S. Clarke, B. A, Latin, Language and Lioerature; Matilda J. Wilkins, B. L., Instructor, English and German; Maria L. Sanford, Rhetoric and Elocution; William A. Pike S. B., Engineering; John F. Downey, M. A., C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; James A. Dodge, Ph. D., Chemistry; Chas. W. Benton, B. A., French Language and Literature; Edward D. Porter, M. A., Ph. D., Theory and Practice of Agriculture; Thomas Peebles, B. A., Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic; O. J. Breda, Scandinavian Languages and Literatures; George Edwin MacLean, Ph. D., English Language and Literature; Charles F. Sidener B. S., Instructor in Chemistry; Henry F. Nachtrieb, B. S., Assistant Professor of Biology; Harry Pratt Judson, M. A., History and Lecturer on Pedagogics; Frederick S Jones, B. A., Instructor in Physics; William R. Hoag, B. C. E, Assistant Professor in Civil Engineering; John H. Barr, B. M. E., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering; John Whitmore, A. B. Instructor in Physics; Conway McMillan, M. A., Instructor in Botany; John Dewey, Ph. D., Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Logic.

In the Law Department are Hon. William S. Pattee, M. A., of Northfield, dean; Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, St. Paul; Hon. Gordon E. Cole, Faribault; Hon. Charles D Kerr, St. Paul; G. C. Ripley, Minneapolis; Charles A. Willard, Judge James O. Pierce, John B. Atwater, Judge John M Shaw, Judge P. M. Babcock, Sumner Ladd, Minneapolis; Hon. Charles E. Flandreau, Hon. C D. O'Brien, Geo. N. Baxter, Hon W. D. Cornish, C. W. Bunn and Hon. George B. Young, St. Paul.

In the Medical Department are: Richard O. Beard, H. M. Bracken, C. H. Hunter, F. A. Dunsmoor, Frank Allport, A. W. Abbott, J. H. Dunn, C. L. Wells, J. E. Moore, M. P. Vanderhorck, W. S. Laton, J. Clark Stewart, J. W. Bell, A. B. Cates, W. A. Jones, Burnside Foster, W. E. Leonard, G. R. Ricker, Robert D. Matchan, A. E. Higbee, J, F. Beaumont H. W. Brazie, S. M. Spaulding, H. C. Aldrich, Chas. M. Bailey, T. C. Weeks, E. H. Angle, L. D. Leonard, of Minneapolis; A. E. Senkler, E. J. Abbott, C. A. Wheaton, P. H. Millard, Parks Ritchie, A. L. Stone, J. F. Fulton, C. Eugene Riggs, C. H. Boardman, A, B. Ancker, E. C. Spencer, Henry Hutchinson, W. S Briggs, E. L. Mann, B. Harvey Ogden, St. Paul; A. F. Ritchie, D. A. Strickler, Duluth; Henry C. Leonard, Fergus Falls.

Ex. Gov. John S. Pillsbury has rendered many distinguished public services to the State of Minnesota as Governor, Senator, and as a member of endless public boards and committees; but there is no connection in which he has more indissolubly united his name than as an active and working member of the Board of Regents of the Univ rsity of Minnesota. To his vigilance in watching every interest connected with the institution f om its earliest history, whether relating to its finances, its lands and the revenues therefrom, its building operations, the legislation affecting its prosperity, or the securing of efficient officers and members of the faculty, his influence has been constantly felt; and for this reason we have deemed the page opposite the notice of the Universiiy the prop r place for the portrait of his familiar features. There are many of the Regents who have done grand service to the University, but probably none who have given it such untiring active, and energetic devotion, and it need not be added that these services have been given without other reward than the resulting progress of the University.

EX-GOV. JOHN S. PILLSBURY,

SENIOR REGENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE BIG MINNEAPOLIS "SHOW" FROM ITS INCEPTION.

How the "Hustling" Abilities of the Various Officials Brought It to Successful Fruition.

A MONUMENT to the energy and enterprise of the people of the city of Minneapolis is the grand Exposition, which is now being prepared for another one of its annual exhibitions, and has had thus far an unbroken record of three brilliantly successful years. When in the fall of 1885 an editorial appeared in the *Tribune*, the only morning paper published in Minneapolis, advocating the erection of a building and the holding of annual Expositions, Mr. W. M. Regan, with the characteristic foresightedness of Minneapolis business men, took hold of the matter and began to urge the adoption of the idea upon his friends. The virus took, and it was but a short time before the whole community had the fever. A committee representing the best interests of the city was formed, and a meeting was held at the Produce Exchange, at which $100,000 was subscribed as an inital effort. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to go ahead with the erection of a building which should be a credit to the city and an honor to the Granary of America, the Golden Northwest. A permanent organization having been effected and the institution incorporated, officers were chosen, as follows: Hon. W. D. Washburn, president; Hon. S. C. Gale, vice-president; W. G. Byron, secretary; H. G. Harrison, treasurer. Stock was issued in $10 shares and subscribed for with avidity, and then came the choice of a location. At first it was thought advisable to put it some little distance out of the city, but the residents of the East Side came forward and volunteered to donate a site, which was accepted. The final transfers having been completed, in January, 1886, the work of demolishing the old Winslow House, which occupied the site given by the East Siders, was begun, and in less than a month accomplished, and then the foundations of the new structure were laid, and so rapidly was the work pushed forward under the energetic leadership of the building committee that on May 29 the corner stone was laid. From that time forward progress was very rapid, and on August 3, a little over three months from the time of laying the corner stone the mammoth building, containing eight acres of floor space was declared ready for the exhibitors, and on August 23, it was thrown open to the public with every inch of the space filled with the choicest productions of this and other countries. From the studios of the Old World were brought the rarest paintings and the grandest specimens of the sculptor's skill, that department of the Exposition being valued at over half a million dollars. Never since the great Centennial Exposition had anything been seen like it. It seemed as though the entire country had determined to do honor to the Queen City of the Falls. From the pine-clad hills of Maine to the Pacific-laved sands of the California Coast, from the rock-bound shores of Superior to the everglades of Florida, merchants and manufacturers brought forth their choicest treasures, and the result was that it was proclaimed the grandest Exposition of the industries, arts and siences, ever opened to the public, always excepting, of course, the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia.

Col. Lewis B. Hibbard was chosen as the first general manager, he being then a resident of Chicago, and his work was well done. As may be imagined it was a difficult thing to make it successful from a financial standpoint, because it was an entirely new attraction to this section of country, but by dint of superior work in the way of advertising, and low rates on the railroads, people were brought to Minneapolis from every section of the country, and hundreds who came merely to see the place became enamored of the beauty of the climate and the thousand other attractions, and became residents, and thus the population and wealth of the city were increased. Encouraged by the unparralleled success of the Exposition, immediate preparations were begun fot the next seasons' show, one of the most progressive of the Flour City's young business men, Mr. C. M. Palmer, being engaged as general manager. Hurrying away to the Exposition cities of the country he succeeded in interesting other exhibitors who had heard of Minneapolis in an indirect way, and got their promise to make exhibits. Returning home brim full of energy and determination to make the Exposition a greater success than ever before, he began to cast about for novelties, and among others secured a huge exhibit from the United States government, at Washington, which met with universal favor, and demonstrated the importance of Minneapolis as a city, for it was the first that the government had recognized in that way, except New Orleans.

Day by day the number of attractions increased. Exhibitors became imbued with a fierce spirit of rivalry. A desire to out-Herod Herod seized everybody, and so when the Exposition opened on August 31 for a season of forty days the public recognized the fact that a master mind had worked for their entertainment, and that his work was good. The story of the success of that Exposition need hardly be repeated here. Suffice it to say that nearly half a million people passed through the turnstiles in the period of forty working days, the financial success being but, always alive to the interests of the patrons of the "show," General Manager Palmer said a change was necessary, and secured Liberati's Seventy-first Regiment Band, or New York. That was another strong card, and, in order to still further strengthen the musical features this season, Cappa's renowned Seventh Regiment Band, of New York, was engaged, and, needless to say, filled the seats at every concert. In conjunction with these organizations, Minneapolis' pet band, Frank Danz's, has always played an engagement during the season, succeeding in giving excellent satisfaction. Nor is this all. In the Art Department the finest productions of leading artists and sculptors, not only in this country, but in Europe, have been secured, a change being made in the picture galleries from year to year. Again, the management has always felt that something else should be provided for the entertainment of visitors, besides the ordinary attractions of the Exposition itself, hence the employment of innocent means of recreation for children, the arrangement of mammoth concerts by large bodies of trained singers, and, finally, the giving by the exhibitors and public spirited citizens of handsome prizes, to be voted for, or drawn for, or distributed in some other way. To this excellent system of management, coupled with the most superfine methods of advertising, the success of the Minneapolis Exposition is due.

Opens Wednesday, August 21; Closes Saturday, September 28.
W. G. Byron, General Manager and Secretary.

greater than any one, even the most sanguine, had anticipated. So satisfied were the board of directors with the result of Mr. Palmer's labors that they unanimously re-elected him, giving him a handsome increase to his salary, and further complimenting him by giving him carte blanche in the management of the Exposition. How well Mr. Palmer has carried out the trust committed to his care has been fully demonstrated in the Exposition just closed. Notwithstanding a tightness in the money market, which has made exhibitors throughout the country feel a little poor. Notwithstanding a period of financial depression and the croakings of the ever-present "Jonah," who is always anticipating trouble, the Exposition season just closed has been one of unparalleled success, not only from a financial, but an artistic standpoint.

The methods by which these results have been attained are worth commenting upon. They are methods which may with propriety be said to belong to this management. In the first place, it has been the boast of the Minneapolis Exposition management that it has always had the best of everything. In the matter of music, for instance. In 1886 Secretary Byron was sent to the City of Mexico for a band, and, notwithstanding what at first seemed insurmountable difficulties, returned with a magnificent organization, which created a furore wherever it played. Many people, in fact, wanted to see the Mexicans return to Minneapolis the following year,

And now having said so much about the "Big Show," as exhibitors and employes familiarly term it, a few words about the people who have brought it to its high state of excellence will doubtless be of interest. First on the list stands Ex-General Manager C. M. Palmer, than whom no more popular young man is to be found in the Flour City to-day. Mr. Palmer was born in the city of La Crosse, Wis., in 1856 and from the age of 15 years was engaged in the newspaper business in various cities in the United States. In 1878 he came to Minneapolis and entered the service of the publishers of the *Northwestern Miller*, a paper then in its infancy. Seeing the great future before such a journal, it being then, as now, devoted the interests of the millers of the country, Mr. Palmer, in 1881, concluded negotiations for its purchase, and immediately set to work in his characteristically energetic way to improve and strengthen it. In his always quiet but enterprising manner, he called to his aid some of the best writers, agents and business men he could procure, and establishing in his own mind a standard of excellence, which should be "the best," proceeded to raise the paper to it. How well he has done this can best be told by the appearance and standing of the paper to-day, which is regarded the most enterprising, most reliable and highest authority in all matters connected with the business of milling in America.

In 1886, Mr. Palmer who had made an excellent record in Minneapolis business circles, was chosen as a director of the Exposition, and on account of his being engaged in printing and publishing a a newspaper was made chairman of the printing and advertising committee, and did his work of disseminating information concerning the big enterprise so thoroughly as to call forth the commendation of the entire Northwestern press, which, with one accord, pronounced him the king bee of boomers. At the December election Mr. Palmer was unanimously chosen by the directors as the next general manager, a position which he has since filled with credit to himself and honor to the Exposition as well as the city at large. Mr. Palmer having acquired an interest in the *Tribune*, the only morning paper published in Minneapolis, is now business manager of that great daily, and is rapidly forcing it to the front rank, a position which rightfully belongs to it.

Mr. Palmer having been forced by a stress of business to retire from the management of the Exposition, at the last annual meeting held in December, last year, Secretary Byron was unanimously chosen to succeed him. Mr. Byron who by his great ability and hard work in the past demonstrated his unqualified fitness for the position, was born the city of Paynesville, Ohio, and at the age of one year removed with his parents to the city of Milwaukee, Wis., where he resided until 1858, passing through the high school and entering subsequently, Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, Wis., from which institution of learning he graduated with distinguished honor in 1857. A year later, as indicated, he left the Cream City and located in Cleveland, Ohio, and in the troublous times of 1861 he went with the other brave hearts, forming the 19th Ohio Battery, and served with honor through the viccisitudes of the rebellion, being twice promoted for bravery. When the war closed he laid down the weapons of war and took up the arts of peace, engaging in the hardware business in Milwaukee, which occupation he followed successfully until 1878, when a long illness, resulting in impaired health, forced him out of business. He then turned his face to the Northwest, and came to Minneapolis to reside, since which time he has held a number of positions of trust and responsibiiity. At one time he was one of the best traveling salesmen in the Northwest, but resigned his position on the road to assume that of secretary of the Jobbers' Association. In 1886 he was also appointed secretary of the Exposition, and it is not too much to say, that much of the success of that enterprise has been due to Mr, Byron's untiring energy and devotion to business. Last winter he was called to assume charge of the financial affairs of the Exposition, and thus filled both the responsible positions of secretary and treasurer of one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the country. He ls now the valued general manager of the great institution.

Superintendent of Space C. W. Field is another valued employe who has repeatedly, and in more ways than one, demonstrated his practicability and fertility of resource. He is a native of the city of Louisville, Ky., and is held in high esteem by both exhibitors and managers. Familiar with every city in the United States, and with an acquaintance that includes exhibitors, privilege people, and what are called in the vernacular "fakirs," of every degree. Mr. Field can always be relied upon to fill up every inch of space in a building with the best of exhibitors procurable. He is a comparatively new comer to Minneapolis, but, like all bright men, has already secured an excellent footing among the business community.

Every year, so far, has found Mr. O. A. Pray at his post in the center of the building as superintendent of the Mechanical Department, and it would be difficult to find a more thoroughly competent one. For many years Mr. Pray was the head and front of the Pray Manufacturing Company, one of the largest and best known concerns in the Northwest, if not in the United States, but business reverses came, as they come to all, and Mr. Pray was forced to succumb, but, doubtless, it will not be long before he is again at the head of a similar large enterprise.

Laboring assiduously from year's end to year's end, now down in Florida, now East in New York, again to be found in the "City by the Sea," San Francisco, Art Director H. Jay Smith is indefatigable in his efforts to secure the best in the line of pictures and statuary for the de-

A FEW WORKING DIRECTORS OF THE MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION.

partment over which he presides. Nominally Mr. Smith is a native of Wisconsin, but to all intents and purposes he belongs to Minnesota, as he has resided here almost since he was born. His love of art he acquired from his parents, both of whom are excellent judges of paintings, and did all in their power to foster and develop a love for the beautiful in art in their son. About ten years ago Mr. Smith became interested in a leading picture house in the city, and devoted especial attention to the department of paintings, thereby forming an acquaintance with hundreds of the leading American artists.

When the subject of an Art Gallery, or annex, to the Exposition was mooted in 1886, it was first thought that one or two rooms would suffice. It was decided to have something of the kind, and Mr. Smith was asked to take charge of it. He did so, and in his hands the one-room idea grew, until it included a collection valued at $500,000, which was said by distinguished critics to be the finest ever gathered together. The success of the Art Gallery made the directors only the more anxious to secure a finer exhibit the next year, and accordingly Mr. Smith was directed to spare no expense in the matter of securing pictures. Accordingly a gentleman versed in art matters, Mr. Olaf Ellisson, was sent to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and secured some of the choicest pictures from the studios of those countries. It met with the most unqualified approval, and every visitor was loud in praise of the great collection. This season's collection was no less fine, being valued at $800,000. A little over a year ago Mr. Smith disposed of his business, and since then has devoted himself exclusively to the Exposition, by the directors of which institution his services are valued very highly. Thus from a one-room idea has sprung the magnificent Art Gallery, containing fifteen apartments and one sculpture hall.

Mr. Smith has a wide acquaintance with artists in this country and in all parts of the world, and has letters of introduction that will admit him to the studios of the greatest artists in the world. His connection with the exposition has been so satisfactory, and as it was the unanimous wish of the board that he continue in the position this year Mr. Smith accepted, though he had other valuable offers. Mr. Smith has already begun to make selections from galleries of the East and other places for the next exposition season.

As assistant to the treasurer, Mr. Fred M. Hutchinson has made a very reliable record. A native of the Pine Tree State, in 1886 he decided to follow Mr. Greeley's memorable advice, and therefore turned his face to the setting sun, arriving in the city early in the spring. He immediately became "one of us," assuming the position of iron inspector under the building committee, which position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the committee until the opening, when he was called into the treasurer's department. Last season he occupied a responsible position with the Minneapolis & Pacific Railroad, but the treasurer of the Exposition, knowing his worth, recalled him and made him his assistant.

Mr. William F. Gore, a newspaper man of this city, has several times been employed to advertise the exposition throughout the country. The board of directors have always been chosen from the most prominent of the city's business men, and it is to them the success of the exposition is mostly due. The undertaking was an immense one; but the directors were constant in looking after the interests of the exposition and it has so far been a glorious success. Gen. W. D. Washburn has been president since the first organization of an exposition board, and S. C. Gale vice-president. A. J. Blethen, W. E. Steele, Capt. D. M. Gilmore George A. Brackett, Anthony Kelly, George Huhn, C. M. Palmer and O. A. Pray are some among the directors, who were also among the members of the first board of directors. The present officers are: Gen. W. D. Washburn, president; S C. Gale, vice-president; W. G. Byron, general manager and secretary; and Geo. Huhn, treasurer. The directors are A. B. Barton, S E. Olson, Col. C. W. Johnson, B. F. Nelson, C. P. Lovell, Geo. Huhn, T. B. Janney, E. S. Corser, W. D. Washburn, Geo. A. Brackett, S. C. Gale, Anthony Kelly, O. A. Pray, W. J. Dean, Charles R. Chute, Rev. Jas. McGolrick, W. E. Steele, E. R. Barber, Joseph Dean, Mayor E. C. Babb, J. C. Eliel, A. J. Blethen, D. M. Gilmore, J. S. Bradstreet, and C. M. Palmer. Messrs. W. D. Washburn, S. C. Gale, E. S. Corser, A. Kelly, and A. J. Blethen compose the executive board, and the business could not be in better hands. E. A. Merrill was for a long time an active and valued member of the board of directors; but he resigned last year, and J. C. Eliel was chosen in his place. The only other change last year was the selection of C. P. Lovell, in the place of H. G. Harrison

Thus to the gentlemen herein mentioned belong the credit of making the Exposition what it is, the most successful, financially and artistically, in the country. Already Mr. Byron, who was unanimously selected by the board of directors as the next general manager, is commencing to interest exhibitors in various parts of the country in next year's show, and in this way keeping "green" the memory of it in other cities as well as in Minneapolis.

THE EXPOSITION OF 1889 WILL OPEN AUGUST 21 AND CLOSE SEPTEMBER 28. IN EVERY RESPECT IT WILL BE AN IMPROVEMENT UPON THE PREVIOUS YEARS' EXHIBITIONS, NEITHER PAINS NOR EXPENSE BEING SPARED TO MAKE IT SO.

A FEW OPINIONS

CONCERNING THE VALUE OF THE EXPOSITION AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

During the progress of last season's Exposition, and on the evening of the press banquet, cards were left with each exhibitor and visiting journalist asking for an expression of opinion as to the value of the great institution as a means of advertisement and entertainment.

GENERAL MANAGER BYRON.

General Manager Byron arranged the matter, and they were returned to him. A few of the hundreds of answers were as follows:

The Exposition is good. Our cash receipts have paid us for our time and trouble, and the advertising has been worth hundreds of dollars. Everything in the power of the management has been done to make it pleasant and profitable to the exhibitors, and we thank them for it.—B. A. Spencer & Co.

The Exposition, as such, is good; and as a means of instruction and recreation it is very useful. The exhibition there of the "Encyclopædia Brittannica" has brought that work to the notice of a large number of people who could not otherwise have been reached without much labor and expense. Already many orders have been received, and there is a prospect of still more in the future.—Henry Soare, agent in charge of exhibit.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company desire to express the great satisfaction which the management of the Exposition has given them, and to say that they believe that their interests have been greatly advanced by the interest taken in their display by the thousands of visitors who have examined their machines during the term. —J. Miller.

It is with pleasure that I can say to you that I am extremely well pleased with the gentlemanly and business-like manner in which I have been treated by you during my stay here as an exhibitor at the Exposition. If you make me the same terms next year you can count on my being here.—Earnest Schwab, band sawyer, 91 West Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.

We consider it a perfect success, and think it improves with age. We have derived a vast amount of benefit from our exhibit in bringing our goods before the public.—Lloyd Scale Company, J. C. Snyder, 315 Temple Court.

With pleasure we can state that we have been greatly benefited and advertised through our exhibit in the Minneapolis Exposition. Our direct orders have paid expenses, with indirect results to be heard from. Think it will be a good send-off for our new Minneapolis branch, and trust we can be with you again next year.—Reliance Wire Works Company, Milwaukee. Minneapolis branch 306 Hennepin avenue, Boston block.

We consider the Exposition a success, and have reason to expect an increased trade the coming season on the line of goods we have had on exhibition.—Lindsay Bros.

The Exposition is excellent, from all the different points by which it can be viewed, but as an advertising medium it cannot be surpassed. The extent of the benefit can hardly be estimated at its close. Any business, properly represented, will prove as good an investment as a business man can make. I know of no way that I could have invested the same amount of money to better purpose.—A. B. Rugg, photographer, 56 South Sixth street.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.

It would take Bill Nye four days to explain the splendor of the Exposition.—F. E. Salvage, Otter Tail County Farmer, Fergus Falls.

A practical demonstration of Northwestern progress.—H. C. Clark, Farm Implements and Hardware.

The great success that the Exposition has met with is due to the skillful management, and should meet the approval of all citizens.—F. A. Bird.

I regard the Minneapolis Exposition as one of the most wonderful exhibitions of energy and enterprise ever displayed in this country. No city of its size has ever equalled it, and I doubt whether there is another one of the same population in the United States which can, single-handed, approach it.—H. P. Hall, St. Paul.

The longer it lives, the better it grows.—J. H. Glass, News, Waconia.

The Exposition is a grand success, better than ever before.—C. V. Corson, Enterprise, Glencoe, Minn.

A credit to the enterprise of the business men and manufacturers of Minneapolis.—O. H. Phillips, Norman County Herald.

An immense exhibit worthy of its management.—A. H. Welch, Farm Implements and Hardware.

Its magnitude is a reflex of Northwestern growth, and its character an index of the people's progress.—C. L. Redfield, Wood and Iron.

It is a great exhibition, a limitless study, an unrivalled educator.—H. G. Day, editor Standard, Albert Lea.

Words fail to convey its magnitude. Should be seen by every person in the Northwest. Too much credit cannot be given the managers.—E. S. Lambert, editor Otter Tail County Farmer.

A great credit to a city of phenomenal growth and a monument to the enterprise of its business men.—H. I. Peterson, Independent, Litchfield, Minn.

As an example of successful Northwestern enterprise it has no equal.—D. W. Meeker, Northwestern Railroader.

The third annual Exposition is without doubt the finest show of its kind West of the Allegheny Mountains.—Furniture News, J. P. Smith, Proprietor.

Magnificent! An honor to the State, an honor to Minneapolis, and an honor to the management. Long may it flourish!—S. A. Langren, Preston Times, Preston, Minn.

A splendid and fitting expression of the enterprise for which the residents of Minneapolis are noted.—W. A. Foland, Preston Times.

That it is an important factor in the unparalleled prosperity of Minneapolis, there can be no doubt.—John H. Leonard, Agent United Press.

I think it is just splendid, and the managing directors are entitled to the gratitude of all the people of the State.—H. Mattson, Commissioner of Public Printing.

Unbounded, immense. The thunder, lightning and tempest of Western enterprises set to music. May it continue, year after year, with no dimination of interest; but keep pace with the marvelous growth of the marvelous city which conceived the idea, and brought it forth a wonderous actuality.—U. B. Shave, Republican, Kasson, Minn.

A valuable institution, which is proving of great benefit, not only to Minneapolis, but to the entire Northwest.—Wallace C. Brown, Advocate, Wells, Minn.

The Minneapolis Exposition is a grand representation of the progressive and enterprising spirit of the citizens of the metropolis of the great Northwest.—E. H. Dearth, editor News, Le Seur, Minn.

It surpasses the great Expositions of Eastern cities, and it is a monument to the energy and enterprise of a magnificent city. It is simply first-class.—Joel P. Heatwole.

The Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, for 1888, takes front rank in every department of its predecessors. We are impressed by the magnitude of this gigantic enterprise of the Flour City, and predict a great future for the Exposition.—J. L. Putnam, Granite Falls Tribune.

No enterprise has ever been inaugurated in tht Northwest that so fully meets the needs of the entire people in the dissemination of a knowledge of the rapid development of productive industry. Its establishment and success marks an epoch in the industrial history of the Northwest. —J. A. Henry, Janesville Argus.

A combination of almost everything, that can only be appreciated after having been seen. A splendid exhibit of a splendid city and State. None should fail to attend with their entire family.—M. L. Voight, Wadena Tribune.

Have taken in the building; beginning with the alligators on the first floor, and ending with Bill Nye in the dining hall. It's immense, particularly the former. If we had our choice should prefer being an alligator.—Irving Todd, Gazette, Hastings.

A marvel to Eastern visitors, the pride of the Northwest, and a great thing to help Minneapolis trade.—C. P. Carpenter, Farmington Tribune.

In marvelous development, substantial success and promising character, the Exposition, like Minneapolis, the Northwestern metropolis, is one of the modern wonders, and leads the world.—H. H. S. Rowell, Saturday Evening Spectator, Minneapolis.

It's the biggest show on earth, not excepting "P. T. B," and one of the most *striking* features is the annual editors banquet. May the success of the Exposition never grow less.—Babe Hunt, for L. P. Hunt, Mankato, Minn., Daily Free Press.

It is a grand affair, and represents in a marked manner the carrying on of a great enterprise according to the "Northwestern idea."—American Press Association, J. S. Pinney, manager.

God is the master workman of the world. The Minneapolis Exposition is, to the material world, only an emblem of God. Ever busy, ever evolving, untiring, increasing in its efforts to please, as God gives us sunshine and love and happiness—T. M. Newson, Nat. Ed. Journalist.

A public necessity which the people delight to patronize, and the editors like to talk about.—G. S. Pease, Anoka county, Minn.

You ought to know my opinion of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition. I have been for it, with it, and have persistently advocated its goodness and greatness. It is a splendid aggregation of art and science, agriculture and mechanics. In fact it is, par excellence, the Exposition of Expositions.—John Thornburgh, correspondent Indiana papers.

Like everything Minneapolis does, it is complete in every particular. A worthy monument of a great city. A magnificent triumph of the pluck and energy of the business men of Minneapolis.—C. A. Hunt, editor Wright County Times, Monticello, Minn.

The Minneapolis Exposition is the most vivid illustration of the marvelous growth, progress and enterprise of Minnesota during the quarter of a century since its settlement.—P. A. Kroshus, Journal, Caledonia, Minn.

The Exposition is a marvel of Northwestern enterprise, and a monumental example of the combined work of enterprising business men, seeking the advancement of the Gem City of the great West.—A. B. Hunkins, Austin Democrat.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE TWO GREAT FACTORS IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG AND OLD.

A Grand Work Which is Being Done by the Board of Education of the Flour City.

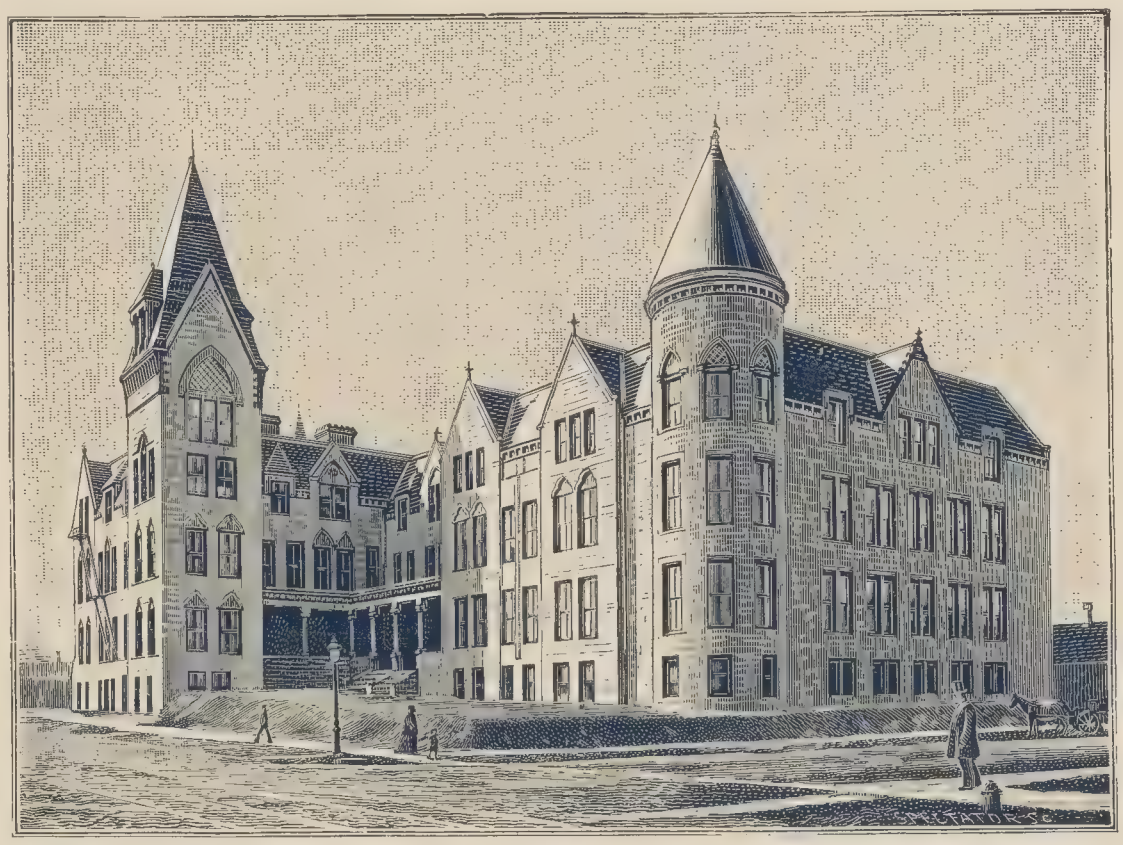
ABOUT the first question that the average parent asks when speaking about Minneapolis is, "What kind of schools have you?" The question is a natural one, as no one cares to locate in a town the educational facilities of which are poor. But no one need be alarmed about the Flour City, as far as the schools are concerned. She is amply able to care for the education of the small children as well as those of a larger growth.

The school board allows twelve years in the public schools after the kindergarten work is over, and has spent the public money liberally to get the educational mill into condition to turn out an article that shall give the city high standing in the world of practical ideas. It has been hard work to keep the system growing at the rapid rate the material part of the city has developed, but it has been done, and to-day the child in Minneapolis finds before it a ladder, well built and solid, on which it may climb with regular steps from the kindergarten to the university. The education of the child has been reduced to a science, to a system of which each child forms a part. The machinery is the best that modern brains has invented, and the procession of ideas which come in a sliding scale, is the result of the philosophers' study on that point.

One must visit the public schools to get an adequate idea of the minute process by which the mind of the Minneapolis boy or girl is gotten into shape to fit the active body which grows in this climate. A study of the grades from the first up to the eighth, in the common schools, and then on through the high schools, is like a study of a sunrise. You start almost back to where the darkness reigns, and there is little more light than comes from the moon and stars. It is all reflected light. And then you see the gray sky, which makes the stars grow less and finally puts them out. Then comes the first red streak painting the sky, and a band of red light that grows wider and wider until the East is all aflame, and then the sun, original, bright and powerful, breaks over the horizon, and it is day.

The organization of the school system is efficient and the details of the work are carefully adjusted, and much study has been given to the problem of how to make the progress of the child from the kindergarten to the university a natural one. The first requisite—teachers that know how to teach—has been given prominence in establishing the system. They are assigned with especial reference for their grade, and a corps has been secured that is in all particulars a superior one. Much improvement in this part of the system has been made within a year, as many valuable teachers have been secured from other cities. They number 440, of whom 81 have had college training, and 164 normal training. All but 15, who are employed as assistants in subordinate positions, have had two or more years' experience. The past year has been one of rapid growth, and several new departments, which were, as one might say, on trial for a part of the the previous year, have been put into active and successful operation. One of these is the manual training school, which was made a part of the system on the recommendation of Supt. Bradley, and he was authorized by the board of education to open a workshop in the Central High School. It grew to popularity with parents and pupils at once, and there are now about 100 boys who are now taking the course at the the Central High School alone. Branch schools have been established in all the buildings where high school work is done. The work is practical in results, but carried on on scientific principles. Working in wood with the tools of the carpenter and joiner alone has been done up to date, but machinery has been purchased for the more elaborate work of carving and turning, and with the beginning of the last half of this year this will be begun. The course as outlined includes working in metals, and next year this sort of work will be begun. The central idea in the school is to train the hand. The products of the bench and lathe are of such a quality that they might be put on the market and the school be made a source of revenue, but this is not what was wanted and no attempt is made to get net results in cash. The trained eye and the trained hand are the products which the school is designed to give to the market.

The school population of Minneapolis increases at a rate that is unparalleled in almost any other city, and at so rapid a rate that it is hard to provide for the accommodation of the children. The whole number of pupils admitted up to December 1 this year was 16,751, and at the same date last year the number was 15,387, an increase of 1,364. In the evening schools the enrollment was 1,617 between Nov. 12 and Dec. 1. The figures are as follows:



DAY SCHOOLS.

Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
Adams	1,287	Longfellow	463
Bancroft	21	Lowell	553
Bremer	138	Lyndale	361
Bryant	41	Madison	634
Calhoun	259	Marcy	426
Clay	404	Minnehaha	35
Central High	700	Monroe	501
Corcoran	133	Motley	193
Douglas	139	North Side High	....
Emerson	490	Peabody	418
Everett	236	Prescott	338
Franklin	671	Seward	451
Garfield	532	Sumner	683
Greeley	63	Tuttle	96
Hamilton	83	Washington	724
Harrison	470	Webster	451
Hawthorn	508	Whittier	652
Holland	263	Winthrop	605
Horace Mann	342	Training class	34
Humboldt	276	Kenwood	13
Irving	492	Lake Harriet	16
Jackson	385		
Jefferson	584	Total	16,751
Lincoln	587		

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
Adams	191	Peabody	155
Drawing	29	Sumner	139
Franklin	238	Washington	301
Holland	117	Winthrop	163
Jackson	213		
Longfellow	71	Total	1,617

A branch of the manual training has been introduced among the girls in the shape of instruction in sewing, which is a welcome innovation. Drawing from models, which is in line with the manual training, has been introduced into all the grades of the public schools with good results. A teachers' training school is also a part of the system, where young ladies are given a normal course, with special reference to teaching in the Minneapolis schools. It is not yet two years old, but has a class of twenty-seven young ladies. The work is done in rooms in the Madison school building, and a part of the regular work is to study the methods of the teachers there, and during the last half of the year to take part in the regular teaching under the direct instruction of the principal of the training school.

New buildings and additions to old ones are constantly being erected, so with her school property, valued at over $1,500,000, itt will be seen that she is well able to care for the education of all her youth. The engraviug below represents the Central High School.

Nor is this all. About twenty minutes walk from Washington and Nicollet avenues is located the magnificent State University, which, by the addition of a new hall of science, erected through the munificence of the State, has become a university in all that the term implies. Scholars attend it from all parts of the United States, and it is safe to say, that its graduates are as well equipped for the battle of life as those of any similar institution in the country. Prof. Cyrus Northrup, one of the most accomplished scholars and gentlemen in the country, is the honored head of this great institution of learning.

THE NEW BOARD.

Something Concerning the Gentlemen In Charge of Educational Affairs.

When it is reflected that the whole of the vast machinery by which the youth of Minneapolis is educated is under the charge of a body of men, it will be seen that the utmost care must be taken in the selection of members of the Board of Education. Heretofore the members of the board have been selected by the leaders of the opposing political parties, who met in conference and selected the names of the requisite number of members, which were offered in the nominating conventions and went through, receiving the endorsement of the conventions. For the last two years, however, this has not been done, the political parties making straight party nominations. Notwithstanding this, however, the best of men have been selected and chosen at the polls, the citizens generally being very jealous of placing such a vast power in the hands of ordinary convention nominees. From this it will be seen that the city of Minneapolis takes the best of care not only of its older, but of its younger, citizens, giving the former the finest of libraries and other accessories, and the latter the best of schools and the best of men in charge of them.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who have just been elected: President, Mr. A. C. Austin; secretary, M. Falk Gjertsen; A. F. Ankeny, W. D. Hale, Prof. J. G. Moore, Robert Pratt, B. F. Nelson.

The committees are as follows:

Rules and regulations—Gjertsen, Ankeny, Moore.

Building and repairs—Nelson, Pratt, Hale.

Teachers' salaries and janitors—Nelson, Hale, Gjertsen.

Supplies, fuel and printing—Moore, Gjertsen, Pratt.

Finance and insurance—Hale, Nelson, Ankeny.

Text books, course of study and library—Pratt, Nelson, Moore.

The offices of the board are located in Temple Court, where the always obliging Mr. W. S. Pierson, clerk to the board, can always be found.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

An Institution Closely Allied to the Public Schools.

Closely allied with the subject of public schools, is our interest in public libraries, reading rooms, and associated facitities for general culture. In 1885 the legislature added a chapter to the city's charter which created the library board of the city of Minneapolis. The board was authorized to establish and maintain public libraries and reading rooms, galleries of art and museums for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the city. To enable the board to realize the objects contemplated, the act creating it gave the board power to levy a yearly tax upon the property of the city, and to do whatever else might be found necessary to make the board thoroughly efficient. The act was, indeed, so liberal and comprehensive as to excite the admiration of librarians and trustees of public enterprises of a like character throughout the country. After an authorized issue by the city of bonds for $100,000 and private subscription for a like amount, a proper building site was purchased and the erection of the library begun. This building, which is now approaching completion, is admired by all, and will be, when finished, scarcely second to any other building erected for a like purpose in the United States. In accordance with the provisions of the charter which contemplate in addition to libraries and reading rooms the maintenance of galleries of art and museums for the instruction and entertainment of our people, the library building was planned, and is being built with these objects in view. The library board charter provided that the board might enter into association with other organizations owning libraries or museums, upon such times as would best promote the objects for which it was created. Upon this authority the library board early in its existence entered into an agreement with the Athenæum, of this city, whereby the Athenæum library, already a good one, and certain, because of its fine endowment, to become most valuable, will be freely thrown open to the public. The library board has already appropriated a large sum of money for the purchase of books. Many have been bought and are now being catalogued. The board had received up to January 1, 1889, $234,494.97, and had expended $186,084.53.

The building when completed will have cost something over $200,000. The charter under which our library board is acting contemplates the maintenance of public libraries and reading rooms, which, wherever located, would necessarily be inaccessible to a large part of our population. This provision of the charter has not been overlooked by the board. For the present, of necessity, it cannot be complied with. But it has always been the intention of the board, as soon as it could be done, to establish reading rooms and distributing libraries in various parts of the city, with arrangements so made that the books of the central library would be at the ready command of all our citizens, no matter how remote their homes from the central building.

MINNEAPOLIS HOMES.

SOME OF THE ELEGANT "FLOUR CITY" RESIDENCES DESCRIBED FOR OUT OF TOWN READERS.

THE EVIDENCES OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT WHICH HAVE MADE MINNEAPOLIS FAMOUS.

THAT Minneapolis is a city of superb residences a ride through its many beautiful streets, avenues and boulevards, will amply testify. At every hand are to be found evidences of the culture and refinement, which, coupled with the energy and enterprise of its people has made the name of the "Flour City" famous the country over. For years it has been the custom of the wouldbe wits of the Eastern press to decry Western claims to elegance and refinement. All that their oblique vision could see was the particular enterprise for which a city was famed. Thus Chicago with its hundreds of palatial homes outranking anything found in any of the cities of the East presented to their deformed eyesight, nothing but an aggregation of stockyards, and in their assinine way they saw or pretended to see everything through the medium of a pig-sticking machine, and were wont to make merry at the claims to culture set up by the Garden City. In like manner, when Minneapolis threw open her Exposition to the world with the most superb collection of paintings ever placed on exhibition, the little wits of the newspapers East, with an assumption of superiority only equalled by their utter ignorance of the entire matter, depicted Minneapolis ladies and gentlemen discussing art subjects with the language and grace of Western desperadoes of both sexes. It is safe to say, that of the numerous cities of the United States of the same size as Minneapolis, none surpass, and few equal it in regard to the number and variety of beautiful residences it contains.

We present with this number of the AMERICAN TRAVELING WORLD twenty-four engravings of some of the prominent residences of the city. They were not published in response to any request, but were made by ourselves purposely to show the character of some of the best houses in town. They were taken too at random, that is to say, they were not made as pictures often are, as show pieces, but were selected from the whole as tickets are drawn out of a lottery.

That the owners will be gratified with the engravings and letter press descriptions, we sincerely trust, but if they are not pleased with the latter the fault lies entirely at their own doors. Our aim was to publish as full and complete descriptions of these palatial homes as was possible, not in any case giving greater space or prominence to one than to another. In a number of cases the ladies of the households when shown the engravings and asked for the descriptions were pleased that their homes should have been selected as types of elegant residences and entered very heartily into the matter, and in each case accompanied our representative through the house pointing out the beauties of it, and in other ways showing their appreciation of our methods. Others were not content with our simple assurance that there was nothing behind it, or in other words, that it was not a veiled scheme having for its object the ultimate presentation of a big bill and they could not be brought to see that it was simply a desire to present to readers outside of the city of Minneapolis a better idea than they had heretofore possessed of the many beauties of the city and did not enter into the matter with that degree of heartiness which has characterized those already spoken of, hence the descriptions of their homes are more meagre perhaps than the others. One gentleman, after we had gone to the trouble of making a special photograph and engraving of his house, both entirely at our own expense declined to furnish any information relative to his residence, consequently we print none. These few words of explanation are deemed necessary for the reason that if they were left unsaid some one might be ungenerous enough to say that the owners of the residences having the longest description paid the most for it, when in truth and in fact they are all our own free will offerings in the interest of our beautiful city.

DR. F. A. DUNSMOOR.

A prominent feature in the landscape at the northeast corner of Third avenue and Tenth street is the elegant residence of Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor, No. 1 of our engravings on the opposite page. The house, which stands in spacious grounds, is two stories and an attic, and is constructed of Duluth red sandstone. It is in the Queen Anne style of architecture and with its many gabled roof and tall chimneys is strikingly picturesque. A broad flight of steps leads up to the front porch, which runs round two sides of the house, and thence the visitor is shown into a wide hall beautifully finished in quartered oak. To the right and left are two spacious parlors, both finished in birds eye maple, the one on the right containing an exquisitely tiled grate, the tiles on each side of it to the height of the mantel representing beautiful feminine figures. A French window gives access to the porch on the Third avenue side. At the end of the hall, heretofore mentioned is the dining room, a cheerful apartment finished in oak and containing among other articles of furniture a sideboard of superb design. Adjoining the dining room is the china closet, and opening off that is the kitchen, provided with all the most approved culinary apparatus and finished in Georgia pine. Just before reaching the dining room and opening off the hall is a reception room, the doctor finding it necessary in his large and constantly increasing practice to see patients during a part of the day at his home. This is handsomely finished in ash and is furnished with a grate, the tiles of which contain a number of exquisitely colored and finished hunting scenes, for be it known, the genial doctor is a veritable Nimrod. This apartment has an entrance from Third avenue and opening off it, one on each side, are two private offices, one for gentlemen, the other for lady patients. From the hall, before spoken of a handsome staircase leads to the upper story. This contains four sleeping apartments for the family, a guest chamber and two bath rooms, one being connected with the latter apartment. They are all finished in natural woods, the bath rooms in pine and the other rooms in ash, birds-eye maple and other striking material. A broad hall is a feature of this floor, it being put to various uses. Access is gained to the servants rooms in the attic, by means of another flight of stairs.

The laundry and store-rooms are in the basement the former containing every requisite in the way of conveniences. A broad driveway leads from the barn at the rear to the portecochere on the side towards Second avenue, where access is had to the house through the medium of a French window. The whole house is heated by steam and lit by electricity, a storage battery in the cellar furnishing the power. In every respect, it is a model residence and reflects every credit on the interprising owner who is an excellent representative of the North Star State, and has the additional honor of being the second white child born in Hennepin County.

LOREN FLETCHER.

Second avenue and Tenth street is the location of the home of one of the best known residents of the city or state, Hon. Loren Fletcher, sometimes called the Nestor of Minnesota politics. It is constructed of Menominee pressed brick and is two stories and an attic high. A spacious entrance hall finished in oak, calls forth favorable comment from the visitor as it is a striking feature. To the left of the hall is a beautiful drawing room 80x15 partially cut into three by archways of oak and cherry and containing a spacious bay window in front and exquisite stained glass windows in the rear. Across the hall from the further end of the drawing room is the dining room finished in oak. On the right of the hall and just after entering, is the sitting room, a cheerful, sunny apartment. On the second floor are seven large sleeping apartments finished in hard woods and in the attic are three chambers.

The entire house is heated by steam and furnished with electric bells and speaking tubes. All the rooms have either grates or fireplaces and have handsome mantels. Its grounds are very commodious and the entire structure presents a striking picture when seen from the street. On the opposite page will be found a good engraving of the residence, it being No. 2 in the list.

JOHN EDWARDS.

One would have to seek a long way before finding a residence much superior in point of comfort and convenience to that of Mr. John Edwards, the well-known real estate dealer No. 300 Lumber Exchange and No. 500 Eighth street south, which is shown in No. 3, of the engravings on the opposite page. It is constructed of the best quality of Ohio pressed brick and is two stories and an attic. The principal entrance is on Eighth street and from there the visitor is shown into a hall 11½x56, which runs through to the kitchen and is finished in cherry. On the right of the entrance and opening off the hall is the parlor 18x24 finished in curley maple and in the rear of it and connected by sliding doors is the dining room 21x24 finished in cherry. In the rear of the dining room is the breakfast room 15x18, also finished in cherry. On the opposite side of the hall is the sitting room 19x20, which is finished in butternut. Adjoining that is the library also finished in butternut and opening off the library is a bath room. In the rear of the bath room is the kitchen, china closet, and butler's pantry, all of which have communication with the dining and breakfast rooms before mentioned. The upper floor is reached by means of a broad staircase, this floor containing all the sleeping apartments except those which are in the third story. All the rooms in the house have fireplaces and are fully supplied with all accessories to comfort. The Ruttan system of heating, said to be the best in the United States, is used, and the family is more than satisfied with it. By this method fresh air is brought from the exterior, passed over the heaters and then expelled from each room into a central foul air chamber, and thence passes out of the house through a foul air flue, leaving the air in the house always pure.

The hot air furnace and laundry are located in the basement. A broad driveway leads from the barn in the rear to the side of the piazza which extends right around the house, being ten feet wide and 115 feet in length with other porches about forty feet in extent. The house is lighted by gas and is in every respect a model residence.

J. E. BELL.

The southeast corner of Park avenue and Twenty-fourth street is occupied by the elegant residence of Mr. J. E. Bell, the valued cashier of the Hennepin County Savings Bank. It is constructed of St. Louis red pressed brick with Joliet stone trimmings. The ground dimensions are 60x72 feet and the height of the building, including the attic story, is three stories above the basement.

The front entrance on Park avenue opens into a large central hall 11x36 feet and to the left of this between the dining room and the parlor is the staircase hall, both the main hall and staircase being finished in quartered white oak. The hall is lighted by large stained glass windows 8x10 feet and a special light for the staircase is given by a large dome above it, the dome in its turn being lighted by windows opening above it from the second story front. To the left of the hall is the parlor, a spacious apartment 16x20 and on the right is the reception room 14x21. The former is finished in mahogany and the latter in cherry. In the rear of the reception hall is the library 15x22, also finished in cherry, and beyond the parlor and in the rear of the staircase hall is the dining room finished in portrait oak, conspicuous features of which are an oak archway and a broad fireplace with upholstered seats on each side. The rear portion of the house is devoted to a large hall, kitchen, pantry, china closet, store rooms, etc, all of which are finished in Georgia pine. On the second floor are seven large sleeping apartments, a bath room, linen closet and clothes closet, all of which are finished in ash and natural white pine. On the third floor is a large hall 22x42 feet and four other apartments, one of which is a handsome and convenient billiard room. The interior walls of the house are elaborately painted in oils and the ceiling decorations in water colors. The mantels and mirror frames are massive and harmonize in point of finish with the rooms and their contents. The parlor and library are lighted with elegant stained glass windows.

On the Twenty-fourth street side is the driveway portico, the driveway leading to a fine brick barn in the rear of the handsome grounds.

The entire residence is heated by steam and lit by gas with electric light wires laid in so that when desired the incandescent system can be applied.

An engraving of this residence appears on the opposite page being No. 4 in the group.

E. J. PHELPS.

Almost immediately adjoining the beautiful home of Mr. E. R. Barber on Park avenue near Twenty-fourth street is the tasteful residence of Mr. E. J. Phelps, the efficient secretary and treasurer of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company. It is three stories in height and contains fourteen rooms. Opening off the large entrance hall which is one of the prettiest features in the house, it being finished in quartered oak, is the sitting room which occupies the brightest corner, the tower on the right forming a bay window. This is 15x19, and is finished in cherry. To the left of the hall is the parlor, 15 x17 feet, which is finished in San Domingo mahogany. Opening off the latter apartment is the cosy library which is also finished in mahogany, and from the sitting room a door gives access to the dining room which is finished in cherry. The kitchen, pantry, china and ice closets are in the rear and are provided with the most modern of accessiories and are finished in pine.

The sleeping and bath rooms, which are on the second floor are all finished in pine. They are seven in number, counting the two bath rooms, the central hall on the first floor, extending up through the floor. On the third floor are three other apartments also finished in pine. The entire building, which in point of architecture is purely American and contains the essential qualities, of comfort, beauty and convenience is heated by hot water and is provided with all the most modern improvements, such as electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. It is No. 5, opposite.

A. J. SAWYER.

Standing in its own superb grounds on the corner of Park avenue and Twenty-sixth street is the handsome residence of Mr. A. J. Sawyer, one of the most prominent grain commission men in the northwest. Constructed of Menominee pressed brick of a light cream color, it is three stories in height with twelve feet between the ceilings. The front door opens on a spacious hall ten feet wide which is finished in black walnut and ash. On the right is the parlor prettily finished in pine. Opposite it is the reception room and library which are finished in black walnut and ash. Opening off the rear end of the library is a "den" 10x16 finished in pine, which is devoted to the burning of incense in the form of good tobacco, it being fitted up with luxurious divans, overhead canopies and all that can in any way contribute to the comfort of consumers of good havanas. At the end of the hall is the dining room finished in black walnut and ash and adjacent to it are the butler's pantry and kitchen, which are finished in the same material as the rest of the lower part of the house. A handsome staircase leads to the upper story which in the main part contains four sleeping apartments and two bath rooms finished in walnut and ash. On the third floor are three bed chambers, a large clothes closet and a billiard hall, all this part of the house being finished in pine. The house is heated by steam throughout, the plant, together with the laundry and conveniences of a like nature being located in the basement. There are electric bells and speaking tubes in every part of the building and in every respect it is a model residence. The grounds which are 300x260 feet, are penetrated by a broad carriage-way leading from the commodious barn to the side of the piazza. The house stands 100 feet from the street and near by is a pretty summer house, the grounds being covered with beautiful verdure, two terraces reaching the street, and shaded with handsome trees. It is No. 6, opposite.

PROMINENT MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENCES.

1. Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor. 2. Loren Fletcher. 3. John Edwards. 4. J. E. Bell. 5. E. J. Phelps. 6. A. J. Sawyer. 5

W. E. STEELE.

At No. 1404 Linden avenue is the elegant home of Mr. W. E. Steele, the well known and popular private banker, the house being depicted in No. 1 of our engravings opposite. The architect of the residence was Mr. Buffington, which of itself is a guarantee of excellence, when coupled with the elegant taste of the owners. Entering from the street, the visitor steps into an entry 6x6, and then into a large hall 16x18 feet. This is a feature of the house deserving of special mention. It occupies the end of the lower floor, and forms a beautiful reception room. To the right of the hall is the parlor, 14x16 feet, and in the rear, connected by folding doors, is the dining room, a very large apartment. On the other side of the entry, and adjacent to the dining room, is the butler's pantry, china closet and kitchen, and in the rear is the cook's room. A handsome staircase leads to the upper floor, which contains nine rooms, all opening off a large hall almost similar to that downstairs. The house is heated by furnace and lighted with gas, and contains all that is novel in the way of modern improvements. It stands in its own grounds in a delightful location, and is pre-eminently a model of elegance and refinement. Of course, the house throughout is finished in natural woods, all varieties being represented. In its interior finish and furnishings it is very handsome, comparing more than favorably with others of greater cost so far as exterior structure and inside finish are concerned.

Mr. Steele is a son of Franklin Steele, one of the earliest settlers of Minneapolis. He stands exceedingly well in business circles, being very popular with all classes. As is only natural, he takes a great pride in everything appertaining to Minneapolis, and so is always to be found aiding in every way every movement which will tend to advertise or benefit the city which he is pleased and proud to call home. Mr. Steele is very wealthy, owning some of the finest blocks in the city, as well as a large amount of real estate. He is a director of the Exposition, president of the Panorama Company, and is identified with a number of other leading institutions of the city, many of which owe a large measure of success to his untiring and aggressive energy and enterprise. For a long time he was the head of the great glass firm of Steele, Fordham & Ford, but drew out of it a few years ago in order to give a closer attention to his banking interests and real estate investments. No man in Minneapolis is more liberal in business affairs than Mr. Steele. Last fall he guaranteed the entire expense of the illumination of Nicollet avenue, and it is safe to say that had it not been for his liberality in this regard the thousands who enjoyed their nightly drive or walk under the myriads of colored lights in the avenue, would have been deprived of this pleasure. In matters of friendship, too, Mr. Steele is a man of great heart. There are a good many people around Minneapolis who owe their present prosperity, or a large part of it, to him, and he has never been known to refuse a personal application for aid, while good concerns are always sure of obtaining financial assistance when needed.

E. M. WILSON.

Hon. Eugene Wilson, so well and favorably known as one of the leading members of the Minneapolis bar, lives in a stately looking house on Hawthorn avenue, near Fifteenth, which is depicted in Engraving No. 2 on the opposite page. The visitor on entering is shown into a broad hall, handsomely finished in French walnut, which runs through the house. The apartment to the left on entering is the parlor, 16x36, finished in light gray, with two entrances from the hall, and on the opposite side are the library, finished in black walnut, and adjoining it in the rear is the dining room, 16x20, finished in black walnut. The library and parlor have each a commodious bay window. In the rear of the dining room are the butler's pantry, china closet and kitchen, the latter 14x14, fitted with all modern improvements. In the rear of the kitchen is the servants' dining room. Back of the parlor previously spoken of is a room 16x16, finished in cherry, known as Mr. Wilson's private room.

A magnificent staircase of French walnut leads to the upper floor, which is devoted to sleeping purposes, it containing five very handsome and commodious rooms. On the third floor are four more rooms, also sleeping rooms. A feature of the house are the ceilings, which on the first floor are twelve feet, on the second eleven, and on the third ten feet high. The house is heated by furnace heat throughout, and all the prominent rooms have handsome mantels. The exterior structure is of frame.

As previously stated, Mr. Wilson is not only one of the leading lawyers of the city, but one of the most prominent Democratic politicians in the State. Soon after the war he represented the Fourth Congressional district, and has filled many other offices since with honor to himself and distinction to the office. At the last State election he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State.

FRED. C. PILLSBURY.

The residence of Fred. C. Pillsbury is on the south corner of Tenth street and Third avenue south. L. S. Buffington is the architect, and he has designed a handsome romanesque residence of red pressed brick and brownstone, with a judicious amount of cut stone ornaments. The extreme ground dimensions are 60x72, and the cost will be about $25,000. The building faces on Tenth street, with the *porte cochere* on the Third avenue side. The handsomely decorated loggia opens into the large main hall through one of the most elaborate doors ever designed. To the left of the main hall is the morning room, the largest room in the house, being 34x20, including a large semi-circular bay window about twelve feet wide. To the right is the drawing-room. Beyond the main stairway is the entrance from the *porte cochere*, next to which is the "den," a room to be fitted for the convenience and enjoyment of Mr. Pillsbury himself. Back of the morning room is the large dining room, and beyond this the kitchen, with servants' hall, china closets, pantries, and all conveniences.

In the second story are four chambers, nursery and two bed rooms, besides the large hall, numerous closets, sewing, dressing and bath rooms, which will be finished in oak, sycamore and other hard woods. The morning room and hall are wainscoted and ceiled with mahogany, the finishing in the drawing room is of satinwood, while the dining room is in oak.

The entrance on Tenth street is finished, one of the fine features of the building. Carved stone pillars surmounted by an elaborately carved stone arch forms the entrance to a loggia of exquisite mosaics of varied and beautiful designs. Another artistic part of the residence is the wide corner fireplace in the dining room. On each side of the fireplace is panels of polished Mexican onyx, surrounded by mosaics of small Tiffany tiles. Above this is the long carved mahogany mantel, surmounted by an elaborately moulded plaster arch, in the semi-circular space between being a plaque, the background of satin with applique ornaments in plush, all in subdued colors.

The house is complete in all its arrangements, the floors being of hardwood. The house is heated by hot water, and the roof is of red tile. A small quantity of stained glass has been used, and there is also considerable leaded and beveled plate glass.

HON. S. C. GALE.

Among the architectural ornaments of the city the residence of S. C. Gale will take a prominent place. It stands on the corner of Sixteenth street and Harmon Place, fronting on Central Park, a location noted for fine residences. It is a costly building, and its solid construction reflects the character of its owner and builder more, probably, than any other building in the city. The style of architecture is romanesque, and the material is Luverne jasper, reddish brown in color, from the famous Pipestone quarries, and will stand the wear of time for centuries. It is built as near fireproof as a residence can be, with a slate roof, and the tower shown in the cut is stone to its very summit. The cut shows its general architectural features, but no cut can give a true idea of the massiveness of the structure. As will be seen, the archway of the entrance is not a complete one, but dies away into the tower. The stone loggia is also a prominent feature. The barn is connected with the residence by an arch which forms a *porte cochere*.

Passing under the heavy arch of the entrance, the stone niche in the wall commands attention. Within this niche will be a life-size bronze statue. The front door is of a unique and elaborate design. The entrance hall is 30x45 feet. Off from the hall and partially separated by Moorish screen work, is an alcove design. On the north side of the hall is an alabaster and mosaic mantel, extending from the floor to the wooden-beamed ceiling. At the central point of the mantel is a beautiful silver placque. The staircase is of peculiar design and elaborate in construction. The entire hall is wainscoted to the ceiling in oak, stained and finished to a pale amber green. There is also a great deal of wood-carving in the hall and in other rooms of the house. Opening from the hall is the drawing room, library, morning room and dining room. The library opens onto the stone loggia. The library and morning room are finished in mahogany, with elaborate plaster ceilings. The dining room, from which opens a semi-circular conservatory, is elaborately finished in antique oak, and has at one end a buffet and breakfast alcove, and at the other end a mantel to correspond with the rest of the apartment. In the center of the conservatory is a marble fountain. The drawing room is finished in white and gold, with a ceiling of pale yellow silk, with a pattern in plush of a pale blue appliqued thereon, the pattern emphasized with silver-headed nails of a hemispherical shape. The hangings of the wall correspond to the ceiling. Hardwood is used for the floors, except in the conservatory, which is of mosaic. Besides the above, there are various domestic offices and six chambers on the second floor arranged and decorated on the same elaborate scale as the remainder of the house. There are storerooms in the attic, and more storerooms, a billiard room, amusement room, etc., in the basement. The heating is by hot water, and the heating apparatus is in the barn. The building, of which L. S. Buffington is architect, will cost when completed $100,000.

F. G. WINSTON.

No. 5 is the cut of the handsome residence on Clifton Place, No. 426, owned by Mr. F. G. Winston. The house was built by F. B. Hart, the attorney, and was sold recently to Mr. Winston for $50,000. It sets in the middle of handsome grounds that are high, and beautiful with trees and shrubs, in a part of the city famous for its magnificent residences. The house is constructed of brown sandstone, the material used in many of the handsomest private and public buildings in the city, is two stories high, with an attic formed by a very tastefully designed roof, and a stone tower, as shown in the cut. The house fronts on Clifton Place, and the front entrance leads first into a vestibule of ample proportions, and then into a hall nine feet wide. The first entrance from the hall on the left leads into a parlor 13½x18 feet, with a large bay window, and connected with this parlor, still further down the hall on the left, is a second parlor or sitting room, also 13½x18 feet. In the rear of the second parlor is the dining room, 18x14 feet, which is connected also with the hall, and leading from the dining room by two entrances is a large conservatory. On the right side of the hall, the first room after leaving the vestibule is a library, 13½x18 feet, which leads to a hall nine feet square. This hall, starting from the main hall, connects with the side entrance on the right. Just in the rear of this side hall, and opening also in the main hall, is a sewing room 10x12 feet, and still further in the rear is the kitchen. After passing the sewing room, the main hall ends with an entrance into the kitchen, and between the dining room and kitchen is a large and commodious pantry. The same general idea of arrangement with a main and side hall is followed on the second floor. The sleeping rooms are large and arranged most conveniently. The house is finished in hard woods of different varieties, and in the library and parlors, and also in the largest rooms up-stairs, are large fireplaces. The decorations are beautiful, and everything about the house is artistic and modern. Mr. F. G. Winston, the owner, is a member of the firm of Winston Bros., contractors, composed of P. B. Winston, F. G. Winston and Wm. O. Winston.

W, L. BASSETT.

No. 6 of the engravings opposite, is the handsome temporary home of W. L. Bassett, of the firm of J. B. Bassett & Co. It was built originally by Judge Babcock, a prominent Minneapolitan. It occupies a beautiful location on Grove street, 30 being the number, and, as will be seen, is both spacious and elegant. A handsome vestibule gives access to a large hall, occupying a large portion of the ground floor, to the left of which, with a beautiful bay window, is the morning room or parlor, 16x35 feet. In the rear of the room is the dining room, 14x24, and in the rear of it are the butler's pantry, china closet and kitchen. Opposite the parlor is the library, 16x22, a very cheerful apartment well stored with food for the mind. And in the rear of the library is another apartment, from which egress is had to the *porte cochere* on the side. The second floor contains the family sleeping apartments and guest chambers, while on the third floor are a very complete play-room for the children, a billiard room and the servants' quarters. All the floors throughout the house are of hard woods, and the rooms contain beautiful mantels and grates. It is heated by steam, and contains everything in the line of modern improvements.

The style of architecture is modern and very attractive, and in front of the residence is a pretty lawn. The location as stated above, is on Grove street, one of the most attractive streets on Nicollet Island which is regarded as one of the most beautiful and at the same time most desirable residence spots in the city, on account of its nearness to the business center. In summer the Island is a veritable garden of green, and about Mr. Bassett's residence, it is especially beautiful on account of other handsome residences and lawns that are in that portion of the Island.

PROMINENT MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENCES.

1. W. E. Steele. 2 E. M. Wilson. 3. Fred Pillsbury. 4. S. C. Gale. 5. F. G. Winston. 6. W. L. Bassett.

E. R. BARBER.

Park avenue is noted for the many beautiful homes that adorn it and it ranks as the finest residence street in the city. Prominent among these evidences of refinement, is the handsome home of Mr. E. R. Barber, who, since the death of his father in 1886 has successfully managed the Cataract Mills. A native of Vermont, he was raised to man's estate in Minneapolis and is very active in business circles, having many interests besides his milling investments. Besides being president of the Millers and Manufacturers Insurance Company, he is a director in the First National and State Banks, one of the board of appeals of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Minneapolis Exposition, and vice-president of the Minnesota and Dakota Elevator Company, and director in the Northern Pacific Elevator and Minneapolis Elevator Companies. Personally he is one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the "Flour City" and has a friend and admirer in every person fortunat eenough to be acquainted or associated with him.

His residence, No. 2313 Park avenue, an engraving of which stands first on the opposite page was erected by Mr. R. F. Hurlbert and was afterwards purchased by Mr. Pratt, of Faribault, who disposed of it to Mr. Barber. It has a frontage of about 80 feet and a corresponding depth. A noticeable feature, and one which always calls forth favorable comment is the broad porch which extends along the entire front, having a carriage porch at one end and a square pavilion at the other which can be enclosed by netting or otherwise in summer. By this arrangement of the porch, direct access to the front entrance is gained from the side driveway which passes under the carriage porch.

The house above the cellar, in which is located the steam heating apparatus, laundry, etc., is three stories in height. On the first floor is a hall 23x27 feet which contains a handsomely tiled fire place. Just off the hall is the parlor sixteen feet square, which is separated from the library by a handsomely carved, red cedar screen. In the rear of the hall is the dining room 14x18 feet, and to the right on entering, is the smoking room luxuriously fitted up with divans and overhanging canopies, where amid the fumes of fine havanas, which of themselves recall the balmy air of tropical Cuba with its dark eyed Senorettas cool buildings and picturesque surroundings, Mr. Barber and his guests are wont to offer up incense in the form of fine tobacco. Opening off this is a fireproof safe. All of these apartments are finished in oak and all have handsome open wood fire places.

A prominent feature of the second floor is a pretty boudoir lighted by an elliptical window and in the recesses of the bays are seats which raise so as to be used as receptacles for fuel for the fireplace. This floor also contains the handsome sleeping apartments, guest chambers, etc. In the attic there is a fine billiard room, with all appliances necessary to a perfect enjoyment of the game. All the other accessories of the house, such as kitchen, pantry, etc., are perfect in design and complete in character.

The grounds have a frontage of 100 and a depth of over 280 feet, in the rear of which stands the stable and coach house, both of which are very commodious and complete.

D. KENNEDY.

Almost directly across the street from Mr. Barber's home stands the elegant residence of Mr. Donald Kennedy, which is located in fine grounds 110x230 feet in dimension. The architecture is a sort of modern Elizabethian and in extreme dimensions the structure is 55½x69 feet. The basement has a height of nine feet, the first story eleven feet six inches, the second story ten feet six inches, and the attic nine feet. The walls are of St. Louis pressed brick, with foundation and trimmings of pink Kasota stone, and roof of slate. The front and gables are carried up in pressed brick and finished with ornamental moulded copings of limestone. The frieze is of terra cotta and there are a number of decorative panels of the same material. The roof, the ridges of which have ornamental crestings and finials of terra cotta, is broken up with ornamental gables and domes affording light to the attic, and the upper gables are all finished with ornamental panels of hammered brass. On the south side there is a round conservatory, while on the north side the driveway is reached through a portecochere ample in dimensions, and a piazza extending to the rear.

The house contains six rooms on the first floor, seven on the second, and three on the third. The main hall into which the visitor is shown is about 15x25 feet and is a magnificent apartment, the walls and ceiling being all cased in oak. The staircase to the right of the main entrance is also finished in oak. It extends out into a round projecting bay which forms one of the principal features of the front. Opening on to the platform of the stairs is a row of stained glass windows. To the left of the hall is the parlor 14x18 feet, which is finished in mahogany. A large alcove in the parlor has spacious windows opening on to the side piazza and finished across the inside with an ornamental arch in mahogany, and contains a large pier mirror framed in the same elegant material. The library, 14x15, and the dining room 14x21, are both finished in black walnut with panelled wainscoting, spacious mantels and bell plate mirrors. Both have connection with the circular conservatory on the south side of the house. To the right of the main hall is the sitting room 15x18 which is finished in cherry, and provided with massive mantels. In the rear is a transverse hall 8 feet wide, which contains an open staircase leading from the basement to the attic. Opening out of the rear hall is the breakfast room 13x14 finished in ash with mantel and buffet. The kitchen in the rear 14x17 is finished in ash with a high wainscoting. Connecting with the kitchen is the pantry, a large apartment 7x16 feet, containing all manner of accommodations. Opening out of the china closet is an ice house, the ice being put in from the outside.

In the second story are large halls well lighted with stained glass windows. The front portion is separated from the others by three oak arches. The four large sleeping apartments are finished in quartered oak, cherry, southern yello . pine and white maple. Near by is the sewing room, in white maple and the wardrobe 9x13 is in red cedar. All the sleeping apartments are fitted with stationary wash stands of Tennessee marble, and receive hot and cold water from outside tank pressure. They are also supplied with large closets, mantels and fire places. The floors throughout the first and second stories are of the best hard wood with ornamented borders, the woods corresponding with the finish of the rooms.

The attic contains the servants' apartments and a large hall for general use, all finished in Georgia pine. The very commodious basement is occupied by the laundry, ironing room, drying room, play room, vegetable cellars and other conveniences. In the front part, and reached by the main staircase is a large billiard room handsomely finished in red oak. The house throughout is heated by steam and lit by gas the method of lighting being by electricity, a push-button in the wall turning on a flood of radiance. It is also supplied with electric bells and speaking tubes, and contains a great convenience in the form of an elevator which runs from the basement to the upper floors.

MRS. W. W. McNAIR.

On the southwest corner of Linden avenue and Fourteenth street is the elegant home of Mrs. W. W. McNair, one of the most strikingly handsome residences in the city. It is two stories and an attic high, and is constructed of Duluth red sandstone. The front entrance on Linden avenue is approached by a broad driveway, which sweeps under a massive portecochere giving access to the piazza, and thence beneath the arched stair landing to the hall which runs the entire length of the house. This is one of the features of the house, being very broad and finished in mahogany, the stair balustrades, etc. being all of that beautiful wood. Turning to the left on reaching the hall, the first apartment is the parlor beautifully finished in foreign woods and finished with a handsome grate, the tiles being of Mexican onyx. Adjoining that and opening off it is the front parlor finished in rosewood and also containing a grate tiled in Mexican onyx. Directly across the hall is the sitting room, a spacious apartment finished in mahogany, and adjoining it is a bed room with bath room attached. Like the sitting room, this is also finished in mahogany and contains among other conveniences, a large cedar closet with trays that are so constructed as to enable dresses to be put away without folding. Next is the dining room, finished in walnut with a massive sideboard built into the bay window, and in the rear of the house are the kitchen, china closet, and butler's pantry all finished in oak. Opposite the latter, across the hall is a handsome billiard room, and adjoining it is the late Mr. McNair's office, both finished in oak. Directly opposite the foot of the stairs, before alluded to is the elevator which runs from the basement to the upper floors.

The second floor contains another handsome hall also finished in mahogany, and opening off it are a number of sleeping apartments, the room directly over the dining room being the library. This is finished in cherry. The rooms corresponding to the front and back parlors are guest chambers, and are also beautifully finished in cherry. The third, or attic floor is fitted up as a dancing hall and is finished in walnut.

The basement is very convenient, it containing a servants kitchen, dining room and bed rooms, and a laundry, an elevator at the rear of the house furnishing means of transporting the family linen to the upper floors without trouble.

The whole house is heated by steam, the boiler rooms being located in the barn and heat conveyed to the building by means of underground pipes. It contains all the modern conveniences, such as electric bells, speaking tubes, etc., and is in every respect a model family residence.

GEO. A. PILLSBURY.

Occupying a half a block in width and a full block in depth on the corner of Third avenue and Tenth street, is the beautiful home of Mr. Geo. A. Pillsbury, whose name in conjunction with the famous family of milling kings is synonymous with all that is philanthropic and noble hearted. The house which is constructed of red pressed brick, is a strikingly handsome one, though it is not by any means a showy one.

From the main entrance on Tenth street, the visitor steps into a large hall finished in panelled oak. Opening off the hall on the right, and connected with by sliding doors is the parlor, a very cosy room, which is finished in birds eye maple and white ash. Immediately opposite, and also connected with the hall by sliding doors is the library which is finished in brown ash and furnished as are all the other rooms with a handsome Tennessee marble mantel and grate. In the rear of this apartment and overlooking Third avenue, is the family room which is also finished in brown ash. In the rear of the parlor, and connected with it by double doors is the dining room which is finished in brown ash, and opening off the latter are the butler's pantry, china closets and kitchen, which are finished in Georgia pine and furnished with the latest and most approved apparatus for culinary purposes.

The second floor is reached by a handsome oaken and black walnut staircase which leads into a hall corresponding in size and finish to the down stairs apartment. All the sleeping apartments are on this floor, and they all open into the hall. In the rear of the house a back hall gives access to the servant's quarters. The house is liberally supplied with bath rooms and similar conveniences.

It is heated by steam and furnace, and lighted by gas and in every respect is a perfect home. A broad driveway leads from the barn in the rear of the grounds to the entrance on the Third avenue side. Directly across the street or rather avenue is the superb residence of Mr. Fred Pillsbury, which is now being completed and which we will take pleasure in illustrating and describing in a future number.

L. CHRISTIAN.

A beautiful and convenient residence in all that the terms imply is the elegant home of Mr. L. Christian, at the corner of Fifth avenue south and Eighth street. It has two handsome entrances on the avenue and street respectively. From Fifth avenue the visitor is shown into a broad hall finished in oak and birds eye maple, which receives a beautiful soft light through an exquisite stained glass door leading to the piazza. To the left of the hall is the dining room which is finished in black walnut. Opposite it across the hall is the library which is finished in natural cherry, the wood acquiring a darker color as it grows older. At the rear of the hall is a long drawing room or reception room finished in oak, a handsome stained glass door giving immediate access to it from the Fifth avenue side.

The arrangement of the rooms is as near perfection as possible. The dining room and library being living rooms, are flooded with sunshine when it is most needed, while the reception room, being for evening use does not need the cheerful attribute of old Sol's bright rays. Opening off the dining room is the butler's pantry, and adjacent to it and connected with it is the kitchen, both being finished in oak. Adjoining the butler's pantry is a commodious and well-equipped pastry room, and in the rear of the kitchen is a laundry fitted with stationary tubs and supplied with an elevator on which the clean linen is sent to the drying room in the attic and thence to the linen closet on the upper floor.

A handsome oaken stairway leads to the second floor, and a notable feature of it is that under the first landing is an open grate, the flue of which follows the winding of the stairs and finally runs into the dining room chimney on the upper floor. The grate is handsomely tiled, a centre piece in it, a present to Mrs. Christian, bearing a beautiful hand painted monogram, L. C. in colors and the words "Peace be unto this house." A prominent and pretty feature of the second floor is an open court lighted with a skylight directly over it, and on the occasion of any of the families notable entertainments, a view from this court on the scene below is like gazing into the realms of fairy land. Opening off this court is Mrs. Christian's dressing room, a commodious and airy apartment which is finished in birds eye maple and oak. Adjoining this is a sleeping apartment, and on the other side of the latter is Mr. Christian's dressing room which opens into a handsome conservatory, filled in their season with choice flowers, and containing two or three mocking birds, reminders of Mrs. Christian's sunny southern home. Across from the dressing room is a nursery, which is filled with sunshine all the day, and adjoining that and fronting on Eighth street are two guest chambers. Passing from the latter apartments a door leads to a commodious bath room, and thence another doorway leads through a small lavatory to a well appointed and thoroughly equipped billiard hall, which has also an entrance from the court. All the rooms on this floor are finished in hard wood with inlaid floors, and are connected with each other so that it is possible to walk from room to room right round the upper floor without going into the hall. The connecting doors are all double so that every sound is shut out, and those that lead out to balconies or on piazzas are furnished with exquisite stained glass transoms. In the third story are the servants' quarters, a play room for the children, a drying room and a gun room which are all finished in natural woods.

Every room in the house contains a fireplace, some of them fitted with grates, the remainder being the old fashioned open kind, and all have handsome wooden mantels, made in various designs. Electric bells and speaking tubes are everywhere through the structure, and in this as in every other respect, it is a model home pre-eminently in keeping with the wealth and culture of the aristocratic owners.

The entire house, the exterior structure of which is of St. Louis pressed brick, with stone trimmings, is heated by steam, the direct and indirect system being the one in use. It is lit by gas, the lighting being done by means of electricity, push-buttons in the walls, instantaneously transforming darkness into light. The walls and ceilings are all frescoed in oils in handsome designs. The grounds which face on Fifth avenue and Eighth street are a quarter of a block in extent, and are penetrated by a broad driveway, a portecochere on the Fifth avenue side giving access to a rear hall in the house, the driveway extending back to a commodious barn in the rear.

No. 6 on the opposite page is the residence of Mr. J. W. Johnson.

PROMINENT MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENCES.

1. E. R Barber. 2. D. Kennedy. 3. Mrs. W. W. McNair. 4. Geo. A. Pillsbury. 5. L. Christian. 7. J. W. Johnson.

W. W. EASTMAN.

Next to Col. Wm. S. King, hardly any man is better known in connection with the early history of Minneapolis than Mr. Eastman, an engraving of whose handsome residence on Grove street, Nicollet Island, is shown in No. 1 of our engravings opposite. The entrance leads directly into a twelve-foot hall, the apartment on the right, 16x20, being the reception room, and that on the left, 18x26, the parlor. In the rear of the hall is the dining room, and on the opposite side is the library, a space between the rooms being filled by the china closet and butler's pantry, the kitchen being directly in the rear. The entire lower floor is finished in mahogany, except the hall, which has a marble floor and is wainscotted in the same material. The ceilings are all beautifully frescoed, and all the woodwork is elaborately carved. The upper floor contains the sleeping appartments, the three largest, 16x16, 13x18 and 17x18, being in the front of the house. In the rear are two other large rooms, and this floor also contains the bath rooms and servants' quarters. The upper floor, or attic, contains a fully equipped billiard hall. The residence is heated by steam throughout, and is thoroughly modern, containing, as it does, all the improvements known to modern housekeeping.

THOMAS LOWRY.

Occupying a commanding position on the summit of Mt. Curve avenue is the elegant residence of Hon. Thomas Lowry, depicted in Engraving No. 2 on the opposite page. It is an old building, having been erected fifteen years ago, when Minneapolis was yet in its infancy, but, withal, it is a sturdy, solid-looking structure which at once commands the attention of the passerby.

From the avenue a broad path leads to the front entrance, and the visitor steps into a wide hall and thence into a charming apartment on the right hand—the sitting room—which is finished in walnut and contains a beautiful semi-circular bay window. On the opposite side is a beautiful room filled with the choicest of treasures in the way of statuary, bronzes, etc., and forming a part of it is the picture gallery, filled with many valuable specimens of the painter's art. This is the drawing room, finished in mahogany, and in the rear of it is the dining room, 30x16, which is also finished in mahogany. Opposite the dining room, and connected with the sitting room, is the library, a cheerful, sunny apartment which, like the rest of the house, is handsomely and fittingly furnished. Adjoining the dining room are the butler's pantry, china chest and kitchen, all models of convenience in every respect.

A broad and exquisitely finished walnut staircase leads to the upper floors, the first landing being lighted by a superb stained glass window. This is the floor devoted to the worship of Momus, and every inducement is offered to the drowsy god in the way of handsome and luxurious appointments to soothe the couches of the weary occupants. All the sleeping apartments open off the broad upper hall, and they are the acme of comfort and beauty.

A feature of the staircase is the wonderful goblin tapestry, which drapes the wall at the side of the stairway. Looking from the end of the hall, facing east, a superb view is obtained of the city. A feature of the rooms is the fact that all the floors are of hardwood, covered with Persian rugs, combining the largest amount of elegance with the least amount of trouble. The third floor is fitted up as a dancing hall, and contains besides a cosy smoking room. The house is heated throughout by steam, it being conveyed from the barn, where the plant is located, by means of underground pipes. From the barn a handsome driveway sweeps round to the *porte cochere* on the side of the house, and thence to the street. Adjacent to this carriage entrance is Mr. Lowry's private office, a convenient little "den," which reflects in its simple elegance the tastes of its hardworking occupant.

The exterior structure of the house is of red pressed brick, and, while there is nothing particularly ornate in its architecture, it is, as stated, massive in appearance, the entire place, particularly the interior, reflecting in a high degree the cultivated tastes of its elegant owners.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY.

On the corner of Fifth street and Tenth avenue southeast stands the handsome home of ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, having an entrance both on the street and the avenue. The exterior structure is of Milwaukee pressed brick, and in height is three stories. From the Fifth street entrance the door opens into a large vestibule, thence into a commodious hall, the stairs being in the rear, making it a large room rather than a hall. This is finished in oak. On the right of the hall is a handsome parlor finished in bird's-eye maple, and on the opposite side is the sitting or reception room, which is finished in oak. In the rear, and connected with the sitting room by means of folding doors, is the library, a handsome room finished in cherry. In the rear of the parlor and across the hall from the library is a sleeping apartment, connected with a back room, both finished in white maple. Directly in the rear of the sleeping room, and with two entrances from the Tenth avenue and the Fifth street halls, is the dining room, finished in black walnut, it containing also a superb black walnut sideboard, which is built into the wall. Opposite the dining room is the cook's room, and connected with the former apartment by swinging doors is the butler's pantry, china closet and kitchen.

In the rear of the hall before mentioned an elegant oaken staircase leads to the upper floor. It has two landings, and receives its light from beautiful polished plate glass windows. It leads into a large hall, from which all the sleeping apartments open. These rooms correspond in position with those below, the guest chamber being over the parlor, another over the lower sleeping room, and two very handsome ones over the sitting room and library. In the rear and directly over the kitchen are the servants' rooms, three in number, all this floor being finished in natural woods. On the upper floor is a handsome hall, finished in Georgia pine, which is used for the notable gatherings for which the Pillsburys are famous.

Ex-Gov. Pillsbury is, of course, one of the noted firm of merchant millers. Like so many of the leading business men of this city, Mr. Pillsbury is a native of New England, New Hampshire claiming him as one of her able representatives. In 1853 Mr. Pillsbury traveled through this section, and was so pleased with it that two years later he located at St. Anthony, then East Minneapolis. His first venture was in the hardware business, and in it he met with success until, in addition to losses by the panic of 1857, a fire destroyed $22,000 worth of his resources. In five years, however, by extraordinary exertions, he had recovered from these reverses, and was again a prosperous merchant. In 1858 he was elected a member of the City Council. He was re-elected for six successive terms. When the war broke out he rendered efficient service by assisting in the organization of three regiments of Minnesota volunteers, and in 1862 he, in company with others, raised and equipped a mounted company for service against the Indians. In 1863 he was appointed regent of the State University, and to his efforts much of the prosperity of that institution is due. In 1872 he engaged in the manufacture of flour with his nephew. He was State senator from Hennepin county for several successive terms, and was Governor from 1875 to 1881. His administration was honorable and careful. He is president of the Gull River Lumber Company, treasurer of the Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing Company, vice-president of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway, director in more than one bank, and has other interests literally too numerous to mention.

Mr. Pillsbury is always to be found leading the van of any movement calculated to help Minneapolis. In every respect he is a gentleman, of whom rich and poor alike have nothing but good to say. His hand is always ready to be stretched forth to help the needy, and many are the men who have cause to thank the lucky star that guided them into the beneficent presence of ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury. His residence is No. 3 of the engravings opposite.

T. B. WALKER.

No. 803 Hennepin avenue, No. 4 of the engravings opposite, is the residence of the Hon. T. B. Walker, one of the best known lumbermen in the State. The exterior structure is of Milwaukee pressed brick, and, standing on its own grounds on the corner of Hennepin and Eighth street, presents a very handsome appearance. Entering at the Hennepin avenue side, the visitor steps into a large hall and thence into the library on the right, if business is the object, and into the reception room opposite if the call is of a social nature. Both of these rooms are handsomely furnished, and reflect the elegant taste of the occupants. Opening off the library in the rear is the dining room, a pretty apartment, and on the opposite side of the hall, connected with the reception room, is the sitting room. Connected with this latter apartment are two family rooms. A handsome staircase leads to the upper floor, which contains eight rooms, and on the third floor are six other apartments. Then there are two rooms in the basement, which are used by Mr. Walker for office purposes. But the pride of the owners is the commodious art gallery on the Eighth street side of the house, which contains one of the finest private collections in the United States. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walker are very proud of this superb adjunct to their house, and take great pleasure in welcoming their friends and all others interested in art matters within its portals.

The residence is heated by hot water and lighted with gas, the art gallery being fitted with incandescent lights. The house is quite an old one, having been built some thirteen years ago, but it is a very comfortable and still handsome home. Features of the home which should be mentioned are the magnificent cast bronze mantels, which were made specially for the house, there being five of them.

Hon. T. B. Walker first saw the light in Xenia, Ohio, on Feb. 1st, 1840. His father dying in 1849, the family removed in 1856 to Beria, Ohio, where Mr. Walker, then only a boy, aided in their support and secured for himself a fine education. During the Indian outbreak of 1862 Mr. Walker came to Minnesota, and followed the business of surveying, railroad engineering and examining land and exploring until about 1873. In 1868 he combined with Dr. Levi Butler and H. W. Mills, under the firm name of Butler, Mills & Walker, lumber manufacturers and dealers, continuing in the firm until 1876. During these years he was also interested in lands and logs with Messrs. H. T. Welles, Franklin Steele, Major Camp, Herrick Bros., Geo. Cleveland and others. In 1876, with Geo. A. Camp, he purchased the Pacific mills of J. Dean & Co. In 1863 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Harriet G. Hulet, of Berea, Ohio. A fact worthy of mention in connection with Mr. Walker is that it was through his influence that the Athenæum was thrown open to the public.

SAMUEL SNIDER.

No. 5 of our engravings is the residence of Hon. Samuel Snider, recently elected to Congress. It occupies a commanding position on Mt. Curve avenue. Opening off a broad hall is the parlor, finished in chestnut, and communicating with it is the sitting room, finished in the same wood. On the opposite side, to the left on entering, is the reception room, finished in cherry. Across from the sitting room is the dining room, finished in ash. In the rear of this room is the butler's pantry, cook's pantry, kitchen, servants' dining room, refrigerator room, etc. The library, a handsome apartment, finished in quartered oak, is in the rear of the sitting room, and communicates with it. A cherry and bird's-eye maple staircase leads to the upper floor, whereon are situated the sleeping apartments, seven in number. On the third floor are the servants' rooms, five in number. The house is heated by hot air and lit by gas, and in every respect is a model residence.

Capt. Snider, who, as stated, was elected to Congress last November, was born April 14, 1826, at Somerset, Pa. In 1847, after serving an apprenticeship to a business life with his uncle, he purchased a stock of goods and located at Berkeley Mills. Two years later he removed to Ohio, where he followed the same business with his brother. In 1855 he came to St. Anthony and formed a partnership with Mr. W. K. McFarlane for the purpose of locating lands. In the fall of 1855 he removed to the west side, returned to Ohio, was married to a Miss Ramsey, and came back to Minneapolis and for a time occupied J. H. Stevens' sumptuous house.

In 1857 he became a member of the firm of Snider, McFarlane & Cook, bankers and real estate dealers. In the summer of 1857 the firm purchased eighty acres of land, what is now Tenth street passing right through it, and platted it as Snider & Co.'s first addition to Minneapolis. During the financial panic of 1858 Mr. Snider lost heavily, but afterwards recovered, and in 1876 built a fine large block on the same spot where twenty years previous he had placed his land office. In 1880 he sold both block and lot as a building site for the new Union depot.

COL. WM. S. KING.

Col. Wm. S. King and family occupy a handsome residence on Nicollet Island, in a location that is commanding and convenient to the business portion of the city. The house stands in the center of a large plat of ground, that has Eastman avenue on one side and the avenue running along the bank of the main channel of the Mississippi river on the other. It sets up high above the street, and a beautiful lawn slopes gradually down from the artistically designed porches to the street level. The house is built of wood, with a tower, and is two stories high. The entrance is from the river front into a square hall, from which the winding staircase rises, and from which also there are draped openings leading into the large drawing room that occupies the front portion of the first floor, a large parlor on the Eastman avenue side of the house, a library directly back from the drawing room, but across the hall, and still further in the rear is the dining room, kitchen and servants' apartments. Off from the drawing room is a very pretty little alcove. Up-stairs are sleeping chambers conveniently arranged. The furnishings of this residence are indeed royal. All the ceilings are beautifully frescoed in different designs, the carpets are of the finest brussels, and pictures, draperies, beautiful statuary and endless bric-a-brac, together with the handsome upholstered furniture, all arranged artistically, give to Col. King's residence a beauty that is not excelled. A handsome barn stands in the rear of the house, and the carriage drive is along the Eastman avenue side to the street. The residence is No. 6 of the engravings opposite.

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PROMINENT MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENCES.

1. W. W. Eastman. 2. Thomas Lowry. 3. Ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury. 4. T. B. Walker. 5. Capt. Snider. 6. Hon. Wm. S. King.

H. T. WELLES.

Opposite the home of the Hon. Thomas Lowry on Hennepin and Lyndale is the elegant residence of Mr. H. T. Welles. It is of Menominee pressed brick, three stories high and contains thirty rooms. On entering the house the visitor is received in the lobby, a handsome apartment finished in antique oak, which is divided from the hall proper by an archway of oak. To the right of the lobby is the library, a large room 35x15 finished in California red wood. Opposite the library is the reception room finished in California curley laurel. A small room off the library is the smoking room which is finished in ash. To the left of the hall, and near the stairway is the dining room, finished in natural oak. A doorway gives access to the stairs of antique oak, which lead to the upper floor containing the sleeping apartments, six in number. These are finished in ash, oak and butternut. On the third floor in the front of the house there is a handsome music room which is finished in pine. There are one or two sleeping rooms on this floor and store rooms.

The kitchen, butlers pantry, servants dining room and china closets are conveniently located in the rear of the dining room, while the laundry is in the basement. Besides the stairs there is an elevator which runs from the basement to the top story. The whole house is heated by steam, the apparatus being located in the barn, steam being led to the house by underground pipes. It is lit by gas, and electric wires run all through the house. All the ceilings are handsomely frescoed in different designs, and the entire structure is not only elegant in character and finish but the acme of comfort and convenience.

A broad driveway sweeps in from Hennepin through the handsome grounds to the portecochere on the side and thence to the barn in the rear. The house is No. 1 on the opposite page.

Mr. Welles first came to Minneapolis in 1853, and has been a resident of the city ever since. He has always been interested in real estate matters and has been prominently identified with the growth of the central or down town portion. He has always taken an interest in every movement looking to the advancement of the Flour City's interest, and in that respect, as well as in many others, must be looked upon as a benefactor to the home of his adoption. In 1875 he was elected president of the Northwestern Bank, and as regularly as the years came around was re-elected to the position, being finally compelled in January of this year, owing to ill health to decline a re-election.

H. B. BEARD.

No. 2 of our engravings opposite, is the palatial residence built by Mr. H. B. Beard, who with his family resides there. It is on a commsanding point on Mt. Curve avenue, in fact is one of the most prominent objects in that neighborhood. The exterior structure is of St. Louis red pressed brick with wood trimmings, and is three stories in height with a basement. The main entrance is on Mt. Curve avenue and stepping off the piazza the first apartment is the vestibule which is finished in ash. The main hall which opens off the vestibule is finished in the same handsome material. To the right of the main hall is a spacious parlor finished in cherry, and connected with the latter apartment are the sitting room and library, both very commodious and both finished in ash. Connected with the library by a large sliding door is a sleeping apartment and bath room finished in the same material. Across the hall from the library is the dining room finished in ash and in the rear of it are the kitchen and two bath rooms. An ash stairway leads to the upper floor. That is lighted by exquisite stained glass windows. Directly over the library is another large bed chamber finished in the same material that being the wood employed through all this portion of the residence. Over the dining room is another handsome room and in the rear over the kitchen is the childrens play room. On the third floor are three rooms.

The basement contains the laundry and heating apparatus. The house throughout is thoroughly modern containing as it does electric wires for lighting purposes though at present gas is utilized, electric bells and all the contrivances which of late years have tended to make housekeeping a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

The location of the residence is one of the finest in the city. From the upper story a view of St. Paul can be obtained, the country contiguous to Minneapolis being also within easy sight. To Mr. Beard's foresight is due the selection of Mt. Curve avenue as a residence district. Eight years ago he placed the first building there and since has been almost entirely instrumental in making the vast improvements which are found in that locality. At the time above mentioned property in that neighborhood was thought to be too far away. There were many who predicted the failure of his venture, but time demonstrated the wisdom of his selection as to-day it is dotted over with palatial homes, and thus to Mr. Beard belongs the credit of bringing it to the notice of the builders of fine houses. He has also been identified with a number of other choice residence locations.

Mr. Beard's offices are located in the Loan and Trust building on Nicollet avenue, where he is always glad to see callers interested in knowing something of the growth of the city with which he has been so prominently identified.

J. W. LAWRENCE.

Though unpretentious in character being only a frame residence No. 3 of the engravings will compare favorably with any house in the city of the same description. It is No. 1390 Second avenue south and is the home of Mr. J. W. Lawrence, one of the most prominent of the many good lawyers in Minneapolis.

The house contains fourteen rooms all of which are elegant in finish and design. A handsome hall finished in quartered oak first claims attention and then the visitor is shown into the reception room, a tastefully furnished apaartment finished in mahogany. Adjacent to it and opening off the hall is the parlor, a pretty room which is finished in sycamore. On the south side of the house and also opening from the hall is the sitting room finished in cherry. On the other side of the hall is the dining room, beautifully finished in white birch.

A handsome quartered oak staircase leads to the second story. This is where the occupants of the house woo the drowsy god, there being eight apartments dedicated to the worship of the being who invented sleep. The library is also on this floor and that with the bed chambers, bath rooms, etc., is finished in ash, an exception being made in the case of one of the last mentioned, in which quarterered oak is the material used.

A feature of the parlor not heretofore mentioned is a bay window which is found by the tower on the side.

The house, which is heated by steam and lit by gas, is very convenient. The kitchen and butler's pantry, china closet, etc., are located in the rear of the dining room and all are finished in ash. It is furnished with the most modern accessories procurable, electric wires and bells running all through it, and there being a splendid steam heating plant in the basement. Even the barn, a handsome structure in the rear of the house is heated in the same way, so that taking it all through it is one of the most convenient residences in this city of beautiful and comfortable homes.

Mr. Lawrence is a native of the Empire State, and first visited Minneapolis, or rather St. Anthony, as a boy in 1856 and remained here with his parents until the outbreak of the war when his father enlisted from New York and died in the service. In 1870, Mr. Lawrence then grown to man's estate, and filled with the manifold beauties of the state returned to this city and began the practice of law in which he has been eminently successful. In 1872 he was elected county attorney on the democratic ticket and filled that onerous position with credit to himself and honor to the office for two terms when he devoted himself entirely fo the practice of his profession. He has not entirely eschewed politics however, being now the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He is a partner of Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, and has offices in the Boston block where he is to be found early and late, as he is an untiring worker. Mr. Lawrence is popular among all classes. The members of the Hennepin county bar are all his friends, as indeed are all his business associates, and during a political campaign his office is the centre of attraction for some of the best posted politicians of his faith in the State.

F. B. SEMPLE.

In driving along Hawthorne avenue near 16tn the attention of a stranger would be drawn to a superb red brick mansion, and on alighting there the name of "Semple" carved in the block would tell him that it was the residence of one of the leading business men of the Flour City, Mr. F. B. Semple, of the well-known and famous hardware house of Janney Semple & Co. It is constructed of St. Louis pressed brick with brown stone trimmings, and while it is far from being gaudy or garish is a very striking house. To the right of the antique oak finished hall is a charming apartment, the reception room which is finished in birds eye maple. Opposite this is a handsome drawing room finished in cherry. Opening off that is the library finished in Southern gumwood, and opposite the latter apartment is the dining room finished in antique oak. In the rear of the dining room and opening of a small hall is the kitchen finished in natural grain pine and provided with all the most modern of culinary apparatus. Access is had to the upper part of the house by means of a handsome stairway finished in antique oak. This floor is divided into sleeping apartments and bath rooms, all of them being handsome and commodious. A bed chamber over the reception room is finished in white and gold; that over the drawing room is finished in cherry. The room over the library is finished in pine, while the apartment on the opposite side is finished in cherry. On the third floor is a handsome ball room 40x25 feet, and a billiard room, and in the tower is another bed room, all these apartments being finished in pine.

The servants rooms and store rooms are conveniently located in the rear of the kitchen and are finished in pine.

The basement contains the laundry and steam heating plant, that being the method of warming employed. It is lighted by gas and is furnished with electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. A driveway leads from the commodious barn in the rear of the handsome grounds to the piazza on the upper side of the house. A better idea of the magnitude of the grounds can perhaps be obtained when it is stated that they are 75x150 feet.

Mr. Semple is a native of the "Paris of America," Cincinnati, where he early learned the business of which he is a leading Minneapolis exponent. In 1883 he came to this city and purchased the interest of Mr. Brooks, of Janney, Brooks & Co., the firm then becoming as now, Janney, Semple & Co. Mr. Semple has had a thorough experience in the hardware business, having been connected with it since his youth. He is a young man of sterling integrity and has hosts of friends in business and social circles.

In anything that redounds to the credit or advantage of the city Mr. Semple is found in the front ranks. Personally he is the most approachable man in the world, being always willing to give a courteous and patient hearing to any one who approaches him no matter whether the business is something that interests him or not.

T. B. CASEY. A. T. RAND.

Up on the corner of Sixth avenue south and Tenth street is a handsome three story brick structure of red pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings. This is the delightful home of Mr. T. B. Casey and Mr. A. T. Rand, the portion fronting on Sixth avenue being occupied by the latter gentleman's family. As both the residences are identical, with one or two minor exceptions, one description will apply to both. A handsome vestibule leads into an equally beautiful hall which is finished in cherry. To the right of the entrance is the dining room, wainscotted in the same valuable wood, and directly opposite this apartment is the drawing room, finished in enameled pine. The hall or more correctly, light-well extends to the roof, forming a court on the upper floor, both the halls being lighted by an exquisite stained glass skylight. The second floor, to which access is had by means of a handsome cherry staircase, contains five sleeping apartments finished in pine. This floor also contains store rooms, etc. The house which stands in its own grounds, 190x210 feet is heated by steam, the plant, together with the laundry being located in the basement. It is supplied with all the modern improvements, such as electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. A unique feature is the application of gas to all household purposes, the kitchen and laundry work being all done with that article.

On the Tenth street side a broad driveway passes through a portecochere from the stables in the rear thence to the street. The stables are very commodious, being double, and are built of brick, with fire walls between. The grounds in which the house stands are very handsome, being as above stated, very extensive and handsomely laid out. The colors from numerous flower beds vie with the green sward, the latter as soft as velvet in giving beauty to the spot, and though the house is by no means a show one it is essentially one in which elegance and comfort commingle. It is No. 5 of the engravings on the opposite page.

Mr. Casey is largely interested in real estate matters, being president of the Carrington and Casey Land Company, and vice president of the North Western National Bank, corner of First avenue south and Washington. Mr. Rand is vice-president of the Minneapolis Gas Light Company.

A. J. CONDIT.

On Willow street, a peaceful locality facing Central Park, is situated the elegant home of Mr. A. J. Condit, the number of the residence being 68. It is constructed of St. Louis pressed brick and is two stories and an attic high. A handsome hall finished in quartered oak is a conspicuous feature of the interior. To the right of the hall are the library and sitting rooms, both handsome apartments finished in cherry and connected by folding doors. On the left side is the parlor which is finished in mahogany. At the end of the hall is the dining room which is beautifully finished in California red wood, the very name recalling memories of the glorious climate of the golden state. Opening off the library is a bath room finished in oak. A massive staircase finished in oak leads to the second story. This is lighted by a superb stained glass window which sheds a beautiful soft light through that part of the house. Corresponding to the library beneath is a sleeping apartment, and over the sitting room is another sitting room or boudoir. The entire residence is heated by steam and lit by gas with electric light wires laid in so that when desired the incandescent system can be applied.

Over the parlor on the opposite side is a guest chamber finished in oak, the other apartments spoken of being finished in ash.

All the culinary arrangements of the house are very complete. The kitchen containing all the accessories obtainable, together with the china closets, pantry, etc., is located at the rear of the dining room, all these rooms being finished in oiled pine. Like all the modern houses, the building is heated with steam and hot water, a combination which keeps up an equable temperture during the coldest weather. The plant with the laundry is located in the basement, and besides these facilities for comfort and convenience, the residence is supplied with gas, electric wires for the incandescent lights, bells, speaking tubes and all the other conveniences of a peaceful and comfortable existence. The walls and ceilings are all frescoed in unique designs and every room contains a handsomely tiled grate.

Mr. Condit was born in Licking county, Ohio, and came to Minneapolis in 1880. Since his advent he has been prominently identified with real estate matters and has constructed a number of handsome business blocks and residences. Among the latter are a block on the corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street south to cost $125,000 and four on Sixth avenue south between Ninth and Tenth street, costing $50,000. He is also interested in East Lawn addition in North Minneapolis, and in other valuable properties. He is also president and one of the largest stockholders of the Rice-Condit Fence Company, one of the largest institutions in Minneapolis.

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PROMINENT MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENCES.

6 1. H. T. Welles. 2. H. B. Beard. 3. J. W. Lawrence. 4. F. B. Semple. 5. T. B. Casey, A. T. Rand. 6. A. J. Condit.

WESLEY NEILL.

No. 1904 Second avenue south is the elegant home of Mr. Wesley Neill, one of the best known commission and real estate men in the city. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. Neill made his advent in this city, coming like the bulk of the good people from the New England states and embarked in the grocery business, for twelve years being the leading house in that line. Then he enlarged his business, and to-day is considered the most prominent wholesale fruit and commission man in Minneapolis. He is also president of the Neill & Pratt Lumber Company, a very extensive institution.

His residence is of red pressed brick, with brown stone and copper trimmings. It is three stories in height, and is of imposing appearance. On the first floor is the sitting room, 14x20 which is finished in quartered sycamore, the parlor 14x20, the library 14x14, both of which are finished in cherry. The dining room, which is 16x20 is finished in red brick, and the reception hall, which is one of the most prominent features of the house, being 24x24, is finished in quartered oak. In the rear are the kitchen and butlers' pantry, both of which are finished in brown ash. On the upper floor is the tower chamber, perhaps the largest room in the house, 16x20, which is finished in red birch. A dressing room adjoining, 10x10 is finished in brown ash, and a guest chamber next to it, 16x20 is finished in cherry. Another sleeping apartment directly over the library 14x16, and another room in the rear over the dining room are finished in brown ash. On the upper floor is a large dancing hall, and in the rear are servants' rooms all finished in pine.

The house throughout is heated by steam and lit by gas, it being provided however with wires for incandescent lights whenever the family feel like making the change. Speaking tubes, electric bells and burglar alarms are all over the house so that in every respect it is most perfectly appointed. During the season it is the scene of many handsome entertainments, as both Mr. Neil and his accomplished wife have many friends whom they delight to entertain.

C. A. PILLSBURY.

No. 927 Second avenue south, with an entrance on Tenth street is the unpretentious home of Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, of the great milling firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Co. It is an old residence having been erected when there were but few houses in that locality, so it may properly be described as one of the pioneers of that neighborhood. The exterior structure is of solid Menominee pressed brick. From the main entrance on the avenue, the visitor steps into a large hall, and on the right is the drawing room, connected with the hall by solid mahogany doors. On the opposite side is the library and sitting room, which are divided one from the other by means of a handsome archway and draperies. In the rear of the drawing room is the dining room, the latter connecting with the former apartment by means of double doors. In the rear of the dining room is a small passage way, which affords access to the china closets, butler's pantry and kitchen, all of which are commodious and fitted with modern conveniences.

A handsome staircase leads to the upper floor, which contains four large and two smaller sleeping apartments, the latter for the servants use. All these rooms open off the upstairs hall, which in size corresponds to the lower. The third story or attic is finished as one large room and forms an admirable play room for the children, for which purpose it is utilized.

In heating the house, a hot water appliance has been used and it affords unlimited satisfaction, the warmth afforded not being of that dry enervating character which is almost inseparable from hot air or steam. The entire house is lighted by gas and contains all the late improvements such as electric bells, etc. A feature of the house, and one which must not be overlooked is the handsome frescoing with which the walls and ceilings are decorated. They are all in new and unique designs, and form a pretty contrast to the dark woods with which the apartments are finished. The grounds are very extensive and comprise nearly four full lots. In this respect they are perhaps the handsomest in the city, being beautifully laid out. They are intersected by a broad carriage drive, which leads from the barn and carriage house in the rear to the piazza on the side. Mr. Pillsbury's residence is not intended for show, but it combines all the essentials of comfort and convenience coupled with an air of quiet elegance and refinement which make it a conspicuous feature of the neighborhood. A view of it is shown in No. 2 on the opposite page.

D. B. LYON.

Out on Oak Grove street is the beautiful home of Mr. D. B. Lyon, shown on the opposite page, No. 3. It is constructed of St. Louis pressed brick with terra cotta and brown stone trimmings. Opening right off the piazza is the hall finished in quartered oak and containing a large bay window and handsome bronze mantel and grate. On the left of the hall and through an oaken archway is the parlors finished in quartered oak. Connected with this apartment by sliding doors is the dining room finished in ash and with a handsome tiled grate mantel and sideboard, the latter built into the wall, the whole lighted with an exquisite stained glass window. At the end of the hall and entered through an oak and cherry archway is the sitting room finished in cherry and containing a superb window, a full square light of clear glass, surrounded by quarter circles of stained glass making the window circular in form and giving to that room a most pleasing effect. Sliding doors connect this room with the library, which is also finished in cherry and contains a bay window of small size. At the rear of the dining room are the china closets, butler's pantry, kitchen, etc., fitted with every convenience and finished in pine, A feature of the house is that every available foot of space has been utilized. Thus, under the stairway is a coat room and lavatory, marble basins and hot and cold water. Handsomely finished oaken stairs lead to the upper floor, light being admitted to the first landing through windows of stained glass. On the second floor is another hall from which all the sleeping apartments open, this arrangement being a particularly fine and much prized feature of the residence. The bed chambers are finished in hard woods such as oak, ash, cherry, etc., and are all furnished with convenient dressing rooms which open into bath rooms but can be closed if the occupant of the room desires. In the attic there are three apartments, one being fitted up as an art room.

The house is heated by steam and hot air, and contains all the accessories of a contented existence, such as electric bells, etc. It stands in beautiful grounds and is as perfect a residence as could be desired.

Mr. Lyon is a native of the Empire State having been born in Saratoga. He made his advent in Minneapolis eight years ago and immediately embarked in the lumber and real estate business in which he was eminently successful. During the first two or three years of his life here he built a number of residences in the city, principally on the East Side, but about five years ago, having amassed a handsome competency withdrew from the trials incident to a business career and now lives quietly at his handsome home. He has an interesting family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are residents of this city, some of them having beautiful homes of their own.

Last year Mr. Lyon spent a number of months in Europe and his house bears many evidences of his artistic taste, containing as it does curiosities from many countries.

H. J. WILBER. F. C. SNYDER.

The picturesque residence of Mr. H. J. Wilber, which is also occupied by Mr. Frank C. Snyder stands on the corner of Fifth avenue south and Tenth street. It is constructed of St. Louis pressed brick and is three stories in height, with a large tower. From the piazza a massive cherry and stained glass door leads directly into a handsome hall, which is finished in oak. On the right of the hall is a commodious parlor finished in cherry, and connected with it by sliding doors is the library finished in cherry. To the left of the hall is the sitting room which is finished in birch. In the rear of the hall is the dining room in brown ash, which contains a handsome mantel and grate. An easy and very pretty staircase leads to the second floor, the first landing, which is quite large, forming a small balcony being lit by superb stained glass windows. Above the stairs is a second hall from which access is had to the sleeping apartments, six in number, all of which are finished in hard woods, such as quartered oak, birch, ash, etc. On the third floor is a large dancing hall which covers the entire surface with the exception of two or three rooms which are occupied by the servants. It is heated by steam and is thoroughly well equipped in the matter of modern conveniences, such as electric bells. The laundry and steam heating plant are in the basement, which also contains the store rooms and other necessary concomitants of a well ordered household.

Mr. Wilber is a native of Rhode Island having been born in the town of Little Compton. When he arrived at years of discretion he removed to New Bedford, Mass., and subsequently to Boston where he clerked for some years at Oak Hall. In 1855 he came west, locating first in Nebraska and two years later removed to this city and erected the Wilber House in First street between Bridge Square and First avenue north which he successfully conducted for fourteen years, resigning his duties as a boniface to take up those of a real estate and loan agent, two vocations in which he has been very successful.

During the time he conducted the hotel he was engaged in the livery business, and also was a successful dealer in furs.

JACOB BARGE.

The residence of Mr. Jacob Barge, No. 5 on the opposite page, is in a conspicuous and handsome locality at the corner of Seventeenth street and Spruce Place. It is built of St. Louis pressed brick and brown stone and has two stories and an attic. A wide piazza runs the length of the house and terminates at the corner in a round porch. Entering the handsome vestibule the visitor finds himself in a large hall 12x30 feet, finished in quartered oak with a maple floor. Opening off the hall on the right is the parlor 16x18 with a handsome bay window and fireplace, the latter finished in birch. Connected with the parlor by means of sliding doors is the sitting room 14x20 feet, finished in Southern gum with a mantel and handsomely tiled grate. Next to the sitting room and connected with it by sliding doors is the dining room 14x17, finished in cherry and wainscoted in the same wood. This apartment contains a mantel and sideboard, the latter built into the wall at the side and containing a space for a safe. The dining room has also an entrance from the main hall. In the rear of the dining room are the china closet, pantry and kitchen, the latter 14x15 finished in natural pine. A staircase leads to the basement and upper floors. At the rear of the hall is a sleeping apartment 12x16 feet, finished in natural pine and furnished with mantel and fireplace. Off that is a private bath room finished in cherry. Connected with the large chamber above mentioned is another apartment finished in natural pine with a large closet. Access is had to the second floor by means of a handsome quartered oak staircase and on the first landing there is an exquisite full light stained glass window. On the upper floor is a second hall finished in quartered oak from which sliding doors lead to a library finished in cherry with a mantel and large bay window. It also contains a marble wash bowl, with hot and cold water. At the end of the hall on Seventeenth street is a sewing room finished in pine with a bay window. Opening off the hall is large sleeping apartment finished in natural pine and containing a mantel, fireplace, closets, stationary marble wash stand with hot and cold water. Opening off this is another bed chamber finished In pine, while across the hall on the opposite side is another sleeping apartment finished in natural pine. In the rear are the servants rooms finished in pine and adjacent to them are cedar linen closets and bath rooms, the latter finished in cherry. Near the head of the back stairs are stairs leading to the large attic which is open.

A driveway leads from the street to the barn in the rear of the grounds.

The house is thoroughly ventilated and heated by steam, the principal rooms off the main hall, with indirect radiation. The basement contains a large dancing hall, stairs from the main hall giving access to it. Mr. A. L. Door of the Boston block was the architect, and his work has secured the highest commendation from all who have seen the house.

J. D. BLAKE.

Mount Curve avenue contains many elegant homes, and prominent among them is the handsome residence of Mr. J. D. Blake, an engraving of which appears (No. 6) on the page opposite. It is built of Kasota stone with brown stone trimmings, and occupies a prominent position in that superb residence district. The hall entered from Mt. Curve avenue is very broad, and is handsomely finished in ash. On the left of the hall is the library finished in birch. On the opposite side is the parlor, and opening off the parlor is a conservatory filled with the choicest of flowers and lighted with four superb stained glass windows. Opening off the parlor is the sitting room which is finished in birch. In the rear of the library is a family room, sleeping room, bath room and dressing room combined, finished in oak, and back of the sitting room is a cosy little apartment called the reception room. This is handsomely finished in ash and contains two exquisite ground glass transoms artistically painted by Miss Clara Blake. On one is a faithful representation of the Falls of Minnehaha and the other portrays a number of bright colored butterflies hovering over a field of poppies.

In the rear of this reception room is the dining room and adjacent to it are the kitchen, pantries, etc. The dining room is finished in ash and the other apartments in pine.

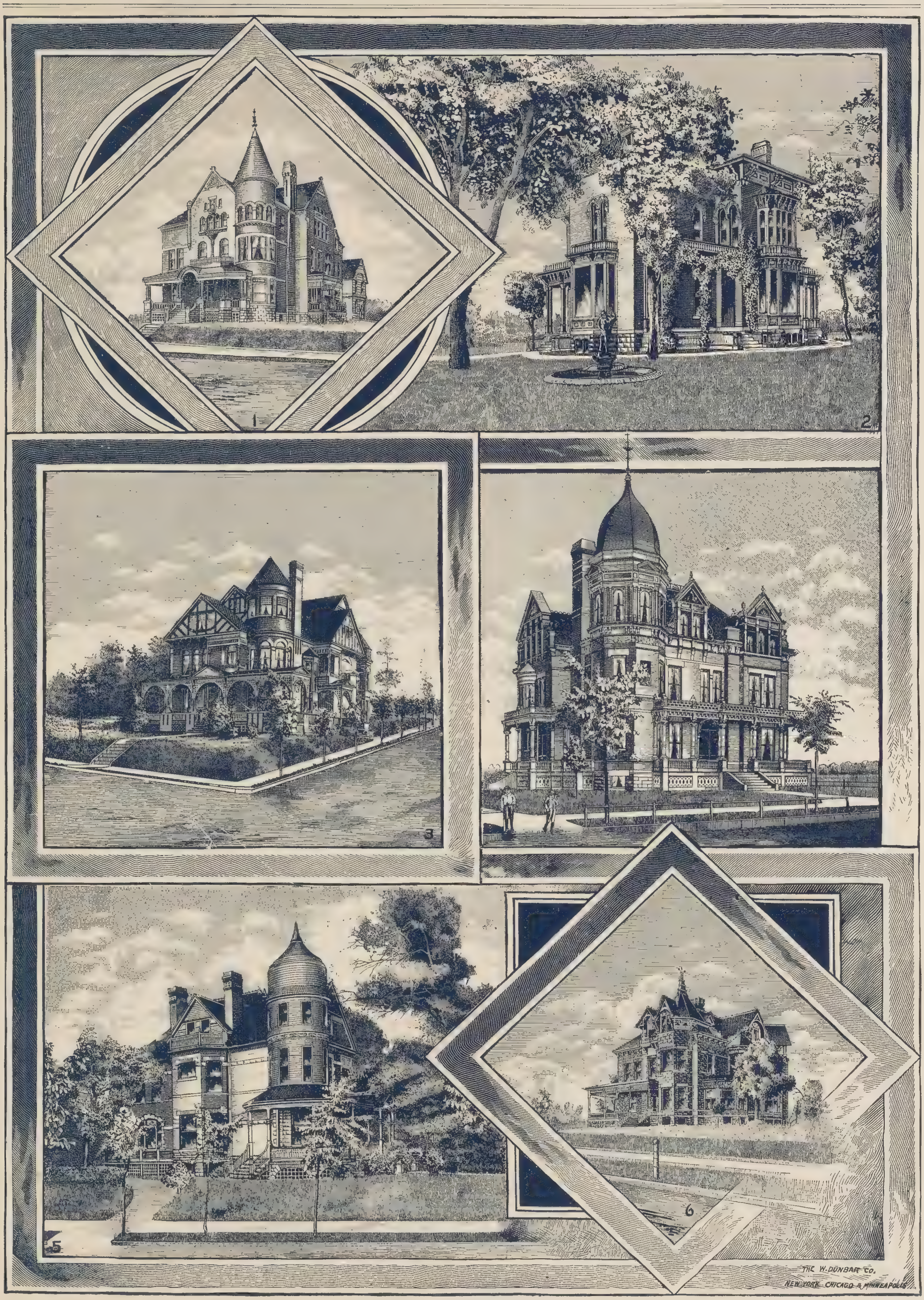
On the upper floor, which is reached by a handsome staircase there are five sleeping apartments and a sewing room besides a broad hall. These are finished respectively in curley maple, cherry, birch and ash. Above this floor is an attic devoted to storage purposes. The house is heated by steam, the plant together with the laundry being located in the basement. It is lighted by gas but electric wires are run all through the rooms so as to permit of the use of the incandescent system of lighting when desired and it is also supplied with electric bells and other modern conveniences. A beautiful driveway sweeps in from the avenue through a massive portecochere on the side of the house and thence to a commodious barn in the rear of the grounds.

Mr. Blake is a native of the State of Vermont having been brought up on a farm in Marlboro, Windham county, but leaving the farm for a clerkship in a country store in the neighboring village of Williamsville, in 1853, he was admitted as a partner in the business, in 1856 selling out his interest before the panic of 1857. In 1858 he engaged again in an extensive dry goods business, succeeding to an old established trade in company with one of his former employers. His health failing he came west in 1860, engaging in business at Rochester, Minnesota, still retaining for two years his interest in the eastern house and doing a large and successful business in the dry goods line there until his removal to this city in 1882, selling from $150,000 to $340,000 annually.

He left the business on account of impaired health and interested himself in real estate in this city, turning into property here considerable land he had accumulated in the southern part of the state. He has been eminently successful in the business here, having built and sold more than one hundred houses in New Boston and other parts of the city on installments, weekly or monthly payments without interest and has been largely instrumental in bringing New Boston to its present high state of prosperity.

He also purchased the fine block known as Central Park terrace, and has now completed it with every modern convenience, including steam heat, electric light, artesian water, etc., and as a consequence it is being filled by the best class of our tenant citizens.

Mr. Blake is one of the Trustees of Centenary M. E. Church, and is interested in the project of the new church and is one of the state central committee of the Sunday School Association in which he is greatly interested. In every movement looking to the advancement of Minneapolis Mr. Blake is always interested.



PROMINENT MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENCES.

1. Wesley Neill. 2. C. A. Pillsbury. 3. D. B. Lyon. 4. Frank C. Snyder, H. J. Wilber. 5. Jacob Barge. 6. J. D Blake.

RESIDENCE HON. W. D. WASHBURN, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

(Exterior and Interior Views.)

REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF MINNEAPOLIS.

COLONEL WILLIAM S. KING.

IT is with pleasure that we introduce in the pages of "Illustrated Minneapolis," the familiar features of that bluff and hearty old citizen and early pioneer, whom every man woman and child in the city will instantly recognize, and whose soubriquet of "Old Thaumaturgus" has been richly earned by the magic developments that have resulted from his services in connection with our early fairs, expositions, stock shows, etc. Col. King came to Minneapolis in 1858. He was then 0 years of age, having been born December 16, 1828, in Mahone, N Y. St. Anthony, on the east side of the river, was quite a town when he arrived, and the town of Minneapolis had just organized a town government with a council, with Hon. H. T. Welles as president. Col. King had worked on a farm until he was 18 years old, getting only a common school education, and in 1852, when he was 24, he began the publication of a Free-Soil paper called *The True Democrat*, and continued it up to the time that he came to Minneapolis. When he came here he established a weekly called the *State Atlas*. In June of 1866 Col. J. H. Stevens, still a prominent Minneapolitan, who has the distinction of having built the first residence on the west side of the river within the present limits of Minneapolis, started the weekly *Chronicle*. Three months later the paper was made a daily, and continued so until May, 1867, when Col. King's *State Atlas* and the *Chronicle* were united, and the new paper became the *Daily Tribune*. In this new company were many of the enterprising men of Minneapolis, besides Col. King, among them being such men as D. Morrison, W. D. Washburn, John S. Pillsbury and others.

Col. King was elected postmaster of the House of Representatives at the opening of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and held the office for each succeeding congress until the Forty-third. The next year he became a candidate for representative from his home here in Minneapolis, and was elected in 1874. Col. King served through the Forty-fourth Congress as representative, and since that time has not been personally in politics.

He was the leading spirit in the organization of the Minneapolis street railway. He had begun to acquire land in the neighborhood of Lake Calhoun, and got possession of about 1,500 acres. His Lyndale farm was famous for its fine cattle as early as 1870. In 1878 his first Minneapolis fair was held, and through these fairs, which continued until 1884, the names "Col. King" and "Minneapolis" became known throughout the world.

Before Col. King got through with his fairs his trouble over his property began. It had been put in other hands as trustee and a suit for its recovery had to be began. The suit became famous everywhere as the King-Remington suit, and resulted in a decision in favor of Col. King in the latter part of 1886. The final decision and settlement of the case, giving Col. King possession of his property, amounting to over $1,000,000, came in the early part of 1887.

Besides his property which includes a great deal of valuable real estate, Col. King is one of the principal stockholders in the North Star boot and shoe wholesale house, of which his son, Preston King, is treasurer. Col. King has lately acquired possession of a patent that greatly facilitates the manufacture of shoes and has established a factory in Rochester, N. Y. that employs 300 men. The main house, however, for the sale of the products of the factory, and the principal place of business of the firm, is at Nos. 18 and 20 North Third street, Minneapolis.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS.

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING A NUMBER OF MINNEAPOLIS BUSINESS HOUSES.

Leading Flour City Concerns With Whom It Is Perfectly Safe For Citizens to Trade.

UPON this and subsequent pages will be found reviews of a number of Minneapolis business houses. These "write-ups," as they are professionally termed, are entirely gratuitous, and are used in order to show people outside of the city the number and extent of the firms doing business here. Of course, it is not pretended for a moment that every firm doing business in the city is represented. Nor have we in any sense made a selection. We have taken all the firms, large and small, that we could reach in the time at our disposal, so that if any one has been omitted who thought they should be represented, they have our sincere apologies.

THE BIG BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

Wholesale and Retail.—In the summer of 1874, a modest, unassuming, retail store was opened in the city of Minneapolis, and was then called, and has ever since been known as the Big Boston Clothing Store. It sprung into immediate and popular favor, from the fact that its method of conducting business was at variance with the usual and time-worn way of selling clothing, hats and furnishing goods at retail. Reference is more particularly made to the one-price system, of which the Big Boston was the pioneer. At the time of which we speak, all merchants, and especially clothing merchants, were in the habit of selling their wares at any price they could get, and rather than lose a sale would drop in price ten to twenty-five per cent. The Big Boston believed this to be a questionable, if not dishonest, method of dealing with the public, and, therefore, established the one-price system, confidently believing that a selling price covering a small margin of profit, with a strictly one-price to rich and poor, would, in the end, redound to its own advantage, in proof of which, it need only be said, no respectable clothing establishment in the city of Minneapolis sells goods except on the one-price plan, all having fallen into line and copied from the Big Boston. Each year it has steadily advanced in public favor, and now, with its annual sales of half a million dollars, it leaves all competitors behind.

During the present season, the proprietors, Messrs. Whitten, Burdett & Young, decided that more space was an imperative necessity, and also, that a wholesale department should be added. Contracts were let and an army of workmen put in motion, with a result that more than meets the approval of the proprietors. An entire new front, made of cathedral leaded and plate glass, rich in design and beautiful in color, now greets the eye, the cost of which may be imagined, when we state that the beveled plate glass in the doors of the Washington avenue entrance alone cost an even $500. The interior arrange-ment is perfect, and may be briefly described as follows:

The first floor, 50x150 feet, is devoted to the sale of men's clothing, furnishing goods, and hats. On this floor also is the general office, in which everything pertaining to the business of the house, either wholesale or retail, is conducted. Speaking tubes connect it with all other departments in the building. On the second floor is the boy's and children's departments. On the third floor is found overcoats for spring and winter wear. The wholesale department occupies the fourth floor. The fifth floor contains the work rooms, while the sixth and last floor holds the surplus stock. All floors and departments are reached by a swift and noiseless elevator, cushioned and carpeted.

The entire building is heated by steam and lighted by the Brush system of electric lights.

The Washington avenue front, especially at night, presents a sight to the passer-by seldom seen, except in the great Eastern cities. The immense spread of cathedral colored glass, thrown into dazzling brightness by the electric lights within, attracts the gaze of the multitude, and to the lover of the beautiful in art, is a constant source of pleasure. It may properly be stated in connection with this article, that Whitten, Burdett & Young are the largest manufacturers of clothing in the United States, their manufacturing establishment and wholesale house being in Boston, Mass., besides which they are the proprietor of retail clothing houses in Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Worcester, and other large cities, in all, ten stores devoted to the sale of clothing, hats and furnishing goods.

Minneapolis may indeed congratulate itself, and mention with pride, the leading clothing house in the Northwest, known familiarly as the Big Boston.

To Mr. C. S. Mason, the manager of the house, who is considered one of the brightest young business men in the Northwest, must be accredited in large part the success the institution has met with, as his uniform kindness, unvarying congeniality and business ability, have endeared him to hosts of people, who are glad to call him a friend. He hails from the good old State, Vermont, where he was connected with some of the best clothing houses in the land, filling responsible positions in all of them. Mr. A. M. Stratton, who has had charge of the books for the past eight years, is also an employe for whom everybody has a good word. In the future, as in the past, the Big Boston will always be found in the van, as their facilities are such as to enable them to secure the best stocks of men's, youth's, boy's and children's clothing to be found in the country. An idea of the extent of this business may be gained when it is learned that the entire five floors of the big building are occupied by this firm.

BIG BOSTON
WHITTEN, BURDETT & YOUNG.
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CLOTHING.
MENS, YOUTHS & BOYS CLOTHING WHOLESALE
HATS, CAPS, FURS & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
HATS, CAPS, FURS & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE
THE BIG BOSTON.
BIG BOSTON.

JAMES BAXTER & SON,

General Contractors and Builders, 601 Boston Block.—The famous red granite quarry at Ortonville, Minn., is the property of this firm, which is thus enabled to make masonry in general, and cut and rough stone in particular, a specialty. Mr. James Baxter, who is a native of England, located here thirty-four years ago, and can thus be properly classed with the old settlers of the city. The firm has erected some of the finest buildings in the city, notably the residence of the Hon. W. D. Washburn, the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the foundation of the Boston block and West Hotel, and a number of other fine structures in various parts of the State. They employ 100 men, who are constantly kept busy. W. W. C. Baxter, the son, is the business manager of the firm.

MRS. SARAH FARR,

Fashionable Hair Dresser, 521 Nicollet Avenue.—Whether in social, religious, fashionable, or benificient circles, the name of Mrs. Saran Farr is one that always meets with attention and is greeted with satisfaction. Among the fashionable people in Minneapolis she stands prominent, owing to the fact that she is the most fashionable ladies' hair dresser and manicure in the city, carrying the largest stock in her line in the city. The inventor of the "Farr Wave," she has earned the thanks of thousands of ladies throughout the Northwest, who have acquired a great addition to their toilets. So great is her trade, in fact, that she keeps ten young ladies constantly employed manufacturing hair goods and attending to the wants of her customers in the way of hair cutting and shampooing, in this, as in all other matters connected with her business, she having no equal.

In regard to her benificence she is looked upon by every newsboy and bootblack in town as his especial friend, and with good reason, as thousands of the little urchins can testify. A member of the Associated Charities, she has done more to mitigate the condition of the little waifs than any woman in the Northwest. Her pocketbook is always open to relieve any distress among her boys, and when at Christmas or other festive season other people are feasting, the little ones without homes or kindred are never forgotten by Mrs. Farr, who sees to it that they, too, have reason to rejoice and be glad with the rest of mankind. Not that it must be understood that she makes this trait an adjunct to her business. Far from it. She shrinks from publicity in this regard as far as she can, and always endeavors to carry out the scriptural command, "not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

SMITH'S ART PARLORS,

Decorative Art Needle Work, Rooms 10 and 11 Syndicate Block.—As people progress towards a higher civilization, the desire to be surrounded with what ladies denominate as "pretty things" constantly increases, hence the large and important business of decorative art needle work which has sprung up within recent years. Of the Minneapolis houses engaged in this business, none have a wealthier or more artistic clientele than the above house, which is due in great measure, if not entirely, to the fact that they are constantly getting the latest designs from the art schools of Boston and New York, with whom they are in constant communication. This house located here one year ago, coming from New York, and at once leaped into popular favor. Their specialties, rope silk, Paris tinting on bolting cloth and chamois skin, they being the only direct importers of Paris tints in the city. They have also the only perforating machine west of Chicago, and their trade, which is all through the South and the great Northwest, is so great as to constantly require the services of nine expert lady artists. At the State Fair at Hamline they took the first prize for decorative art needle work, and also secured the special premium given by the Kimball Organ Company, of Chicago, for the finest work in the State. They also design original programs. This summer they visited Saratoga with a stock, and, it is needless to say, made large sales.

FOLDS & GRIFFITHS,

Carpets, Rugs, Shades and Draperies, 505 and 507 Nicollet Avenue.—Any mention of the Syndicate block would be incomplete without a brief description of the beautiful store of the above firm, who are *par excellence* artistic furnishers. Twenty-three years ago, when Minneapolis was a babe in swaddling clothes, Mr. Griffith "pitched his tent" here. He has seen the place grow from an infant into a strapping youngster, from youth to middle age, and has kept pace with her progress until to-day he is recognized as one of its most prominent and valued citizens. Mr. Folds joined him in 1876, eleven years later, and together they have built up a business which is not equaled for beauty of goods handled, value of stock carried, and volume of business transacted West of Chicago. They do a wholesale as well as retail business, their main retail store, 44x160 feet, being among the handsomest in the city. They have an enormous trade throughout the Northwest, their territory being practically unlimited. They also do a large mail order and city trade, their clientele being among the wealthiest people in the city. With a buyer in New York, their stock always contains the newest and best designs in everything, but notwithstanding the superb character of the articles dealt in, their prices are as low as any place in the country. Far lower, in fact, than any Chicago or Eastern house.

AUSTRIAN, WISE & CO.,

Manufacturers of Men's, Youths, and Boys, Clothing, 226 and 228 Adams Street, Chicago, Sample Rooms No. 516 Boston Block.—Time was when all wearers of male clothing had nothing but a sneer for what they termed hand-me-downs, meaning thereby, ready-made clothing. In some respects the sneer was justified, as the makes were poor in quality and cut, but these days have long since gone by. Indeed, many people prefer purchasing ready-made clothing, as they thus secure good fit and quality in their garments, and at the same time avoid paying exorbitant prices for the name of a fashionable outfitter. Among the leaders in this line are Austrian, Wise & Co., who, two years ago, established an agency here under the direction of Mr. J. M. Watson, who, by dint of unweayring exertion and great ability, has secured a large trade in the Northwest, his territory being Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. Mr. Watson is deservedly popular among his business associates, who recognize in him a salesman of more than unusual ability, his affable manners invariably commending him to the consideration of all dealers in the towns and cities which are on his route.

RING & TOBIN,

Contractors and Builders, No. 257 Boston Block.—Among the many large building firms none have higher reputation than Messrs. Ring & Tobin, who are the sole owners of the Mankato and Kettle river stone quarries. Some idea of the magnitude of their operations may be gained when it is stated that they have now in hand a city contract for over 200,000 feet of curbing, are building a court house at Mankato, Minn., costing $200,000, have a contract with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. for all the stone bridges on their line, and ship, day in and day out, from fifteen to twenty carloads of stone to various points. Five hundred men are kept constantly employed. Mr. Ring is an old settler, having been a resident of Minneapolis for over thirty years. The firm is regarded as one of the most substantial in the city, and all over the Northwest their name is a familiar one.

WM. DONALDSON & CO.,

GLASS BLOCK, CORNBR SIXTH STREET AND NICOLLET AVENUE.—The greatest hit of the mercantile world of the present decade has been the department stores. Started a few years ago in the larger cities of the East by way of an experiment, it has fully justified by that greatest of all measures, success, the predictions of its projectors and the enthusiasm of its advocates. This prediction would appear to be fully verified by the phenomenal success of such palatial establishments as Macy's, of New York; Wannamaker's, of Philadelphia, and Lehman's, of Chicago. Not to be behind her Eastern sisters, Minneapolis can now boast of a department store equal, if not superior, to many of those mentioned. This is the famous Glass Block of Wm. Donaldson & Co., which has reached its present state of perfection in the face of apparently unsurmountable obstacles through the firm faith, close application, strict integrity and high executive ability of its founder. The new Glass Block, which is located on the corner of Sixth street and Nicollet avenue, is without doubt the finest structure devoted to retail business in the West. It is five stories in height above the sidewalk, the tower on the corner extending 144 feet above the street. As its name implies, it is composed almost entirely of glass, the exterior frame being of iron. There is a basement thirteen feet high under the entire building and sidewalks and a sub-basement, wherein are located the engines and dynamos. Each of the floors is finished as one apartment, the four upper ones containing a light well, 28x52 feet, which gives a splendid view over the entire building.

There are fourteen departments in the building, devoted to dry goods, carpets and upholstery, boots and shoes, millinery, crockery and glassware, housekeeping goods and a host of other novelties.

Liberal space is devoted to receiving and shipping rooms, lavatories for the employes, and last, but not least, a complete lunch room for the convenience of city and country patrons. This is an innovation which has been attempted only in the immense department stores of the East, and which will be hailed with delight by thousands of weary Minneapolis shoppers.

MUTUAL BLOCK,

CORNER SECOND STREET AND FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—Among the many handsome business blocks with which the streets and avenues of Minneapolis abound, the Mutual block, located at the southeast corner of Second street and First avenue south, stands pre-eminent. It is constructed of brick and stone, and cost $175,000. The plans were drawn and the building erected under the supervision of Messrs. G. W. & F. D. Orff, who are among the best architects in the city. It is 157x155 feet, five stories in height, and contains four swift elevators. It has just been completed, the finishing touches having been put on in August. The stockholders are the most prominent gentlemen in the city, comprising, as they do, Messrs. George H. Brackett, W. E. Steele, W. S. King, C. M. Loring, W. D. Washburn, J. S. Pillsbury, H. F. Brown, Charles H. Prior, W. S. Nott, S. C. Gale, Thos. B. Janney and Frank B. Semple. It is occupied by Messrs. Janney, Semple & Co., the leading wholesale hardware house of the city; W. S. Nott & Co., prominent dealers in rubber goods, and Forman, Ford & Co., one of the largest wholesale glass houses in Minneapolis. With such a list of stockholders and such tenants it can be readily seen that the block is a most desirable one in every respect.

JANNEY, SEMPLE & CO.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE AND IRON MERCHANTS, MUTUAL BLOCK, SECOND STREET AND FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—Mr. Semple has been connected directly with the jobbing and manufacturing of hardware for the past twenty years. His connection with the jobbing hardware business commenced with the old and reliable firm of Lowry, Perin & Co., of Cincinnati, O., which at one time did a business of over a million dollars a year. He was afterwards interested with the Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Company, of Jeffersonville, Ind., manufacturers of general hardware. His experience in the jobbing and manufacturing interests are, of course, of very much value in his present location. Mr. Semple arrived here in the early part of '84, and purchased the interest of the late Mr. Brooks, of the firm of Janney, Brooks & Co. The firm now consists of Thos. B. Janney, Frank B. Semple and Horace M. Hill, under the firm name of Janney, Semple & Co.

They carry a large and well-assorted stock of builders' and shelf hardware, bar iron, steel, tin plate, tinners' stock, blacksmiths' materials, wagon woodwork, etc., etc. The firm, finding it impossible to handle their increasing business in their old quarters, removed August 1st to a new building, 75x157 feet, located on the corner of Second street and First avenue south. They immediately, upon being located in their new quarters, increased their force of traveling salesmen and extended their business over a much larger territory than heretofore. All their purchases are made on a cash basis, and they are consequently enabled to make the most favorable prices on any and all goods in their particular line.

FORMAN, FORD & CO.,

PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS, MIRROR PLATES, STAINED GLASS, ETC., MUTUAL BLOCK, CORNER SECOND STREET AND FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—From Minneapolis to California there is not a town in which the name and reputation of the above firm are not known and esteemed. They are the largest importers of glass here, and the principal manufacturers of stained glass and dealers in bevelled, polished, plate glass, etc. They do business in every city, town and village in the entire section bounded by the Twin Cities on the East, and the Pacific Ocean on the West. They keep three men on the road and have forty people at work in the house. They are agents for the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

They furnished the stained glass for the West Hotel and plate glass for the greater portion of the fine structures that grace the city. Since their establishment in 1880 they have experienced a steady increase of trade. They are very prompt in all their dealings, their facilities being such as to enable them to furnish all estimates almost as soon as asked for.

There are three principals in the house, viz.: F. B. and F. W. Forman and F. D. Ford. Mr. F. B. Forman, the senior member of the firm, was engaged in the same line of business in Leroy, N. Y., prior ro his removal to this city, and was, with Mr. Ford, one of the original firm of Shute, Forman & Ford. Mr. F. W. Forman is his father.

THOMPSON BROS.

HATTERS, 302 NICOLLET AVENUE.—There is an old saying, that a man with good boots and a good hat is well dressed. That such is the case there is little doubt, as for some occult reason the public judges a man not so much by the appearance of his garments as by the covering of his extremities. Recognizing this fact, Thompson Bros. do all in their power to make their clients successful by enabling them to wear the most respectable head-gear. Though they have only been a month in business in Minneapolis, they command a large trade n heir specialties, which includes also, collars, cuffs and neckwear. In addition to these articles they carry a full .ine of gents' gloves, umbrellas, etc. The firm are all young men but great "hustlers," and as evidence that they have hustled with good results, they employ three clerks to see to the comforts and wants of their patrons

A. C. & C. F. PETERS,

ART GALLERY, 508 NICOLLET AVENUE, SIDLE BLOCK.—A small store, opened on Washington avenue in 1872, was the foundation of this firm's immense wholesale and retail dealings in artists' supplies. The constantly increasing pressure on the space at their command compelled a removal to more extensive quarters, and to-day they carry the finest and largest stock of picture frames, artists' supplies, fine etchings and steel engravings found in the Northwest. In fact, they are exclusive manufacturers of fine picture frames, and keep two traveling salesmen constantly on the road, their territory being mainly Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

GEO. R. NEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.—Among the many wholesale houses in Minneapolis, none have a higher standing than that which heads this article. In 1867 Mr. Newell, in company with Messrs. Stevens and Morse, established a wholesale grocery house on Washington avenue, and at the end of three years Messrs. Stevens and Morse retired, the firm then becoming Newell & Harrison. In 1879 Hon. R. B. Langdon, a successful railroad contractor and wealthy capitalist, acquired an interest, and is to-day the "Co." of the firm. From a small beginning, comparatively, the house has year by year increased its trade and reputation, until to-day its traveling men, of which it has fourteen, sell goods in every town and city clear through to Portland, Oregon. Perhaps the best evidence of stability and wonderful growth, constantly increasing, is to be found in the fact that twice it has been compelled to seek larger quarters, the last move being made into a splendid new building on Fourth street north, specially constructed for it. For a long time the firm occupied the large building on First avenue north and Third street, but the constant accession to its trade compelled a removal. Hon. Geo. R. Newell is, perhaps, one of the most popular men in the city, not only among his employes, of whom he has a host, but among his business associates, who recognize in him all that is upright and honorable. A leading spirit in the Jobbers' Association, he is always ready to further any movement made in the interest of Minneapolis, and can always be found in the lead of any projected enterprise. Mr. Newell personally is the most approachable man in Minneapolis, and has always time to say a courteous word to a caller, whether it be a mendicant asking alms or a millionaire come to see about an investment.

THE W. C. T. U.

The Young Men's Christian Association will, this spring, begin the erection of a building, and lately the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union has decided to build a coffee house, their rented house at 50 South Fourth street being too small to accommodate their business. The new building will be four stories high with a basement, will contain 60 rooms, and cost $65,000. A capitalist has made an offer to build the structure. It will have a central location, and be a handsome building.

McMULLEN & CO.,

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.—This firm, one of the largest engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the city, has been in business for sixteen years, having located here when the interests they represent were in their infancy. It consists of A. E. and W. H. McMullen, who have $175,000 invested in the enterprise. Their old mill was burned down on Sept. 10, 1887, and the new structure was completed May 1, 1888. During the season they run it day and night, turning out 300,000 feet of lumber, 60,000 shingles, and 40,000 lath daily, the season's output averaging 35,000,000 feet of lumber, 10,000,000 shingles and 8,000,000 lath. The mill, which is modern in every respect, is fitted with one double circular saw, one 48-inch gauge, and one log siding machine, all driven by a 600 horse power water wheel. They keep 200 men, twenty-two four horse and thirty-two horse teams employed the season through. The cost of the mill, which is situated on the dam on the East Side, exclusive of water power and site, was $60,000.

From the figures given above it will be seen that they do an enormous business, they having lumber yards in nearly all the prominent Northwestern cities.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

NO. 220 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Since July, 1878, this firm has been one of the well known and popular institutions of the city, that being the length of time they have represented the well known manufacturers of the famous Fairbanks scales. In March, 1886, they fitted up and established themselves in their prssent store at the above number, and since then their business has steadily increased, until they have acquired the largest trade in their line in the Northwest.

The Fairbanks scales are recognized as the standard throughout the world, they having been adopted by the United States and foreign governments, and are used almost exclusively by railroad grain elevators, stock yard companies and other large institutions, so that practically the value of the bulk of the traffic of the world is determined by them. They have earned this position by the unremitting efforts of the manufacturers to furnish scales at once reliable and durable, and in pursuance of these qualities the Messrs. Fairbanks have not been slow to utilize, acquiring them by invention or purchase, improvements of value. The invention of these scales dates back to 1830, since which time their manufacture and sale has steadily increased. New patterns for special purposes have been frequently called for and inventions utilized, so that at the present time over 500 modifications of the Fairbanks scales are annually turned out. To manufacture and maintain in good order the enormous number of scales which are in use throughout the world requires a force of about 2,000 men, and, although their labor is much more skilled and reliable than others less experienced would be, they would be unable to secure the great degree of uniformity which has been obtained without the aid of special machinery, which has been invented for the exclusive use of the Fairbanks manufactory. The Fairbanks scales embody in their construction the experience and improvements of fifty-eight years, skilled labor in both their manufacture and erection, and the use of special machinery for the purpose of securing exact uniformity, and until the facilities and advantages enjoyed by the firm are equalled, the scales of their manufacture must stand without rivals.

Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., in addition to handling these standard scales, are manufacturers and dealers in Eclipse wind mills, water tanks and fixtures, Smith-Vaile steam pumps and boilers, Hancock inspirators, Pratt & Cady valves, Fairbanks improved coffee mills, warehouse trucks, baggage barrows, elevator machinery, letter presses, alarm money drawers, and all first-class goods of that character. They are among the most reliable dealers in the city, and have an enormous and well earned trade throughout the Northwestern and Western States and Territories.

J. B. McCRYSTLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.—For the past two years Mr. McCrystle has been engaged in the custom manufacture of fine clothing at the above location. He carries one of the finest stocks of imported and domestic goods in the city, and caters to the fine trade exclusively. He employs ten of the best men procurable and does his own cutting, thereby knowing that all his work is first-class. But notwithstanding the superfine quality of his goods his prices are as low as any first-class tailoring house in the city.

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

JOHN SCATTERGOOD, MINNEAPOLIS SUPERINTENDENT, ROOM 4, WINDOM BLOCK.—This company is not an experiment. It has been eighteen years in successful operation. It has invested for the protection of its members more than $5,000,000. Its surplus is over $2,000,000. It has paid to its beneficiaries over $11,500,000. It is the only company furnishing industrial insurance, a plan especially adapted to persons of moderate means.

Companies, in general, have accepted only male adult lives, declining to insure women and children, to write policies for less than $1,000, to accept dues oftener than once in three months, or to regularly call at the homes of members for premiums. Many have thus been driven to co-operative, mutual aid, or other irresponsible societies, with no capital, no accumulations, and no basis of stability, and which invariably end in disappointment and deception. The Metropolitan meets the objections to all previous plans by furnishing insurance that can be depended upon, and at so cheap a cost that none need be without it.

A branch office, or department agency, has been established here for about a year. Mr. Scattergood is the Superintendent. He has twenty-seven solicitors and four inspectors under him, is an experienced man in the business, and will cheerfully furnish any information concerning the company's methods to persons interested.

DONALDSON'S
GLASS BLOCK

NATIONAL BANK

L & M Ry
ble Track Stone Arch Bridge
Minneapolis Minn

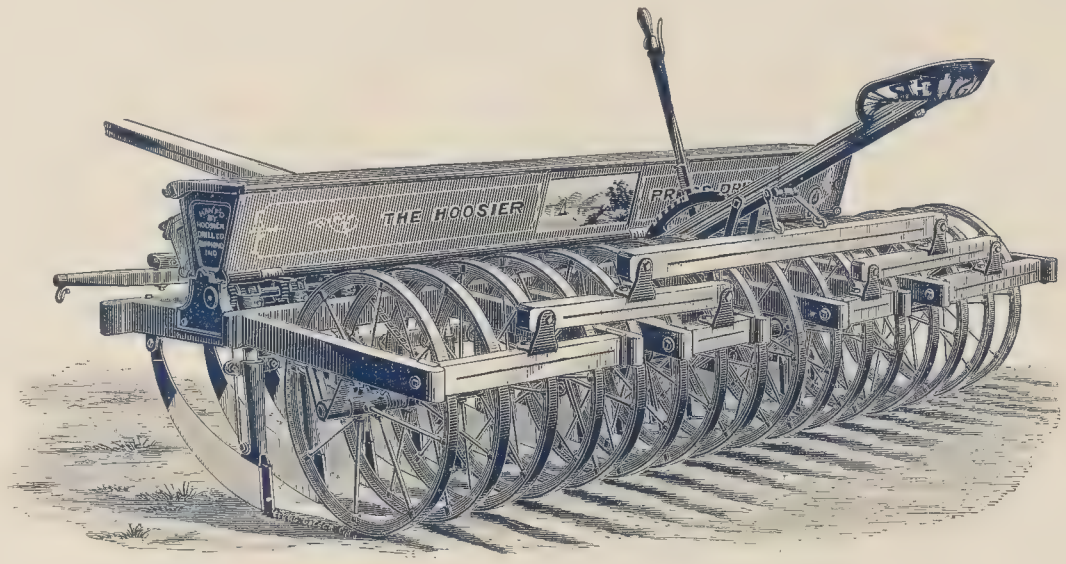
BANK
OF
MINNEAPOLIS
MINNEAPOLI

CURTISS
COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE

GEO. R. NEWELL & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
GEO. R. NEWELL & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS

THE J. I. CASE IMPLEMENT COMPANY,

BUGGIES, WAGONS, FEED MILLS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC., NOS. 308-312 THIRD AVENUE NORTH.—There are few places in the United States where the name of the J. I. Case Implement Company is not a familiar one, and it is with good reason, too, as they comprise three of the largest concerns in the country, viz: The J. I. Case Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wis., The Mitchell & Lewis Company, Racine, Wis., and The Hoosier Drill Company, of Richmond, Ind. The institution was established here in December, 1883, with a capital of $90,000, the object of their establishment in the Northwest being to push the products of the three above-mentioned firms. They occupy five floors in their large building, and keep fifteen men constantly employed at home, while four of the best traveling men procurable look after the interests of the concern on the road. Their officers are; Mr. J. M. Westcott, president, also president of The Hoosier Drill Company, of Richmond, Ind.; W. T. Lewis, vice-president, also vice-president of The Mitchell & Lewis Company; and J. H. Shearer, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Shearer, though only a resident of Minneapolis for the past four years, has secured an excellent business and social connection. He is a young man, but is a progressive, enterprising one, and under his active, energetic supervision, the trade of the institution has kept on growing, until he is able to note an increase this season of 33 per cent. over last year. Of course, a large part of it is due to the excellence of the goods manufactured, but if that superiority was not backed up by excellent judgment and superfine "hustling" abilities, it would be very apt to go for naught.



HOOSIER RUNNER PRESS DRILL.

S. E. OLSON & CO.,

DRY GOODS. NOTIONS, HOSIERY, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CARPETS, MILLINERY, BLANKETS, ETC.—Among the large institutions of Minneapolis are reckoned this large dry goods house, which in point of elegance stands conspicuous among its fellows. Eight years ago it first came into being, having been established under the firm name of M. D. Ingram & Co. A year later the name of S. E. Olson became prominent in it, the designation of the firm then being Ingram, Olson & Co. Before coming to Minneapolis Mr. Olson was engaged in a similar business in LaCrosse, Wis., but recognizing the superiority of the future metropolis as a business point he cast his lot with the then embryonic city and from the first became proiminently identified with its interests. A year ago Mr. Olson acquired his partner's interest in the big house and now is its sole proprietor the "Co." being as baseless as the fabric of a dream. During the summer Mr. Olson has made numerous improvements in the place, putting in a new and handsome front and otherwise elaborating it. It contains five floors, which are set apart into as many departments, including all manner of domestics, prints, furnishing goods, etc.

Situated near the main thoroughfares, Nicollet and Washington avenues, the house is easily accessible from all hotels, and as a sequence is a favorite with country visitors, all of whom receive a courteous welcome, whether they call as purchasers or sight-seers.

The business now done by the house is very great, it having increased fully 50 per cent during the last year, an increase which has fully justified the employment of a larger corps of assistants than ever before. Mr. Olson is a director of the Exposition and stands deservedly well with his business associates.

DUNHAM & JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, NO. 212 HENNEPIN AVENUE.—In 1857 Mr. Dunham located in Minneapolis, or, rather, in St. Anthony, and went into the grocery business, which he continued to run by himself until 1869, when he associated himself with Mr. Johnson, establishing a wholesale house. Their business begun in a small way, has attained large proportions, their trade reaching over the entire Northwest. They employ six traveling salesmen. Both of these gentlemen have been identified with Minneapolis from its earliest infancy, Mr. Dunham being considered one of the best posted grocery men in the Northwest. They carry a large line of strictly first-class goods, and are sole agents for Hazard's powder and Booth's Black Diamond Packing Company, whose goods are considered among the best in the country, being carried by all first-class retail concerns.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL,

CORNER FIRST AYENUE NORTH AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, CHARLES HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.—The Windsor was built one year ago. It is a large three-story building, constructed of pressed brick and stone trimmings. The whole house is fitted up with steam heating apparatus, and hot and cold water on every floor. The dining room, which is located on the second floor, is a marvel of beauty. The Windsor has always been a very popular house, and it is safe to say it will be much more so in the future. The present landlord, Mr. Hastings, who has just taken possession, is the old-time mine host of the Arnold House at Owatonna, and no one that ever stopped with "Charley" will question his ability to run a first-class hotel. In olden times, when a clean bed and a square meal was a great rarity, the "boys" never failed to prolong their stay at the Arnold. Try the Windsor and be convinced.

FLOUR CITY SODA WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF SAL SODA AND BI-CARBONATE OF SODA, GENERAL OFFICE NO. 740 TEMPLE COURT.—In June of this year this institution came into being the company, the officers of which are: S. B. Howard, president; W. S. Dorland, treasurer; J. E. Richardson, secretary; having been incorporated at that time with a capital of $50,000. The capacity of the factory, which is located at Fridley Park, is one car load of sal soda and six tons of bi-carbonate of soda per day. The coming year, however, will witness a great increase in the output of the product, as every wholesale house in the Twin Cities dealing in those articles has agreed to handle their goods exclusively, which will increase the manufacture thereof very considerably.

The factory covers two acres of ground, the buildings including a warehouse 50x30 feet, two stories high, and a storeroom with a capacity of 180 tons. Thus far this season over eighteen car loads of soda ash have been put in. This is strictly a home institution, and one which every person should welcome, as out of the five firms which manufacture these goods in the United States, four of them are located in the East, consumers of this product in the Northwest being placed on a much better footing by the location of these works at this point. Mr. S. C. Tooker is the sole agent for the Northwest. They employ about fifteen people, and sell through jobbing houses exclusively. The output this season will reach 125 car loads of sal soda and from fifty to seventy-five car loads of bi-carbonate of soda.

MINNEAPOLIS ELECTRIC COMPANY,

NO. 27 FOURTH STREET SOUTH.—This company was incorporated July 1st, 1885, and under the management of Mr. Jason Hidden has had a largely increased business each year. The officers are Mr. U. F. Gale, president, and Mr. J. F. Barnum, vice-president. The house not only supplies the trade here, but their mail orders from Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin bear ample testimony to the excellent reputation which the company possesses throughout the Northwest. One of their specialties, and one which they sell a great quantity of, is the O-Konite wire, an excellent article, which meets with a ready sale.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

CORNER SECOND AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, SANDERS & AMES, PROPRIETORS.—This house was refitted two years ago; in fact, it was rebuilt, so much so that there is scarcely a semblance of the old house remaining. It is centrally located and of easy access to the Union and Milwaukee & St. Paul depots. The office has been enlarged so that it is one of the lightest and most commodious of any in the city. The dining room is large and fitted up very elaborately, and the table is unsurpassed by any $2 a day house in this or any other country. This house is headquarters for commercial travelers, from the fact that the genial host has made it so homelike and comfortable for them that they all agree it is more like going home than stopping at the average hotel. The whole house has been fitted up with an eye to the comfort and convenience of their guests, and contains all the modern improvements found in the more pretentious hotels. Messrs. Sanders & Ames are both genuine Massachusetts Yankees, and know how to keep a good hotel. Mr. B. F. Starr, the genial clerk, is an old timer, and is well known throughout the length and breadth of this Northwestern country, and can size up and lay away more people to the square inch, and do it satisfactorily, than any man in this country.

When the weary traveler arises the next morning after having the good fortune to secure quarters at the St. James he or she feels as though a new life were born unto them, and after replenishing the inner man with the good fare of the house the traveler is in the land of contentment.

MONITOR PLOW WORKS,

OFFICE NOS. 101-3 THIRD AVENUE NORTH, WORKS AT ST. P., M. & M. R. R. AT TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—The largest and oldest plow works in the State, the Monitor Plow Works, were established here in 1860, and in the intervening time have established a trade which includes all the Northwestern States and Territories. They manufacture all kinds of plows, breakers, cultivators, scrapers, sulky plows, the Monitor patent sulky hay rakes, buggies, wagons, and a full line of farm and grading implements, but the line they direct special attention to, and in which they take the greatest pride, is their patent solid steel mould board, patent adjustable steel beam plows, of which they manufacture an enormous number, the demand being especially great for them. With a capital of $150,000, and 125 men constantly employed, it is not to be wondered at that they have a capacity equal to an output of 10,000 plows and 7,000 hay rakes a year, a capacity which is quite often put to the test. So rapidly, in fact, does their trade increase that they are kept constantly at work making additions and improvements in their facilities.

The officers and directors are: President, F. J. Buxton; general manager, W. B. Jackson; directors, A. G. Dunlap, W. H. Vanderburgh and J. W. Griffin.

Of these gentlemen, Mr. Buxton is president of the City Bank, one of the solid financial institutions of the city, and, in fact, all are prominently identified with the city's interests, as, in addition to their connection with the plow works, they have other investments here. Mr. Jackson, the general manager, is a New Yorker, having been formerly engaged in the banking business in Gotham, but for the last eighteen years he has resided in the Flour City. It seems superfluous to say it, but Minneapolis takes great pride in the Monitor Plow Works, as it is par excellence a Minneapolis institution.

MOLINE, MILBURN & STODDARD CO.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, SLEIGHS AND BINDING TWINE, NO. 250-258 THIRD AVENUE NORTH.—One of the largest institutions in the Northwest is that which is known by the above name. It was established with a capital of $75,000, on January 1, 1884 as a close corporation, comprising the Moline Plough Company Moline, Ill., the Milburn Wagon Company, Toledo, Ohio and the Stoddard Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio.

The officers are R.W. Wheelock, Moline, Ill., president; C. F. Milburn, Toledo, O., vice-president; C. A. Baker, secretary and general manager; D. A. Curtess, treasurer. Mr. Baker who has been with the Moline Plough Company for thirteen years came here from Kansas City January 1, 1887, and the well merited success that the allied interests have met with since organizing for the Northwest trade is due in large measure, if not entirely, to the industry ability and power of making and holding friends, which is one of the gentleman's distinguishing characteristics. The institution has five traveling men out all the time, and gives constant employment to seventeen men as they are always pushing the interest of their concerns. The building is 100x110 feet and the vast institutions together occupy the entire six stories and basement. They report a great increase in their business over last year, a business which it is easy to see must from the nature of things increase and mul tiply. Their novelty this season has been the Haven Press drill which has just been introduced, and which is "cutting a wide swath," so far as sales to dealers is concerned.

ALTMAN & CO.,

NOS. 31-33 WASHINGTON AVENUE SOUTH, FINE CLOTHING, GENTS' AND CHILDRENS' SUITS.—Notwithstanding the fact that the clothing trade has been so ably represented in Minneapolis, there was one firm, stirred by Eastern successes and a desire to find new fields to conquer, who had faith enough in the future of the Flour City to wish to gain a foothold in our midst. To control this field in the clothing trade would have been a futile attempt for any firm less strong and energetic than Altman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., which, by the way, has been established since 1854; but, although only six months have elapsed since they fitted up the Knowles block, 31-33 Washington avenue south, and held their grand opening, they have already demonstrated the truth of Daniel Webster's famous axiom, "There is always room at the top." The success of the firm from the start has been far ahead of their most sanguine expectations, attributable to the fact that they are amply supplied with capital, and manufacture their own goods at Buffalo, N. Y., which they sell in their Minneapolis and Buffalo stores at prices far below those who are dependent upon jobbers for their supplies. The low prices and the extensive variety of the stocks displayed could have had no other result than to cause the firm to spring into immediate favor.

Their stock of clothing of every description is replete with the latest styles and choicest fabrics, from an inspection of which it would appear that there is no longer need for patronizing ultra high priced tailoring houses.

Their retail store is 44x165 feet, and occupies two floors and basement, their display, or sample, room being one of the finest in the country. Being a wholesale, as well as a retail, house, they employ six traveling men to attend to their outside trade, and thirty salesmen on the inside to see to the wants of the city customers, whose name is legion. Mr. W. H. McWalters, who was with E. R. Hull & Co. for ten years in Cleveland, O., is manager of the concern, and a very bright, prepossessing and enterprising gentleman he is, too. He numbers among his friends scores of the best business people in the city, and has a proportionately high standing with his country customers. To his quick, energetic brain are due the "Bargain Fridays" and other features which have characterized the store since its opening.

E. C. CAUVET,

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.—The business of sanitary plumbing is as much a science as any of those that are regarded and classed as such, for upon the ability and faithful work of the plumber depends many a life. Probably more people have fallen victims to the carelessness or incompetency of this class of tradesmen than to any known cause, for from this have sprung the worst epidemics known. So it is refreshing to find a man or firm who really understands his business, and does it, and that Mr. Cauvet does so is amply evidenced by the number and character of the buildings he has fitted up. Thus, in a brief examination, we find in Minneapolis alone that he has done the plumbing on some of the best buildings in the city, to-wit: the West Hotel, the Bank of Minneapolis building, the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston block and the City Hall, besides numerous buildings in various parts of the country; notably the Government Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Cauvet removed here from New York City fourteen years ago, where he was in the same line of business, and, as naturally follows, he has an enormous trade, requiring, as it does, the constant employment of sixty men. He has the largest store of the kind west of Chicago, and carries a large stock of all the most modern appliances. Iron, brass and lead pipe fittings; in fact, everything he has is of the best, and, in addition to his ability, he can always be depended upon.

Mr. Cauvet's place of business is at 18 South Fourth street. If you want anything in his line he would be pleased to have you call and get his figures. He guarantees satisfaction.

HUME & DAVIES,

UNDERTAKERS, NO. 507 HENNEPIN AVENUE.—It is always a melancholy thing to speak or write of matters appertaining to the burial of the dead. Yet it is a matter of necessity, and so, as long as it has got to be done, it is a satisfaction to know that there are people who can rob it of much of its dismal character. Messrs. Hume & Davies carry a large line of goods used in this ceremony, prominent among which are the latest forms of metallic and other caskets. From their long experience in the business, covering a period of seven years, they have necessarily acquired a large acquaintance, and whenever these melancholy offices have to be performed, Messrs. H. & D. are nearly sure to be called upon. They do a great deal of embalming, a fact which has given them a high standing in the trade. They occupy two floors in their present location, and are enabled to carry a large stock of mourning goods.

They handle all kinds of funeral goods, and have had an extensive experience among the dead.

JOHN A. SCHLENER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, 425 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Mr. Schlener is an old settler in every sense of the word, having been a resident of Minneapolis for upwards of thirty years. For fourteen years he was connected with the firm of Beard, Wales & Co. in the stationery trade, but since 1884 has been in the same line of business on his own account, the Co. being Mr. H. C. Carlisle. They have a large trade both in the wholesale and retail departments, his territory lying in Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin. It is contributed to in some degree by the agencies he holds, as, for instance, the "Globe" filing device and for mechanical and surveying instruments, though the excellence of the goods he carries and the low prices at which he sells them are great factors in securing and holding customers.

To Mr. Schlener's energy must be ascribed in large part the fact that Minneapolis will have ere long the finest Masonic building in the West, the temple, as it is called, being well under way. Early and late Mr. Schlener worked to secure the building, he being an ardent secret society man. The corner stone of the new structure was laid September 4, and it will not be long ere it is completed.

RUSSELL, BOYNTON & CO.,

JOBBERS OF MILL AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES, STEAM AND GAS FITTER'S SUPPLIES AND TOOLS, NO. 206-210 THIRD STREET.—Few people, on reading the name of this firm, would, unless familiar with it, realize that the first mentioned name is that of the world famous Sol Smith Russell, who has been the cause of more pure merriment than any man on the stage. Yet such is the fact. Five years ago, like the careful man that he is, Mr. Russell invested in real estate in this city, and built a beautiful home near the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue south, at a cost of $25,000. Soon after locating here Mr. Russell formed a co-partnership with Mr. H. R. Boynton, who was formerly in the banking business in Waverly, down in Central Illinois, and Mr. Frank L. Brooks. The latter gentleman, who has charge of the credits, has had a wide experience in the banking business in Illinois, and for upwards of nine years has been engaged in the manufacturing business in Chicago and Minneapolis.

To say that the new firm had met with a full measure of success would be to put it very mildly. Their success has surpassed their most sanguine expectations, and everybody who knows the members of the firm rejoice and are glad with them.

In view of the wide fame that Mr. Russell has attained, a few words regarding him will doubtless be of interest to the general reader. He began to act when he was but 12 years old, his first appearance being in the "Hidden Hand," produced at the old Defiance Theater, way down in Cairo, Ill. He did a song and dance, and his "act" made such a hit that he received an offer to travel. His parents, deeming him too young, however, he remained around the theater for about five years, being a general utility man in every sense of the word. In 1865 he joined out with the Peake family of bell ringers, Sol beingbilled as Master Sol. He remained with them a season, and next joined the famous Berger family, with whom he remained for several years, being at all times the feature of the show. After a retirement from the stage which lasted for several years, during which time he devoted himself to the arrangement of a monologue, he again went on the road with his entertainment. He next joined Daly's Company for a year, and subsequently appeared at Howard's Museum in Boston.

In 1880 he brought out "Edgewood Folks," in which he starred for five years, and has also met with gratifying success in "The Private Secretary," "Pa," "Bewitched," "Felix McCusick" and "The Poor Relation," in which he is at present starring, his business being better than ever.

Such, in brief, is the history of one of the greatest favorites on the stage to-day.

MISS ANNA M. BRIGGS,

SHORTHAND AND TYPE WRITING, NO. 725 TEMPLE COURT.—Among the many avenues of employment for women, none present a better field than the one adopted by this lady, who, with an amount of courage rarely found in her sex, three years ago opened an office and went into business for herself. She makes a specialty of legal work and architects specifications, and does all work entrusted to her with neatness and dispatch.

She has quite an extensive list of clients who find her work eminently satisfactory.

CENTURY PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FINE PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SHEET MUSIC, NO. 322 NICOLLET AVENUE.—On this page is found a cut of the Century Piano and Organ Company's store. This house ranks among the strongest and most popular in the city. Their warerooms are large and filled with all the best instruments manufactured.

To give our readers some idea of the magnitude of their business we append the following:

Who can produce such showing for eight days' business from (Dec. 15 to Dec. 24) men with keen judgment that patronize a Minneapolis house and get value received for their money?

John Brandt, contractor, 828 Fifteenth avenue south, city, Henry E. Miller piano.

Prof. S. C. Beck, music teacher, 1601 Dupont avenue, city, Henry F. Miller piano.

A. C. Haugan, cashier Scandia Bank, city, Henry F. Miller piano.

O. N. Ostrum, president Swedish Bank, city, Henry F. Miller piano.

F. F. Schofield, president Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, city, Henry F. Miller piano.

Geo. E. Maxwell, cashier Flour City Bank, city, Henry F. Miller piano.

S. E. Olson, of S. E. Olson & Co., city, Henry F. Miller piano.

Lucien Swift, Jr., manager *Evening Journal*, city, Henry F. Miller piano.

Geo. H. White, attorney, city, Henry F. Miller piano.

Mrs. Lillian Stoddard-Burtrund, vocalist and teacher, city, Henry F. Miller piano.

S. J. McWarers, 2200 Nineteenth avenue south, city, Henry F. Miller piano.

Mrs. F. J. Smith, New Richmond, Wis., Henry F. Miller piano.

Peter Southerland, Lake Harriet, Henry F. Miller piano.

J. E. Featherston, capitalist, Fergus Falls, Henry F. Miller piano.

H. C. Burgess, Mankato, Minn., Henry F. Miller piano.

Mrs. Allen McDougall, Mankato, Henry F. Miller piano.

M. D. Ingram, buyer for S. E. Olson & Co., city, Henry F. Miller piano.

Frank Fendall, merchant, St. Cloud, Henry F. Miller piano.

Prof. R. Gruber, pianist and teacher, Aberdeen, Dak., Henry F. Miller piano.

R. F. Piott, cashier American Express office, St. Paul, Henry F. Miller piano.

G. Gulbrandson, president First National Bank, Albert Lea, Geo. Steck & Co. piano.

Frederick Schieks, merchant, city, Geo. Steck & Co. piano.

Rev. M. D. Shutter, First Universalist Church, city, Sohmer & Co. piano.

A. Poehler, grain dealer, Henderson, Minn., Geo. Steck & Co. piano.

J. H. Heiser, merchant, Waukan, Iowa, Geo. Steck & Co. piano.

C. H. Brutton, 1908 Fifteenth avenue south, city, Geo. Steck & Co. piano.

Mary E. Noblitt, 322 Eighth street south, city, Geo. Steck & Co. piano.

O. Young, furniture dealer, Grand Forks, Dak., Sterling piano.

J. J. Sucks, merchant, 219 Washington avenue north, city, Sterling piano.

C. H. Austin, merchant, Mankato, Sterling piano.

E. H. Moses, 13½ Fourth street south, city, Sterling piano.

H. F. Haske, 3613 Third street north, city, Sterling piano.

M. Bjorklund, 1212 Sixth avenue north, city, Sterling piano.

Thomas Dunphy, Aberdeen, Dak., Sterling piano.

Marie Lawler, city, Sterling piano.

A. G. Swenson, 2900 Twenty-fifth street south, city, Sterling piano.

C. E. Olson, Chicago, Sterling piano.

Mrs. L. Backham, 208 Fourth street north, city, Sterling piano.

J. C. Wunder, 15 High street, city, Sterling piano.

R. N. Hall, with Barnaby & Co., city, Sterling piano.

C. Valer, St. Anthony Park, Sterling piano.

Franz Mehrstedt, city, Sterling piano.

Capt. A. Peterson, 1624 Fifth street south, Sterling piano.

A. M. Braden, 2514 Ninth street south, city, Sterling piano.

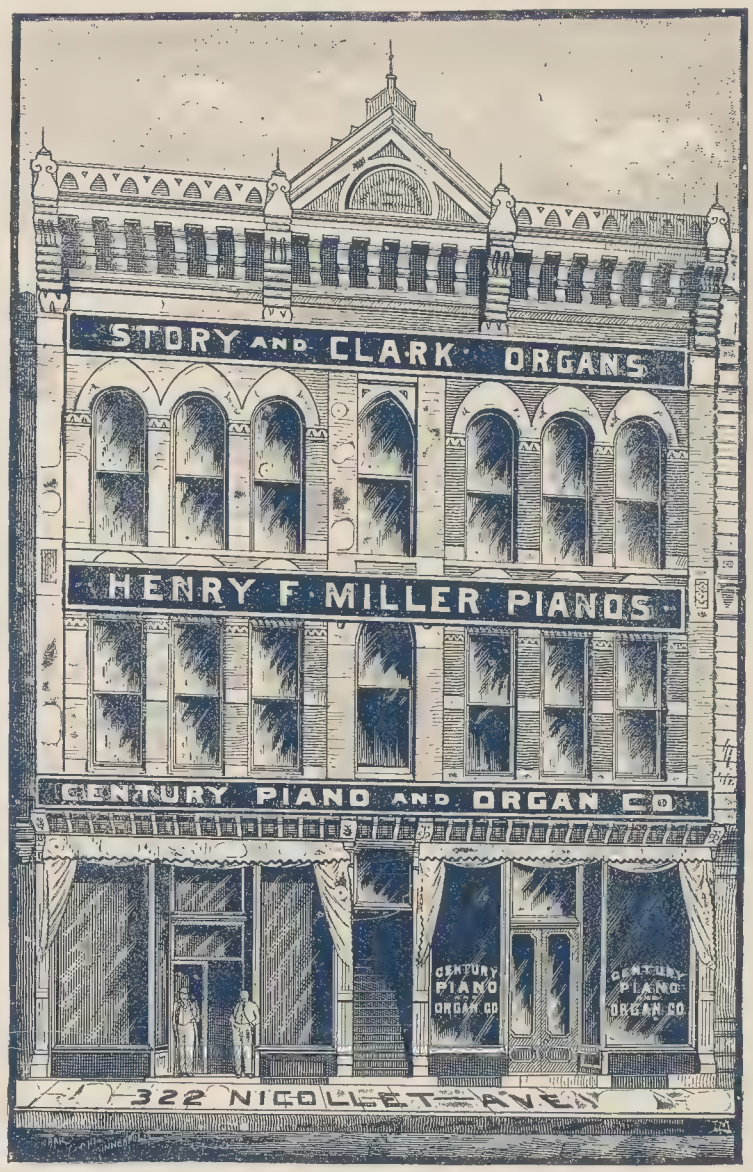
Dr. O. P. Sutherland, corner Nicollet and Fifth street, city, Sterling piano.

McDonell, South Stillwater, Sterling piano.

Don't make any mistake, but call at headquarters, the Century Piano and Organ Company, before you buy, and save money. No. 322 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

THE WESTERN FILE AND INDEX COMPANY,

ROOM 2, NO. 327 HENNEPIN AVENUE.—About three years and a half ago, a new era of convenience and order in the business and mercantile offices of this city and the Northwest was begun through the enterprise of the Western File and Index Company, of Chicago, whose Northwestern office is at 327 Hennepin avenue, room 2, and looked after by C. J. Hibbard. The concern, which was well known in Chicago and other cities at that time, and the labor-saving devices for business offices which they introduced were at once appreciated by the business men of the city. The Shannon letter-filing cabinet, the most convenient device for a systematic filing of letters and bills and correspondence generally, is now in use in thousands of offices in the Northwest, and is regarded as an indispensable part of the furnishing of every well regulated office. Nothing so simple and compact for preserving correspondence has ever been invented. It places the correspondence of the owner in alphabetical order, where the letters can be referred to in a moment, and a child who knows his letters can keep it in perfect order. The firm also owns and handles document filing cabinets in iron or wood for folded papers, iron roller book shelves for public offices, automatic adjustable iron shelving for general purposes, and "Schlicht's Standard Indexes" for indexing ledgers, public records, etc. In fact, all the devices which modern ingenuity and skill have invented to aid in the transaction of business are distributed by this enterprising company. The business has grown from almost nothing at the start, until it amounts to thousands of dollars yearly.


STORY AND CLARK ORGANS
HENRY F MILLER PIANOS
CENTURY PIANO AND ORGAN CO
CENTURY PIANO ORGAN CO
CENTURY PIANO ORGAN CO
322 NICOLLET AVE

HALL & DUCEY LUMBER COMPANY.

THE HALL & DUCEY LUMBER CO., although the youngest concern in the business, has the proud distinction of standing at the head of the lumber industry on the Mississippi River. Founded some three years ago by Michigan men who all their lives have been lumbermen, their success has not been a matter for surprise. The sudden and accidental death last summer of the President, S. C. Hall, was a severe blow to the company, for although Mr. Hall had taken little active interest in the conduct of the business for two years prior to his death, he was ever ready with his counsel in times of need, and his thorough knowledge of the business, gained by a lifetime experience in all its branches, made his advice valuable. The active members of the company are now the energetic President, T. H. Shevlin, whose genial face we have the pleasure to portray in this issue, H. C. Clarke, Treasurer, Geo. A. R. Simpson, Secretary, and Geo. H. Cook, all young men and rustlers, who have been brought up in the business, and who are thoroughly alive to the needs of the trade.

The Hall & Shevlin Lumber Company is an organization composed of the same men, and its interests are identical with those of the Hall & Ducey Lumber Co. The capital stock of the two companies $250.000, invested in pine lands, saw and planing mills, lumber yard and dry kilns. Thoroughly up to the times their entire manufacturing plant is equipped with automatic fire sprinklers in addition to all the ordinary means of protection against fire.

To give an idea of the large business done by the Hall & Ducey Lumber Co., it may be said that their sales for 1888, amounted to 34,000,000 feet lumber, 24,000,000 shingles, and 10,000,000 lath.

JANNEY, SEMPLE & CO.,

SECOND STREET AND FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—The rapid strides in growth and prosperity of Minneapolis is fully demonstrated in the unparalleled advancement and success of the wholesale hardware house of Janney, Semple & Co., who have recently removed from the old quarters on Bridge Square to the elegant and commodious building on First avenue south.

The new location is admirable. The building was erected especially to serve their purpose and without doubt is the equal of any building occupied for the purpose in the country. Situated on a corner fronting on two of the principal business streets of the city, it presents an imposing and attractive appearance. The five floors cover an area of 75x100 feet, and the basement is 88x100 feet. The building is supplied with two elevators, with gas and water on each floor and other conveniences arranged by plans outlined by the firm. The immense stock is arranged in departments, according to bulk, weight and value.

The ground floor is separated into two departments, the offices and cutlery occupying the front and the heavy iron and shipping occupying the rear. The second floor is occupied for sample rooms and packing rooms.

The stock in the various departments comprises a greater variety than can be found in any similar house in the Northwest—heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, iron, nails, barbed wire, window glass, railroad, machine shop and mill supplies, belting, cordage, chains, wire rope, iron beams, tin plate, etc., etc.

With the larger store and greater space the stock has been increased so as to include the very heaviest iron stock, and that of wagon and carriage stock and supplies has been added, so that the stock is now the largest and most comprehensive carried in the Northwest.

The firm has a large number of traveling salesmen who reach every town of importance as far West as the Pacific Ocean and North to Manitoba.

The year just closed has been one of unusual success with them, and with their great facilities the coming year it is easy to predict for them a trade that will exceed their most sanguine expectations.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOBBERS,

OFFICE NO. 109 NICOLLET AVENUE.—The Minneapolis Jobbers' Association is one of the most active organizations in the city. It is composed of fifty-four of the leading jobbers, and its object is to unite the mercantile and manufacturing interests for the purpose of advancing and increasing the trade and business of the city of Minneapolis; to support such means as may be deemed best to promote this end; to use its influence as a body to their rights and influence as merchants, manufacturers and citizens, and encourage social intercourse among its members. The officers are: President, Anthony Kelly; vice-president, J. C. Eliel; treasurer, T. B. Janney; secretary, W. G. Byron.

During the past year eight members have been added to the association, and the organization has done much good for the trade. The cost of membership is $50 per annum, and quite a fund has been accumulated from dues.

MELBOURNE G. THOMPSON,

LOANS AND INSURANCE, NO. 554 TEMPLE COURT.—Melbourne G. Thompson established himself in the real estate, loans and insurance business in this city in 1869, and was a familiar figure in realty circles when Bridge Square was far enough up town for the best business and professional firms. He has on sale one of the largest lists of city property, both improved and unimproved, as well as desirable farm lands in Minnesota and Dakota, for sale or exchange. Especial attention is paid to the loaning of money and the collection of rents for non-residents.

THE HENNEPIN COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY,

GOODSPEED & PHELPS, PROPRIETORS, BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING.—Mr. Dean Goodspeed, manager, and Albert Phelps, attorney, of the Hennepin County Abstract Company, came here from Iowa a few years ago and now have a complete set of abstract books. They had been in the business for fifteen years and are possessed of a system of compiling from the records with accuracy. Their system preserves the original minutes taken from the instruments themselves. The minutes are made available by an ingenious plan of indexing which greatly reduces the expense of making abstracts. Mr. Goodspeed formerly resided in Montgomery, Vt. In addition to their abstract business, the firm negotiate loans, perfects titles and attends to the collection of rents and payment of taxes for non-residents.

REPRESENTATIVE JOBBERS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

THE ROCHESTER BLOCK,

FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN NICOLLET AND HENNEPIN.—Nothing so well illustrates the solid character of a city as its fine business blocks, and so, with a view of showing as many of the great structures of Minneapolis as possible, we present on this page an engraving of the Rochester block, formerly as well, if not better known, under the name of the Stillman building. It ranks with the best office buildings in the city, being five stories high and constructed of stone and brick throughout. It contains 117 rooms, single and en suite, all of which are furnished in sycamore and lighted by electricity. It is the property of Mr. C. H. Chadbourn, president of the Flour City National Bank.

DRENNEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS AND SILVERWARE, KEROSENE GOODS, ETC., NO. 23 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.—In 1881 Mr. Drennen, in company with Mr. Starr, established the above business, locating on Hennepin avenue. Finding their trade increasing to such an extent as to render more room imperatively necessary, they removed to the Syndicate block, but had the misfortune to be burned out there in July, 1883. They then removed to their present quarters, where they have fitted up one of the finest stores in their line in the city, or west of Chicago, and carry one of the largest stocks of goods, representing every line, as, for instance, china, glassware, table silver, both solid and plated, table cutlery and sets of every description. A better idea of the magnitude of their stock can be gained when it is understood that their store is 22x167. Not long after their removal to their present fine location, Mr. Starr withdrew from the firm, being succeeded by Mr. F. G. Pakenham, who is the Co. of the concern, a valuable adjunct to the business.

PARIS, MURTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS, 118 AND 120 WASHINGTON AVENUE NORTH.—This is the only exclusive confectionery manufactory in the Northwest, it having been started by Messrs. A. W. Paris and S. J. Murton about five years ago, the former coming from Michigan and the latter from Canada. In the manufacture of their excellent grades of candies they use twenty-five barrels of sugar per day. Quite recently they have added to their already extensive business a fireworks department, the trade of which, under the management of Mr. Charles Overington, one of the best pyrotechnic men in the West, has assumed enormous proportions, their sales reaching through every State and Territory from Minnesota to California. For the past three years they have supplied the fireworks for the superb displays given by the Exposition management, and, in fact, for every prominent affair in which fireworks are used. During the recent presidential campaign they supplied all the fireworks used by both parties in the city and throughout the State, Mr. Overington's management of the displays affording the most unqualified satisfaction.

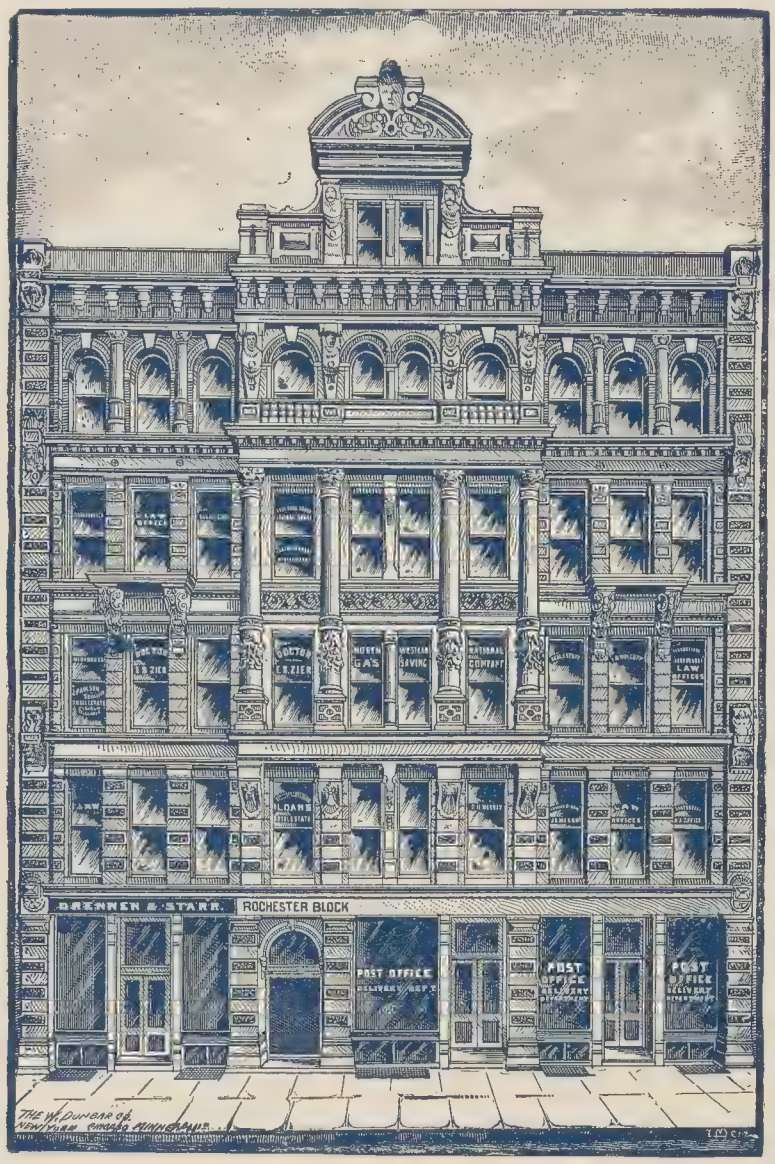
Though both young men, Messrs. Paris and Murton are enterprising, progressive gentlemen, and deserve all the good fortune that has befallen them. Mr. Paris has recently invented and patented a clever device in the form of a caramel box for shipping caramels long distances, landing them at their destination as fresh as when they were packed. They keep seven traveling men on the road, and four wagons in the city, supplying their excellent trade. Through their exceeding liberality to their employes, both the partners are highly thought of, their appreciation of their kind treatment taking the form of the presentation to A. W. Paris of a superb gold watch on New Year's Day.

WEBSTER & CHURCHILL,

DRUGGISTS, NICOLLET HOUSE BLOCK.—The evolution of the primitive western drug shop in the palatial and well patronized pharmacy of our modern day is one of the marvels of scientific progress. Many old residents, who may remember the Nicollet House drug store of twelve years ago, will bear witness to the truth of the foregoing sentiment as illustrated in the splendidly equipped pharmacy which occupies the same familiar stand in the Nicollet House at the present writing.

This establishment was purchased seven years ago by Messrs. Webster & Churchill, who introduced many improvements and gave the store metropolitan proportions throughout the stock and appliances. Then they went to work to build up the business, and succeeded, as indeed a business of this nature only can, by the gradual process of winning confidence on their merits. Mr. H. G. Webster is a life-long druggist and secretary of our state board of pharmacy. Geo. S. Churchill, the junior member of the firm, is a graduate of the Boston College of Pharmacy with a supplemental experience of many years in the local drug field. It is considered a difficult task for a hotel pharmacy to secure a family trade, but this firm has proven a notable exception to the rule. While a transient trade is both desirable, as well as natural to so prominent a locality, the steady patronage of physicians and families is the most satisfactory to a conscientious druggist and the best criterion of popularity.

Their prescription trade alone has grown from a small beginning to one that any metropolitan pharmacy would be proud to possess, and this in itself exhibits more than anything else the need of confidence which the medical fraternity and the public feel in this establishment.



S. C. GALE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS, WASHINGTON AND NICOLLET AVENUES.—Gale & Co. have so long been established in the real estate and loan business in Minneapolis that our people have fallen into the habit of estimating distances about the city by reference to "Gale's office" as a central point

Over thirty years' experience in handling real estate, placing loans and insurance, etc., have made their names as familiar in the East as on their native heath. They do the most extensive business in the city, and the name of S. C. Gale & Co. is ever foremost in public enterprise and every movement tending to the welfare of Minneapolis. Parties desirious of investing money in this city should write them. Mr. Gale is the valued vice-president of the Minneapolis Exposition, and is always to be found assisting anything which will aid the city, of which he is so proud.

SPINK & KEYES DRUG CO.,

DEALERS IN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NO. 204 WASHINGTON AVENUE. — This company succeeded to the business of Spink & Co., and moved to 204 Washington avenue north, where they have ample room for their large increase of business. They manufacture syrups, tinctures, extracts and medicines, and carry a large line of specialties. Among their proprietary remedies that are having a large sale are the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam, Gregory's Scotch Bitters, Nicholl's Carbolic Salve, Nicholl's Blackberry Balsam, Nicholl's No. 12, Knowlton's Horse Liniment and Knowlton's Stock Fattener.

W. H. DENNIS,

ARCHITECT, ROCHESTER BLOCK, NOS. 104 to 107.—Another architect, the stamp of whose individuality is seen upon a number of fine buildings, notably residences, is Mr. W. H. Dennis, who came to Minneapolis from New York in 1879. He received his education in Paris, which accounts in some degree for the beautiful designs in architecture with which his brain teems, as is evidenced by the handsome structures which under the guiding hand of his genius have assumed form in the Flour City. Prominent among them is the store of Mr. Geo. R. Newell, corner First avenue north and Third, which is constructed of granite and brick and cost $120,000, and the following ornate flats and residences:

Dr. E. B. Ziers, 136 feet on Ninth, 160 feet on Fourth avenue south, nine houses, fourteen rooms, each four stories high, $100,000.

Geo. Summers' block, Park avenue, 10 to 14, whole block, nine houses, three stories high, $90,000.

F. W. Forman, Park avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, 68x80, $30,000.

Mankato House, Makato, Minn., four stories, stone and brick, 136x128, $80,000.

John Thompson, residence, Hawthorn avenue, constructed of brick and stone, $30,000.

Wm. Sargent, brick and stone residence, Hawthorn avenue, $30,000.

H. J. Wilbur, residence, corner Fifth avenue north and Tenth street, $30,000.

T. B. Casey, residence, corner Sixth avenue and Tenth street, $35,000.

H. A. Towne, office building, corner First avenue south and Third street, granite and brownstone, interior finished in hardwood, cherry, oak and mahogany, eight stories in height, $200,000.

From this list it will be seen that Mr. Dennis' clients include some of the wealthiest people in the city, a fact not only gratifying to himself, but encouraging to residents of smaller cities who, desiring something unique, know to whom to go for it.

C. M. DOUGLASS & CO.,

FUEL DEALERS, NO. 255 HENNEPIN AVENUE.—Among the many large fuel coneerns here, C. M. Douglass & Co. enjoy a high position and a corresponding degree of patronage. With four yards and a main office at 255 Hennepin avenue, they possess exceptional facilities, and have lately added to the same by the location of a very large yard on the "Omaha" tracks at the foot of Plymouth avenue which is supplied with "pockets" for screening and loading, ensuring clean coal and prompt delivery. Their facilities for handling coal over the docks at West Superior enable them to ship coal to all points on any road, and gives them especial advantages for handling large quantities at minimum rates.

This firm was established five years ago, and consists of C. M. Douglass, J. A. Ferguson and J. W. Nash. The members are all young and energetic men, and are the original firm bearing the name: "Douglass." Their main office is on southeast corner of Hennepin avenue and Third street, in the Webb block. They will occupy the entire elegant store room (of which they now take up but a part) early in the spring, which will give them one of the finest fuel offices in the city.

Their specialty in coal is the finest quality of free-burning white ash anthracite, to which they attach no fancy trade mark, preferring to advertise their own firm name as "a brand" and a guaranty of quality. In bituminous coals they sell the famous White House Kentucky Cannel, Mt. Olive and Green Oak coals of Illinois. In wood this firm has always stood in a highly favored position in the trade. In green and dry mill wood they have always been more than usually well provided, and this specialty has contributed as much as anything else to build up their rapidly increasing business. Boom Island is now converted into an immense wood yard for their especial convenience, giving them facilities for delivering promptly from 100 to 150 loads per diem. They handle all kinds of hard and pine wood, and make very low prices, with free cartage.

NORTH STAR WOOLEN MILLS,

RETAIL STORE, NO. 228 SECOND STREET SOUTH.—This industry is one of the oldest on the Falls, it having been established in 1864. Since 1881 it has been twice enlarged and now employs 228 operatives. Probably but few of our readers are aware of the fact that in the manufacture of all wool blankets in all grades this mill stands second to no other manufactory in the country. The bulk of the finest grades of blankets are sold in the larger Eastern cities. Some time ago the writer went into the retail store of Lord & Taylor, New York, and asked to be shown the finest blanket they had. They produced a blanket which had been made here and stated that the best blankets manufactured in this country came from the North Star Woolen Mills, Minneapolis.

HENNEPIN AVENUE THEATER.

HENNEPIN AVENUE BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STREETS.—After a long period of darkness caused by financial difficulties, the above named house opened its doors on Christmas Day with the beautiful opera of "Patience," sung by the Cecilian Opera Club, an organization comprising some of the leading society ladies and gentlemen of the Twin Cities. The house is beautifully finished inside, the decorations being of the most superb character. The house seats 1,600 and has the largest stage in the Northwest. Mr. C N. Hunt is the manager, Mr Car L. Wallace, assistant manager and treasurerl The house plays only first-class attractions and is meeting with well deserved success.

SEGELBAUM BROS.,

COR. NICOLLET AVENUE AND THIRD STREET.—The pioneer dry goods merchants of Minneapolis, opened their doors to the public when the city was little more than a village. The growth of their business has wonderfully increased in volume, and is only equalled by that of the city itself. Strong and steady, their trade has moved onward and upward until the present time, when its immensity has made the firm's name a household word all over the continent. They started business in a small storeroom on Washington avenue, near Nicollet, more than sixteen years ago, and now occupy an entire block, in which many departments, representing all classes of dry goods and millinery, are shown. Each one occupies more space than was originally taken up by the storeroom in which they first essayed to cater to the public's wants, this fact demonstrating that nothing succeeds like success.

THE NICOLLET HOUSE,

M. ROCKFIELD, PROPRIETOR, CORNER WASHINGTON AND NICOLLET.—Thirty-one years ago the present site of the Nicollet House, the historical hotel of Minneapolis, was a corn field, the foundation not being laid till the spring of 1857. At that time there was no hotel in the city proper, the only place of entertainment for "man or beast," as the old English signs used to read, being in St. Anthony, or, as it is now known, East Minneapolis. As the city grew, the hotel grew with it, being added to from time to time as the exigencies of business required, until as now, it occupies the front of the entire square on Washington, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues. Some years ago it was baptized by fire, but, like the gold that is tried in the crucible, it came out of the ordeal much the better for it, as the burned portion was rebuilt in much finer form. The Nicollet has always been recognized as a first-class house, and many have been the celebrities it has housed since it entered upon its career. For a long time it was the principal hotel of the city, but, with the advent of the West, while it lost no standing with the traveling public and still gave first-class entertainment, it ceased to be as a building regarded as the most prominent hotel. The house was built by Messrs. Eustis & Nudd, at a cost of $80,000, and in 1866 passed into the control of Messrs. F. M. Gilson & Co., who managed it until 1873, when it passed out of their hands, they reassuming the management in 1878, retaining it until two years later. It was during the last two years of their incumbency that the rotunda was added. In 1880 it passed into the control of Col. John T. West, who ran it until 1885 or thereabouts, when he built his present superb hostelry, the Nicollet then passing into the control of Mr. Sherman, who sold out to the present proprietor, Mr. H. L. Rockfield, under whose efficient and popular direction it has once more assumed its proper position as the acme of hospitable houses of entertainment. To-day it is regarded by traveling men, the country over, as their home when in the Flour City, and many is the weary mile "merchant travelers" have ridden in order to pass an agreeable Sunday with Mr. Rockfield, than whom no more finer or agreeable gentleman is to be found in the hotel business. Twelve years ago Mr. Rockfield was the popular conductor of a train running between Louisville and Indianapolis, but, wearying of the business, he longed for the comfort and quiet of "his ain fireside," and accordingly purchased a hotel at Shelbyville, Ind., and made such a superlative success of it that he longed to enlarge his sphere of action. Seeking an opportunity, he removed to Dayton, O., where he assumed the management of the Phillips House, which, under his charge, took front rank as the leading hotel of that city. Again in search of a larger field of action, he went to Springfield, O., and took the Arcade Hotel, which also prospered in his hands. Recently he visited Minneapolis, and, seeing an opening, secured the Nicollet House, and immediately proceeded, in his energetic, enterprising way, to place it in the front rank. It is almost superfluous to say that he has fully carried out all his designs, for hardly a night passes but that large numbers of people are turned away. Of the 300 rooms which the house contains, 200 have been newly furnished throughout. Besides the number mentioned, there are fifty suites, with baths attached, besides numerous public baths. Six of the most popular and efficient clerks to be found, are in the office, and materially assist Mr. Rockfield in making the house what it is, a popular resort. A feature of Mr. Rockfield's regime is the superb orchestra which Sunday after Sunday discourses the latest and best music in the dining room, it being an attraction which never fails to draw a large number of the best business men and their wives from their homes, in order to partake of the Nicollet cuisine on that day. Recognizing the necessity which exists for such an attachment, Mr. Rockfield has remodelled the bar, until it may fairly be said of it that it is not surpassed either for beauty or service by any similar place in the city.

The house throughout is lighted with the incandescent system and heated by steam, and in these two respects is unsurpassed by any place in town.

J. N. BRADFORD & CO.,

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE AND LOANS, 47 WASHINGTON AVENUE SOUTH.—Since 1858 Mr. Bradford has been a resident of this city, and in the intervening time has acquired a fortune. Eight years ago he went into the real estate business, in which he has been uniformly successful. Associated with him is Mr. V. M. Smith, who up to 1884 was engaged in the milling business here and elsewhere. In that year he joined Mr. Bradford in the buying and selling of real estate, the firm handling some of the best property in the city.

J. H. WATERS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS, NO. 112 BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.—This firm consisting of H. S. Branham, Charles A. Greenleaf and J. H. Waters is one of the strongest and most reliable in the city, it being generally conceded that what they don't know about real estate is not worth knowing or learning. They own and handle the well known Branham & Greenleaf ddition, and have at all times a large list of inside and outside property.

They have an extensive list and are always found courteous and obliging and at all times ready to show you their list.

CHUTE BROTHERS,

REAL ESTATE, MILL SITES AND WATER POWER, 7 AND 9 UNIVERSITY AVENUE SOUTHEAST.—For more than thirty years the members of the above firm have been honored and respected citizens of St. Anthony and Minneapolis. Early in the fifties Richard Chute was a fur trader in Minnesota, and as a member of the firm of Ewing, Chute & Co. dealt with the Indians and trappers when there were but few white settlers in the State. Mr. S. H. Chute practiced medicine in California prior to his removal here thirty years ago, and since his advent here has been city treasurer, park commissioner, school director and alderman and, with his brother, has been engaged in the real estate business since 1860. For the last twenty years or over the firm had the general management of the water power here, and retained it, in fact, until it was sold to Messrs. Hull & Acortes.

In real estate they have handled their own property exclusively here and in St. Paul, and the fact that they are pointed out as among the most substantial business firms in the cities is evidence ample that they have managed their business with consummate skill. Dr. S. H. Chute has a handsome home on Eleventh avenue southeast.

H. KNIGHT & CO.,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS, ROOM 530 BOSTON BLOCK.—Coming from Litchfield, Minn. three years ago and locating in this city, this firm in the intervening time has won for itself a high reputation for honesty and upright dealing. It is perhaps a little peculiar to speak thus of a man's honesty in this way, but it is a great desideratum in dealing with people in real estate matters, for the quips and quirks are so many that a stranger may easily enough fall into a pitfall from which he would find it difficult to extricate himself. Messrs. Knight & Co., deal largely in city property and farms, but make a specialty of property in Long Lake Park Addition, which they control. They have on their list a large number of houses for sale which includes some of the property in the city.

C. C. LATHROP,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING.—Though only three years in the real estate business in this city Mr. Lathrop has succeeded wonderfully well, the market being always a good one for him. He is a young man of great ability and always has a very large list of inside property. He is always a good man to consult on the state of the market.

J. F. CALHOUN,

227-229 CENTRAL AVENUE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.—Among the important institutions of the East Side must be recorded the above firm, which does a business averaging $150,000 per annum. Mr. Calhoun, who succeeds the firm of Calhoun & Long, has been in business upwards of twenty years, removing here in 1880 from Aledo, Ill. Since his advent in the Flour City, Mr. Calhoun has been eminently successful, his business since he purchased his partner's interest showing an increase of over 10 per cent.

The house occupies a large store on Central avenue, 40x100, three stories and basement, and keeps thirty people steadily employed. Among his business associates, Mr. Calhoun enjoys a deservedly high reputation, and his store is to the East Side ladies, what any of the large concerns on Nicollet avenue are to the feminine shoppers of West Minneapolis.

S. B. LOYE & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS OF HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS, SADDLERY, NO. 114 WASHINGTON AVENUE SOUTH.—One of the best known houses in the above business in Minneapolis is that which heads this article, their goods being standard throughout the entire Northwest. Mr. S. B. Loye, the senior member, located here in 1868, coming from St. Paul, where he was engaged in the same business. His sons, W. P. and E. P., though both young men, are among the most energetic and progressive in the city, and amply demonstrate by their conduct of the business that all the wisdom in the world is not confined to the graybeards.

The firm has an extensive mail order trade from Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, and keep fifteen men busy in keeping up the stock, which is one of the largest in the city.

E. P. GATES,

INVESTMENT AGENCY, ROOM 671, BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.—Six months ago the above firm located here, handling nothing but farm lands and loaning money for Eastern parties on first mortgages. Since embarking in the enterprise, they have done a large business, especially in Dakota property, which they find very advantageous to handle. They are considered by all who have had dealings with them as among the most reliable firms engaged in the investment business, and those who desire to loan money on farm property can do no better than call upon them.

M. B. CONNELLY,

REAL ESTATE, BOSTON BLOCK, ROOM 527.—That Minneapolis real estate will always be a splendid purchase, there can be no doubt, hence it is not surprising to find so many bright young men dealing in it, for it is a well known fact that vast fortunes have been made out of it before and will be again. Among the number is the above mentioned gentleman who located here five years ago, coming from Wisconsin. He handles city property on commission in which he does a large business and has also a large amount of valuable Minneapolis stock yard property, besides elegant city lots, for sale or trade.

PRATT & CONE,

REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES, LOANS, INSURANCE, ROOMS 434 AND 436 BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.—Both members of the firm are Eastern gentlemen with business push and ability. They came here five years ago, having selected the "Flour City" as a place to locate on account of the better security offered. They loan money on improved property and are doing a large and constantly increasing business. Their clients are mostly wealthy New Yorkers who recognize the value of Minneapolis realty as a means of investment.

These gentlemen are blessed with a thorough knowledge of the business and are bound to get on the "top of the heap."

THE SYNDICATE BLOCK,

FIFTH TO SIXTH, ON NICOLLET.—Perhaps no building in the city has such a degree of interest for visitors as the noble structure which is the subject of this article. In 1882 forty of the most prominent capitalists in the city organized as the Minneapolis Syndicate, for the purpose of constructing the above block, and, carrying out their ideas, made it, with one exception, the largest building of its kind in the United States. By competent judges it is valued, including realty, at $2,000,000. It has a frontage on Nicollet avenue of 336 feet, and 165 feet each on Fifth and Sixth streets. It is built of buff and drab marble, and is of splendid design, architecturally, being five stories in height. A distinguishing peculiarity of it is that it contains at least one of every kind of business. There the visitor can obtain musical goods from W. J. Dyer & Bro., a suit of clothes from the Syndicate Clothing Company, hats or caps from Berwin, have his photograph taken by Bishop, secure a fine portrait at Miss Neagle's artist studio, buy his wife's (if he has one) dry goods at Craig's, Jackson's or the Minneapolis Dry Goods Company's store, purchase the latest novelties in hair waves, etc., at Mrs. Farr's, or beautiful carpets and curtains at Folds & Griffiths, furniture at Bradstreet, Thurber & Co.'s, and finally, if he so desires, go just round the corner on Sixth and see the finest opera house west of Chicago, the Minneapolis Grand. The Syndicate block is ably managed by Mr. J. F. Conklin, who is also manager of the Grand Opera House.

JAMES LANDON,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE, BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD, ROOMS 99 AND 100.—Three years ago Mr. Landon came to Minneapolis from New York City and embarked in the real estate and rental business, in which he has been uniformly successful. He controls $1,500,000 worth of the best inside and outside property, and is considered one of the most reliable firms in the city. The Rochester block, in which his offices are situated, is on Fourth street, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, opposite the new Globe building. It was formerly known as the Stillman block, but a few years ago was sold to Mr. C. H. Chadbourne, president of the Flour City National Bank, who rechristened it. It is one of the finest office buildings in the city, being five stories in height and fitted up with the most modern improvements. It is constructed of stone and brick, and contains 117 rooms, which are finished with sycamore inside, furnished with electric lights, and are reached by swiftly moving elevators. Mr. R. W. Chadbourne, who has charge of it, is very popular with the tenants, and on that account, as much as the superior accommodations afforded by the building, the offices are always in demand.

THE BOSTON BLOCK,

CORNER HENNEPIN AVENUE AND THIRD STREET.—Among the many handsome business blocks in the city, none are more eagerly sought after for office purposes than the Boston, which is situated at the northwest corner of Hennepin avenue and Third street. It contains 230 elegant rooms, single and en suite, all of which are heated by steam and lighted by gas. The building, which is strictly fireproof, cost $500,000, and contains all the modern improvements. Wm. H. Minot, Jr., is president; Robert H. Gardiner, secretary and treasurer; J. F. R. Foss, general manager; L. De W. Washburn, cashier Nicollet National Bank, assistant manager.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

SYNDICATE BLOCK.—One of the best evidences of a city's prosperity is to be found in the appearance of her houses of public entertainment and the character of the attractions presented. If people are well-to-do, the theaters will be well patronized and the buildings be first-class in their appointments. That this is the case with Minneapolis, a visit to this superb Home of the Drama will amply demonstrate. Built in the Rennaissance style of architecture, it is the most complete place of the kind west of Chicago. In fact, many good judges have placed the Minneapolis Grand on a par with the best of the Garden City theaters, and with considerable reason, too. It was erected by one of the best theatrical architects in America, Oscar Cobb, and is superbly decorated in blue and gold, with upholstering to match. Nothing but high-priced combinations are played, the seating capacity of 1,400 being frequently put to a severe test.

Mr. J. F. Conklin, the manager of the Grand, who is also manager of the Syndicate block, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., August 15th, 1852, and came to Minneapolis in 1880 and assumed the management of the old Academy of Music. A man of fine sensibilities and excellent judgment, he initiated the policy of playing nothing but the best attractions, and when, after the burning of the Academy, he was called to his present position, he pursued the same plan, with the result that his theater has been uniformly successful. Mr. Conklin is immensely popular, not only among his business associates, but with the theatrical people, who uniformly give voice to sentiments of regard for him on account of his unvarying courtesy, kindness and consideration. Mr. Charles Parker is the popular treasurer of the house.

W. J. DYER & BRO.,

MUSICAL DEALERS, SYNDICATE BLOCK.—The historian who, in writing up the interests of Minneapolis, should overlook the great musical house mentioned above, would be like the man who essayed to present the play of Hamlet with the character of the melancholy Dane omitted. Founded in 1868 by Messrs. Dyer & Howard, it has steadily grown in importance and influence under the proprietorship of the brothers, W. J. and C. E. Dyer, until it has come to be regarded as one of the soundest and most reliable houses in the Northwest, if not west of New York. With another large place in St. Paul, the business done by the firm amounts to about $1,000,000 a year, their trade reaching to the Pacific Slope on the West and Chicago on the East. They have the exclusive sale of the Steinway, Weber and Behr Bros. pianos, and the Mason & Hamlin, Packard & Shoninger organs. Besides that they carry the largest assortment of sheet music in the West, and are also headquarters for all kinds of band and orchestral instruments. In point of resources they are at all times prepared to compete with all competitors, whether wholesalers or retailers. Their house is recognized as the gathering place for all interested in musical matters, the profession and the trade. At their hands the highest class of musical entertainments receive the fullest endorsement and encouragement, and it is not too much to say, that the brothers have done and are doing more to hasten and encourage a taste for music in Minneapolis and vicinity than any similar institution in the Northwest. Parties desirious of getting information as to terms, prices, etc., can always do so by correspondence, as the firm make a specialty of their mail order trade. In and out of business the Dyer Bros. are polished gentlemen whom all delight to honor.

MINNEAPOLIS DRY GOODS COMPANY,

SYNDICATE BLOCK.—President, Ed. Gordon; treasurer, J. R. Gordon. The predecessors of this institution were Dale, Barnes, Morse & Co., then Dale, Barnes & Co., later Barnes, Hengerer, Demond & Co., but for some reason or other they did not succeed. A few months ago Minneapolis people were gratified to learn that a number of Rochester, N. Y., gentlemen had concluded to give the Flour City a dry goods emporium that should not be surpassed west of Chicago, and full well have they carried out their designs. They occupy five floors and basement in the vast building, and employ an army of assistants, who are kept busy from the opening hour to the close attending to the wants of the customers, with whom the store is always filled. Members of the Scotch Syndicate Trading Company, they possess enormous advantages over their competitors in securing their goods in the foreign markets. In locating in Minneapolis they have met with a full measure of success, as their mail orders come from States and Territories as far west as Idaho, and as far East as the southern borders of Wisconsin, while their home trade is not surpassed by any similar institution in the city. They carry at all times the latest novelties in dress goods, and always have full stocks to select from.

JERUSALEM CYCLORAMA,

FIFTH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—When a few years ago, to be more explicit, in the snmmer of 1886, an effort was made to induce some business men of Minneapolis to erect a Cyclorama bullding and put in a picture, the people who were working on it were "laughed to scorn," the answer being made over and over again that "there was nothing in it." With characteristic energy, however, Mr. C. R. Kalkhoff, a prominent business of the city, took the matter in hand, the result of which was the splendid building which stands on Fifth street just back of the Syndicate block.

"The Battle of Atlanta" was the first subject secured and so correct and infinitely better than the average battle painting was the picture that it leaped at once into popular favor. The business done was simply enormous, the "view platform" never being large enough to contain the thousands who daily flocked to the building to see the latest sensation.

The financial success of the Battle of Atlanta made possible the exhibition in Minneapolis of the grand and expensive "Cylclorama of Jerusalem on the Day of the Crucifixion," which is conceded to be the finest, most impressive and most attractive subject ever painted. The canvass is 400 feet long and 50 feet high, and all the horrors of that dread day on Calvary are faithfully, even painfully, depicted. The effect on the visitor is marvelous. As he steps onto the platform he can feel the solemnity of the scene. On the left, away in the distance, is the Holy City veiled in darkness. In the distance are to be scene the Mount of Olives, Gethsemane and the Vale of Jehosaphat. The bare, barren tract beyond is crowded with life and action. Here can be seen the soldiers casting lots for the Savior's garments, the shepherds are driving in their flocks, barbarians are making holiday and caravans are seen hurrying in their stores. It is a wonderful innovation in Cycloramaic art and while looking at it, one seems to breathe the very air of nineteen centuries ago and can almost imagine that he is looking upon the scenes which were enacted through the kindness of Almighty God, who sacrificed His only begotten Son in order to save sinners. It is a picture which must be visited in solemness and viewed with earnestness. A view of it is well calcuiated, not only to impress the beholder, but to set him thinking and in that regard it is the most powerful sermon ever set before the public.

W. E. Steele is president of the company, John Watson, vice-president; J. Newton Nind, secretary; Mr. John A. Thompson the very efficient manager.

PITKIN & BROOKS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF POTTERY AND GLASSWARE FROM ALL NATIONS, ROOM 216, BOSTON BLOCK.—All good things eventually come to Minneapolis. This is a truism which is best verified by the fact that this institution, one of the best in Chicago, has had a branch here for the last five years. That they are leaders in their line can be seen by a visit to their place at the above number, where their traveling agent, Mr. Craig, is always glad to receive callers and show his samples. Mr. Craig, who has been with the firm for eight years, has been a resident of Minneapolis for five years, and in that time has made many pilgrimages through Minnesota and Dakota, his sales increasing year by year, until the firm through his agency has acquired a most extensive trade throughout the Northwest. Their goods are, without doubt, among the most artistic to be found in this country, as they import direct, and, as their trade lies among the wealthiest people in Chicago and this city, they carry nothing but the newest and best.

J. B. BASSETT & CO.

THE above is the oldest, and one of the most reliable lumber firms of the many that are in Minneapolis. It is composed of J. B. Bassett and his son, W. L. Bassett. The father started in the lumber business here in 1853, and is one of the city's oldest, most respected, and reliable business men. At present he is president of the Columbia Mill Co, president of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Co., and of the Lumbermen's Board of Trade. He has held office under the federal, State and city government, which he has always filled with honor. He is a man of positive character tenacious of his honesty, and has a will force that borders on obstinacy. In politics he was an old line Whig, then a strong Republican, and finally, as he says, "the party left him and ran away after strange gods;" but he remained with Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner and Lyman Trumbull. Now he is identified with no party, but goes in for the best men and believes in a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. W. L. Bassett is a graduate of the State University of Minnesota, and belonged to the class of '78. He studied law at the University of Michigan, but on account of his health, instead of practicing his profession, entered with his father in business, and is now the managing man of the firm. The company's sawmill is located on First street at the foot of Fifth avenue south. It is most complete in equipments, and last year cut 15,000,000 feet. The company's yards cover 15 acres, and are on Superior avenue in what is known as Spring Lake Addition to Minneapolis. The tracks of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road enter the yards, and on the bank of Spring Lake near the Superior avenue side of the yards, is a large and splendidly equipped planing mill. The tracks of the Minnesota Eastern enter the sawmill on Fifth avenue south, and the cars in which the lumber is carried from the mill to the yards are all owned by Mr. Bassett & Son. Mr. Bassett was the pioneer lumberman of Minneapolis, and his business has grown with the city, and to a great degree, Minneapolis has become one of the largest lumber markets in the world through his efforts.

C. K. BERWIN.

DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, SYNDICATE BLOCK.—A little more than a year ago Mr. Berwin left the great city of Gotham and came to Minneapolis and opened up his present handsome store. By keeping a European buyer, his extensive stock is always "up to the times," and it is hard, if not impossible, to ask for anything in the line of the latest novelties in neckwear, gloves, seal caps, etc., without getting it. His trade is quite large, necessitating the employment of five young gentlemen, who are constantly kept busy waiting on customers, who comprise some of the best known gentlemen in the city. As all the goods he sells are manufactured especially for him, it is easy to see why people who desire to be always in style patronize Mr. Berwin. Mr. A. J. Berwin, who is with the house in the capacity of salesman is a valuable adjunct, as he makes friends very rapidly, and retains them quite as well. Since coming to Minneapolis Mr. Berwin has done a handsome business, and feels naturally much elated over his success.

CRAIG BROS.

DRY GOODS, 509 NICOLLET AVENUE, SYNDICATE BLOCK.—By dealing fairly with the public, whether they purchased directly over the counter or sent in their orders by mail, and by keeping a buyer in the East, who is always on the market, this firm has acquired a reputation which has enabled them to increase their trade year by year Five years ago they came to Minneapolis and loeated on the East Side, but by carrying an excellently selected stock of goods, and nothing but the finest, they soon gained such a trade as forced them to move to larger quarters. They occupy two floors of the extensive building, and keep twenty clerks busy. While they do not pretend to carry as large a stock as many others, their goods are as fine as can be obtained, and they make a specialty of low prices, believing in the old idea of quick sales and reasonable profits. It is one which has worked well with them, as may be learned by a visit to their store any fine day.

EXPRESS THIS BOOK.

By special arrangement made with Messrs F. B. Daniels, agent of the American Express Co., J. C. Ellis, agent of the United States Express Co, O. B. Clark, agent of the Adams Express Co. and O H Shepley, agent of the Northern Pacific Express Co, this book may be sent by any of the above companies to any part of the United States for fifteen cents

PEOPLE'S THEATER.

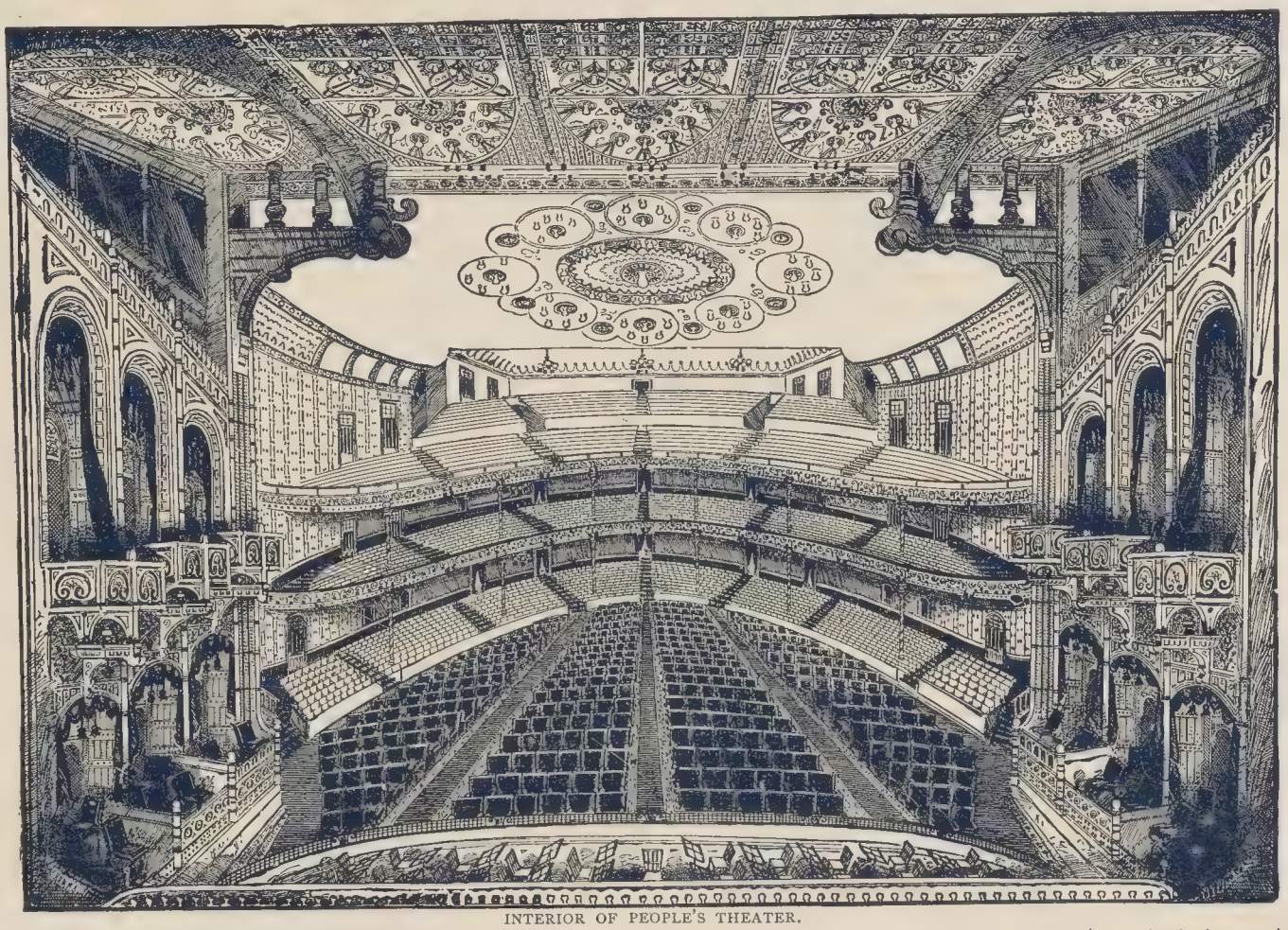
The beautiful new People's Theater in Minneapolis has lately passed under the management of J. T. McCaddon, one of the best known of the successful young managers in the country. This magnificent temple of amusement, one of the handsomest in the Northwest, was built less than two years ago at a cost of $100,000. It is situated on the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues, undoubtedly the best location for a theater that could be found in Minneapolis The interior arrangements of the theater are of the best and more than ordinary care has been taken to provide for the comfort of its patrons. The general design is after the Moorish, and the architect has departed from the old conventional ideas.

The theater has been run with a stock company, but it will close during July and August, in order to make some extensive alterations and to redecorate it. It will open August 26, in connection with the new St. Paul theater, now building at a cost of $200,000, and the two will be run under the management of Mr. McCaddon for whom the St. Paul house is being erected. Only the very best of traveling attractions will be presented and at popular prices, as the new management believes thoroughly in the theory that the people should have the best of amusements, and that they should be placed within their means. Manager McCaddon is now booking attractions for next season, and they are of such a character that they will undoubtedly make the new venture a thoroughly successful one.

When the People's Theater opens next fall, it will be complete in every particular. Manager McCaddon will surround himself with a thoroughly competent corps of officers of long experience, and this applies to the stage as well as to the front of the house. Everything will be conducted on a first-class basis, and the entertainment and comfort of the theater goers will be the constant aim of the management.

All the new innovations and novelties that have been introduced in the theaters of this country and abroad, such as providing patrons with opera glasses free of charge, checking garments, and many others will be adopted. A new lobby and probably a new front will be put in, and the entrance will be finished in hardwood, tile and stained glass.

The accompanying engraving shows the interior of the theatre.



INTERIOR OF PEOPLE'S THEATER.

A. E. JOHNSON & CO.,

Steamship Agents No. 200 Washington Avenue South.—Among those accustomed to ocean travel it is well understood that it is of the greatest importance to secure desirable state-rooms, the location of one's berth, oftentimes making or marring in large degree the pleasure of the voyage. Up to quite recently, persons contemplating a trip across the water have been forced to put up with whatever was left in the line of accommodations, after those on the ground had made their selection, but now thanks to the enterprise of this firm, that is no longer the case. Being in direct telegraphic communication with the companies offices at the sea board they are enabled to secure berths for patrons through the personal selection of the passenger agents and thus are able to state exactly what the purchaser of a ticket will receive in exchange for his own cosy apartment at home. Having plans of every steamer, and possessing the fullest information in regard to their capacity etc., and routes of travel throughout the old world, they are more than capable of affording satisfaction to those contemplating a European tour.

Mr. Johnson opened an office here in May of this year and prior to that time had and has now offices in St. Paul and Chicago, in the former seven years and the latter city twenty-two years. Besides his steamship work he does a large land office business and in that way has done more towards the settlement of the Red River Valley than any other man. He gives constant employment to thirty men, and has in addition to his other interests the general agency of the Thingvalla line direct from America to Scandinavian Ports.

HEDDERLY & McCRACKEN,

246-248 First Avenue North.—Besides being the agents for the noted Columbus Buggy Co. this house manufactures their own goods, the Bangor buggy being their specialty, but they carry also a full assortment of sleighs and carriages. Mr. Hedderly is a native of Minneapolis and has been doing business here for the last twelve years. Their show rooms at the above number are very commodious, being 44 x 130 feet. The factory Nos. 18 and 20 First avenue north keeps twenty men constantly busy, a fact which speaks well for the volume of business done. Their goods have a very extensive sale throughout Dakota, Minnesota and the Northwest generally. They are successors to S, E. Foster, and are the sole manufacturers of the famous "Foster Bob" which has such unprecedented sales throughout the Northwest.

At the exposition just closed this firm had the finest carriage exhibit in the building. They are exceptionally clever people to deal with and a firm in whose word the utmost reliance can be placed.

THE MINNEAPOLIS DYE WORKS,

244 Nicollet Avenue.—Thirty-one years ago this institution was established in Minneapolis by Mr. John F. Myers, who was then the pioneer dyer of the city. Several years ago Mr. Adam Hornung, a gentleman of over twenty-four years' experience in the dyeing business, ten of which he passed in Chicago, came to this city and purchased the establishment. In addition to a large outside trade with other portions of the Northwest, Mr. Hornung does a large business in Minneapolis, making a specialty of clothes cleaning, and dyeing without taking the garments apart; also the coloring of feathers, velvet, crepe and silks. He gives steady employment to ten hands.

MILLER'S ART GALLERY,

No. 415 to 419 Nicollet Avenue, Up-Stairs.—Wherever fine photographs, crayon or fine oil paintings are under discussion in a group of people, somebody is sure to ask enquiringly, "Have you seen Miller's work?" The reason is obvious. It is because he employs none but the best materials and best workmen he can secure. He came here from Brooklyn, New York, six years ago and has built up a reputation in that time which cannot be surpassed. His chief operator is Mr. H. H. Anderson a gentleman of wide experience and ability, who has been with Mr. Miller for three years. He keeps nine people constantly employed. Besides his interests here Mr. Miller owns galleries in Ashland, Wis., and St. Cloud, Minn. Mr. Miller's prices are the lowest for the fine work he does, of any similar institution in the city.

THOMAS GARDINER,

Homeopathic Pharmacy and Surgical Instruments, No. 306 Nicollet Avenue.—The exclusive business in the city, in the above line is owned by Mr. Gardiner, whose mail orders from Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin constitute the major part of a very large trade. Mr. Gardiner is an old resident of Minneapolis, having come here from St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1869. He has a high standing with the druggists throughout the country and is in fact universally popular.

MINNEAPOLIS DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

No. 306 Nicollet Avenue, Up-Stairs.—The business of dentistry has increased so much of late years that the incorporation of the above company in March 15 of last year met and filled a long felt want. With a capital of $25,000 the house is enabled to carry the largest stock of dental goods in the Northwest, and in the short time they have been in business it has acquired a reputation second to none in the country. They deal directly with the dentists of the Northwest and hence have acquired a reputation as far reaching as it is excellent. The officers are; Thos. Gardiner, president; E. G. Shafer, vice-president; and W. A. Day, secretary and treasurer.

M. LARA & CO.,

Dealers in Fine Draperies, Shades, Lace, Curtains, Etc., No. 512 Nicollet Avenue.—Six years ago Mr. Lara the principal of this firm arrived in Minneapolis, or rather the Minneapolis of those times, from the Crescent city and laid the foundation of his present extensive business. As the city grew he kept pace with it always making improvements in his business and his methods until to-day he is recognized throughout the Northwest as a leading dealer in this class of goods. In addition to numerous other changes he has just completed a fine new addition to his large building, which contains an immense stock of the latest novelties in his line. The house occupies five floors, the main retail room being 30x120 feet, the number of employes being 25. The firm has a large mail order trade throughout the Northwest, Mr. Lara having a high standing all over the country. Of late the city trade has assumed large proportions, increasing over 100 per cent in the last year, unmistakable evidence of the reputation which the firm has acquired. Mr. Lara is also interested in the Minneapolis Steam Carpet Cleaning works at Fourth avenue and Eleventh street south.

ORLANDO H. PECK,

Wholesale Photographic Supplies, No. 217-219 Second Avenue South.—Seven years ago Mr. Peck, who was a photographer, and proprietor of an art store in Richmond, Ind., conceived the idea that the Northwest in general, and Minneapolis in particular, presented a fine field for the establishment of a photographic jobbing house, and he accordingly came here and located at the above number, meeting with unvarying success, his business in the last year showing an increase of 100 per cent. The size of the store is 30x65 feet, and two floors are in use. Mr. Peck carries a large line of amateur outfits, including the Waterbury detective camera, Kodak camera, sealing camera, etc.

In the line of specialties, Mr. Peck imports a lens from Europe which is meeting with a large sale, and also handles exclusively what is known as the Peck view camera, besides importing special brands of albumen paper and photographic card stock. He carries a special line of the finest back grounds painted in the United States, and has also his own printing office, doing all manner of type work for the trade.

Mr. Peck has a trade which reaches north to Manitoba and west to California, every city and town in the intervening states and territories being a ready market for his goods. He keeps eight people employed, three of them on the road, and in addition to them he mails a very complete catalogue to the trade and all persons desiring information relative to outfits. Those contemplating purchasing amateur outfits would do well to call or write to Mr. Peck for particulars.

BUSH & CURTIN,

Commission Merchants, No. 22 Bridge Square.—For five years this firm has been engaged in business in the Flour City handling fruits and vegetables in their season, butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, game, honey, tallow, pork, lard, beeswax, hides, furs, wool, seeds, grain in car loads, and baled hay. Since they have been in business they have acquired an extensive trade in the western States and territories the liberal advances they make on grain, and their prompt manner of filling orders being magnets which proved too strong for produce men to resist. Mr. Bush was for some time a resident of the Wolverine State, Michigan, where he acquired an experience in dealing in this line, which has stood him in good stead. With representatives in St. Paul and Duluth they manage to secure a large share of the trade.

NORTH STAR BOOT AND SHOE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 18-20-22 THIRD STREET NORTH.—Among the mammoth manufacturing concerns of which Minneapolis is justly proud, the institution of which this article treats stands pre-eminent. It was organized in 1873 with a capital of $250,000 and occupies a double building of five stories and basement 57x160 feet, which was built specially for it. The upper floor of the building is devoted to manufacturing purposes, in which 125 men are employed. Sixteen salesmen are kept on the road who sell the products of the institution in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Washington and Montana territories and Oregon. Major D. B. Heffelfinger is president and business manager, Wm. S. King, vice-president; John A. Lucy, secretary; Preston King, treasurer.

The groods manufactured are among the finest in the country and as before stated they find a rapid market wherever offered.

THE NORTH STAR SAW MILLS,

FOOT OF FOURTH AVENUE NORTH.—Almost on a level in point of importance with the milling interests of Minneapolis is the extensive lumber trade of the city, and one of the principal representatives of this trade is to be found in the above concern. The mill was built in 1878 by Messrs. Goodnow & Hawley, the latter of whom retired in 1883, leaving Mr. Goodnow the sole proprietor. It has a capacity equal to an output of 110,000 feet of lumber every ten hours, together with 60,000 shingles and 30,000 lath. With all its accessories, yards, etc., it covers twenty acres, and gives employment to 100 men. Mr. Goodnow came to Minneapolis from Indiana, and, in addition to his big mill, which has facilities second to none of its size in the Northwest, owns large property interests here. Mr. Goodnow is always to be found lending aid and encouragement to any movement which will in any way further the interests of Minneapolis.

W. D. GRAHAM & CO.,

422-4 THIRD AVENUE SOUTH.—In a cold climate like this the heating and ventilating problem is one which has received a great degree of attention, but by none more than by this well known firm, who succeeded to the business established by L. Stafford & Co. in 1872. Mr. Graham, who came here from Philadelphia four years ago, made a specialty of heating and ventilating for fifteen years, while his partner, Mr. W. Schupp, conducted that branch of the business for the well known firm of Janney Brothers for many years. Saints and sinners alike throughout the Northwest owe much, if not all, of the comfort of their churches and homes to the peculiar ability possessed by this firm, whose reputation for honesty and uprightness is as spotless as the sun. Their specialties are Stafford's patent mastodon wood furnace and Stafford's patent elevator bucket, which find a ready sale wherever and whenever they are placed on the market.

GEO. S. GREENLEAF,

MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND ENGRAVER, ROOM 2, NO. 239 NICOLLET AVE.—Five years ago Mr, Greenleaf, recognizing in Minneapolis a better field for his unique ideas as a manufacturing jeweler, left Milwaukee, where he had conducted a similar business for fifteen years, and located in this city, where, it is almost superfluous to say, his efforts have been met with a full measure of success. He makes a specialty of working over old gold into fine jewelry, engraving letters and monograms on bangles, and other ornamental work. He has a very large trade, his customers including the leaders of fashion as well as the people who, though perhaps occupying humbler walks in life, are able to appreciate at its true value a fine piece of work.

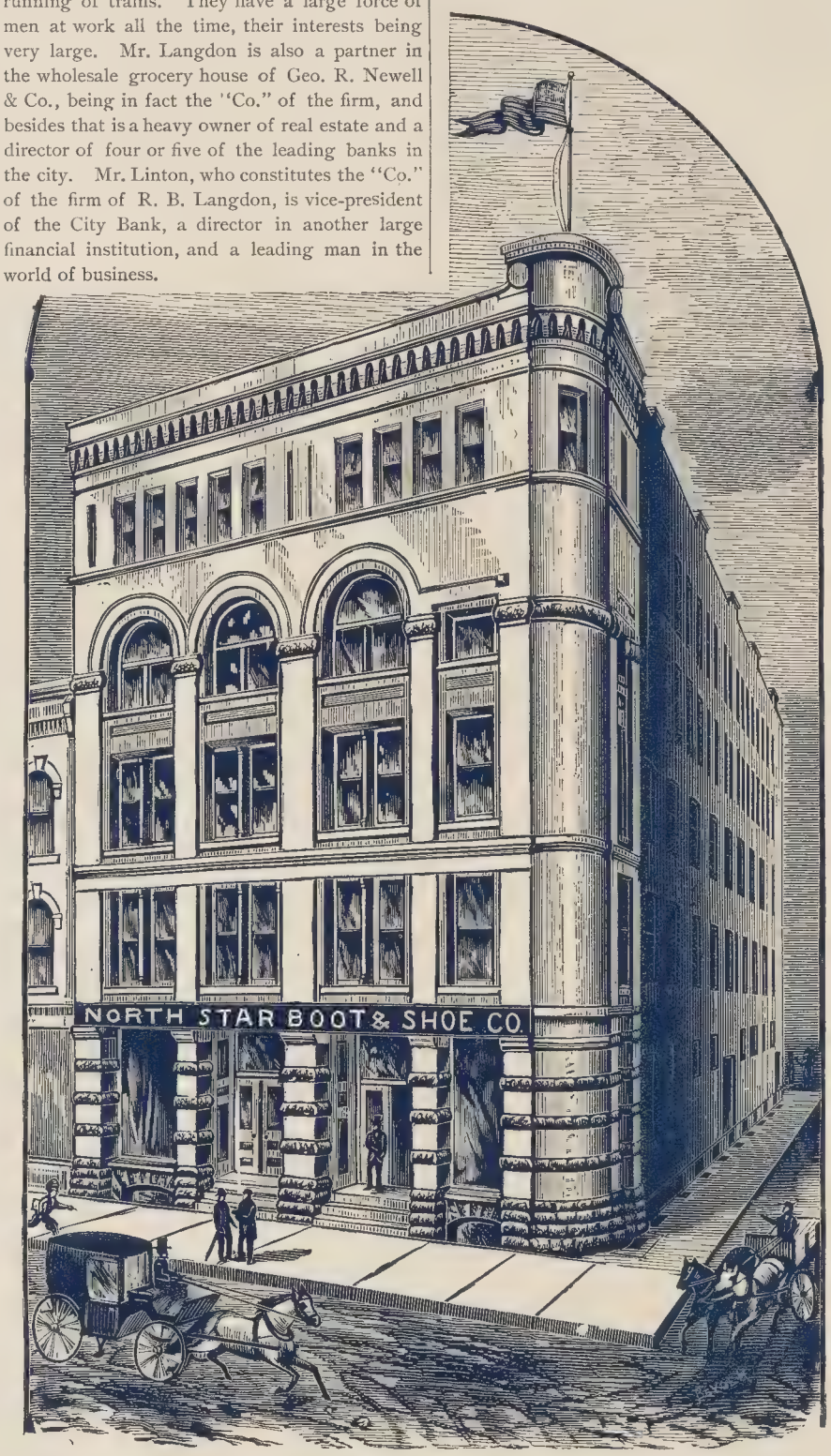
LANGDON & CO.,

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS, 401 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Ever since 1854 Hon. R. B. Langdon has been identified with the progress of the Northwest through his construction by contract of some of the large lines of railroad or portions thereof. The firm built several hundred miles of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, 725 miles of the Canadian Pacific, and 250 miles of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad. Besides that, they built a large portion of the C., M. & St. Paul road, the St. Paul & Duluth, the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern, and a number of others.

So great are their facilities for doing this class of work that they are prepared to contract for the construction of a road complete, including bridges, culverts, road-bed, and, in fact, everything necessary to render a railroad ready for the running of trains. They have a large force of men at work all the time, their interests being very large. Mr. Langdon is also a partner in the wholesale grocery house of Geo. R. Newell & Co., being in fact the "Co." of the firm, and besides that is a heavy owner of real estate and a director of four or five of the leading banks in the city. Mr. Linton, who constitutes the "Co." of the firm of R. B. Langdon, is vice-president of the City Bank, a director in another large financial institution, and a leading man in the world of business.

ROTHSCHILD'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

PENCE OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, HENNEPIN AVENUE AND SECOND STREET.—This is one of the oldest clothing houses in the city, and while other large concerns have come and gone Rothschild, like the brook has "gone on forever" as he has been in business here from the time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. By the strictest kind of square dealing "Sam" as he is called by his friends has built up a good trade and being a genial whole-souled fellow has managed to stay in the race with them all.



H. S. SMITH & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 BRIDGE SQUARE—This is one of the largest firms handling produce and fruit on commission in the Northwest. They make a specialty of butter, eggs and farm products, this year's sales amounting to $150,000. Mr. McLean, the junior member of the firm, has been in business for five years, Mr. Smith's experience in the same line extending over a period of twenty-five years in Michigan and two years in this city. They keep nine men and two teams constantly at work, and have an extensive trade in Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory, their trade in poultry being especially large. Their business this year has been just double that of last, and prospects are bright for a continuance of it.

A specialty of the house is fruits, which they buy in Florida and the West Indies, their capital being extensive enough to warrant them in doing business on a very extensive scale. They solicit consignments and give as references the Security Bank, of Minneapolis, and the Farmers' Bank, Grass Lake, Mich.

G. W. FLOYD,

PHOTOGRAPHER, FIFTH STREET, NEAR HENNEPIN.—Since the old days of daguereotypes, no profession has made such rapid strides towards perfection as that of photography. From the occupant of the White House to the humbler possessor of the home, a picture of home and loved ones is always prized, and so the "art preservative," as it may fairly, though perhaps not properly, be called, will always be in demand. Among the best exponents of that art stands Mr. Floyd who came to Minneapolis in 1875 and established a gallery in connection with a Mr. Power, which however, since 1879 he has managed alone. With a large experience gained in other states Mr. Floyd has always kept abreast of the times, securing as fast as they came out the latest novelties so that he has always been well patronized when other galleries have complained of dull times. Mr. Floyd by catering to the wishes of the people and keeping his prices within the reach of all, and turning out uniformly good work has always had all that he could do. His efforts in this regard are well sustained by Mr. Geo. Clague whose reputation as an operator is first-class. He has a large experience having worked for some of the best galleries in the country. In Mr. Floyd's absence he has full charge of the gallery, his two years service entitling him to the fullest measure of respect and regard.

LOUIS LARAMEE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HARNESS AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS, NO. 304 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Among the foreign-born residents of Minneapolis, none have a higher standing than Mr. Laramee, who first saw the light in the city of Montreal, Canada, on April 11th, 1837. Born of French parentage, he had that quick instinct which enabled him to see that the United States was a good market to which to bring his talents, so in 1855 we find him engaged at his trade, that of a harness maker, in the city of Pittsfield, Mass. Two years later he turned his face towards the setting sun, and located in St. Paul, but, foreseeing a great future before it, some few years later removed to St. Anthony, and in 1865 to Minneapolis, where later on he established himself in business on his own account. At his present place, 304 Nicollet, he has an extensive establishment, twenty-eight men being constantly employed, and, among horsemen, not to know Louis Laramee is to argue yourself unknown. Any movement for the advancement of his own countrymen of the city of his adoption is always sure to receive favorable countenance from Mr. Laramee, and among his own people he is looked upon almost as a father. It is almost superfluous to say that his patronage is among all classes, the richest equipages being seen at his door as often as the humblest wagon.

HILLMAN BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 14 BRIDGE SQUARE.—C. G. & A. M. Hillman comprise the above firm and they are a team that is very hard to beat. They have been engaged in the commission business since 1879 and in that time have had the satisfaction of seeing their trade increase about 20 per cent per annum, their average sales being about a quarter of a million dollars yearly. They occupy two floors 22x165 feet, at the above number, and keep seven men at work the year round. They handle fruits, vegetables and all farm produce, making a specialty of car lots and give as references the leading wholesale houses and banks of the city, the commercial agencies and some of the best commission houses of Chicago. They have $15,000 invested in their business, and are always prompt in making settlements.

HARRISON & SMITH,

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS, 257-9 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—On the corner of First avenue south and Third street stands a fine four story building, the home of one of the most complete printing houses in Minneapolis, its facilities for turning out work of a superior character being equal to those of any similar institution in any of the older cities. Founded in 1872, their largely increased business, in 1880 compelled removal to their present premises which are directly opposite to the new Government post office and custom house. At that time Mr. Smith the talented head of the house was warned that he was going too far away from the business centre, but with that acumen and farsightedness characteristic of him he purchased the ground and the firm erected the building. Both members of the firm are practical printers. Mr. Smith being the pioneer of 1857 and Mr. Harrison of 1859. With unexceptionable facilities and resources it is easy to understand how, having been established so many years, they have acquired so much superior patronage than the other concerns. They keep 100 or more hands constantly employed and handle all sorts of work, from the finest publication to the smallest business card. West of Chicago they lead in the matter of lithographing, their facilities being excellent, and the character of the work they turn out being unexcelled. They are now doing all the work for the banks, the flouring mills and the agricultural implement concerns. In fact it may be said that they are doing almost all the important work in their line.

H. C. TRAVIS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, PRINTER, STATIONER AND BOOK BINDER.—The above business occupies the fifth floor of the Travis block, 16, 18 and 20 Fourth street north.

Mr. Travis, being a thorough and practical book binder and printer, has completed the best

bindery in the Northwest. Being a young and progressive man, he has added to the business all machinery and material conducive to No. 1 work and reasonable cost. He makes blank books a specialty, and furnishes the best of ledger papers. Printing in all its branches. Embossing stationery, etc. Magazine binding in all styles, and, having embossing plates for all art works, does them in style, and price as low as the work can be done. Mr. Travis employs the best of workmen, and is, by doing so able to guarantee all work entrusted to him. We would say to those who may have work in this line that it will pay you to figure with Mr. Travis before placing your order.

THE CASTLE SHIRT COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS, NO. 37 WASHINGTON AVENUE SOUTH.—To every man who wears a shirt this institution is a boon. They began business in May, 1883, and now employ 160 shirt makers and eleven men on the road. They make a specialty of carrying the largest stock in the Northwest, manufacturing the goods in six different lengths of sleeves, so that they are always able to suit their customers. Mr. W. H. Alexander the proprietor is a bright progressive business man and Mr. Walsh the head salesman is one of the most capable men in his line in the city. The Chicago house doing a large jobbing business enables this concern to buy direct from the leading European manufacturers the best line of furnishing goods, and as a result they are able to sell at very reasonable prices. They have eight branch stores in as many different cities, and are thoroughly reliable. Their trade through the Northwest is very extensive, the name of the Castle Shirt Company being well and favorably known throughout the different states and territories from Minnesota to Oregon.

DEERE & CO.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, 412-416 FIRST STREET NORTH.—This is a branch house of the famous institution known as Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., and is under the charge of W. J. Dean and C. C. Webber, resident partners. In addition to handling the trade of the Northwest on the John Deere plows, cultivators and harrows, they are general agents for a full line of first-class farm implements, and also deal extensively in wagons and harness. The house has been established for eight years and was among the first of its kind to locate at this point.

Its trade extends over Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and Montana, their justly celebrated specialities meeting with a ready sale wherever offered. Up in Northern Dakota especially, the John Deere plows seem to be in high favor judging by the quantity that the implement men keep on hand. The house keeps twenty-five men constantly employed and has four traveling men on the road.

Both Messrs. Dean & Webber are highly thought of in "Flour City" business circles, Mr. Dean in addition to other interests being a director of the exposition, of which he is an ardent supporter, his firm always making a magnificent display at the annual exhibitions.

E. G. POTTER,

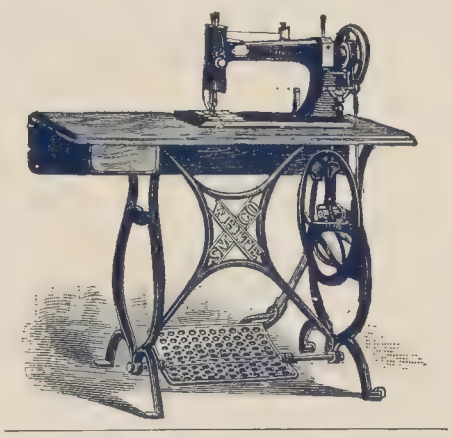
COMMISSION MERCHANT, 18 BRIDGE SQUARE.—Noticing the growing tendency of Minneapolis to outstrip the City by the Lake, Mr. Potter left Chicago in 1882, where he was in the same line of business, and opened up at his present location, which is admirably suited to his needs, on account of its being so central. He occupies two floors 24x100, and, with plenty of capital to run his business, always meets his engagements. His trade has gradually increased from $60,000 the first year to $200,000 last year, which in itself is ample evidence of his tanding and reliability.

Mr. Potter received one of the first, if not the first, letter written about the Exposition, and was chairman of the first meeting held for the purpose of discussing the advisableness of holding an Exposition, and called the second meeting to order, and has always been one of its most enthusiastic supporters. He takes a good deal of interest in local politics, and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He served one term as president of the State Dairymen's Association, and refused a unanimous re-election, and subsequently was selected as a member of the Board of Control of the State Farm Institute work.

Outside of his other interests, he owns a large amount of improved real estate which yields him a handsome income. At the last election he was elected a member of the City Council.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

NO. 314 NICOLLET AVENUE.—The White Sewing Machine Company whose manufactory and general offices are in Cleveland, Ohio have a branch house at the above number, in charge of one of the most capable sewing machine man in the Northwest, Mr. C. H. Starr. Their ma-



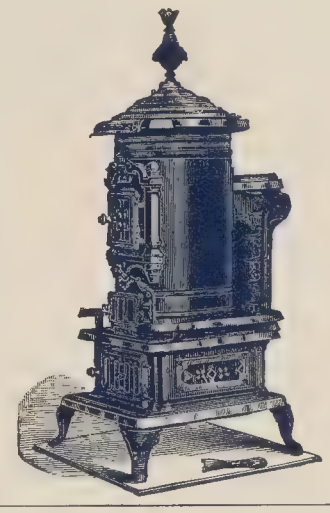
chine has been sold here for the past ten years and is deservedly popular among the residents of the city and the Northwest. They have another branch house in St. Paul, and keep twenty-five employees constantly at work, facts which are the best evidences of the large and lucrative business they are doing.

THOMAS GAVIN & SON,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, NO. 247 AND 249 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—These gentremen commenced business in July. 1885, and have built up a business second to none in Minneapolis. They are now running 38 head of first class horses and some of the handsomest equipments in the city. In connection with their livery business they run a large line of hacks and do a large boarding business. Mr. Gavin the senior member of the firm came to the city eighteen years ago as foreman of the same institution, a fact which speaks well for his energy, ability and enterprise. His two sons are bright progressive gentlemen, and have an extensive acquaintance amony the best business men in the city.

KEOKUK STOVE COMPANY,

THIRD AVENUE NORTH, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND.—When the agency of the Keokuk Foundry was established here in 1885, 4,000 square feet of floor space was ample to accommodate the stock carried and the amount of business transacted, but merit, combined with push and energy, will win every time, and thus in 1888 we find the same concern occupying 20,000



square feet of space, and carrying a full line of cooking, heating and gasoline stoves. The foundry at Keokuk, Ia., gives employment to about 125 men, and the annual output is 25,000 stoves, which find a ready sale from Texas to the British possessions, and from Ohio to the Pacific Slope.

The branch here is under the able supervision of C. St. John Cole, who is a genuine Minnesotian, hailing from Rochester. He is an old-time traveling hardware salesman, and by his vigorous energy and vim has brought the Keokuk Stove Company's business in this city up to its present dimentions.

L. D. KILBOURNE,

BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY.—This concern succeeded L. D. Kilbourne & Co. (partnership) on April 1, 1887, being then incorporated with a capital of $100,000, the officers being L. D, Kilbourne, President; A. B. Kilbourne, Secretary; A. C. Wellington, Treasurer. In January, 1888 the firm moved from No, 15 Third street North to their present commodious quarters at No. 212 Second street North, which are easily accessible from the "Soo" and Union Depots, that being a matter of no little moment to merchants who visit the city from points on the lines running into these stations. The house carries a general line of men, women and children's boots and shoes, they making a specialty of men's fine shoes. They are agents for Burt's hand sewed shoes, also for the "Woonsocket," and "Rhode Island" rubber goods, in all of which their trade is very large, through Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Western and Northern Wisconsin and Northern Iowa. They employ five travelling salesmen and have six others at work in their house. Prior to the date of the incorporation of the company Kilbourne & Company had been in business in Minneapolis for eighteen months, becoming in that time both well and favorably known to the trade.

ELY & HAMBRIGHT,

HATTERS, FURNISHERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FINE DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER, NO. 250 NICOLLET AVENUE.—The above firm came to Minneapolis about six years ago, and started in a small way in the manufacture of shirts, their motto from the start being to furnish the best of goods at the lowest possible price. Their business both in the city and throughout this state, Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin has grown rapidly. About three years ago they opened at the above quarters with a stock of hats and furnishing goods, occupying at that time one-half of the store room. Last spring their largely increased business compelled them to purchase the lease of the entire store, which gives them space 24x100 feet on the ground floor, with basement under the entire store. They also occupy large quarters on Third street south for the manufacture of their shirts.

The Taylor and Schindler hats, for which they are exclusive agents, has secured for them as large a hat trade as any old house in the city can brag of, the popular prices at which they handle goods gaining for them the largest trade of any house in the city in their line.

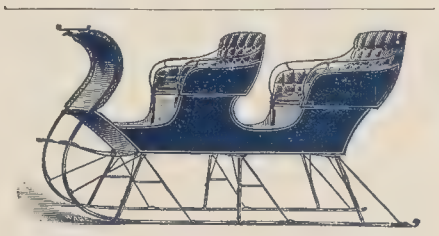
The quantity of underwear sold by them on the road enables the purchasing of same from first hands, and consequently is of great advantage to their trade in the way of prices.

D. M. GILMORE FURNITURE CO.

The business was started in 1868, and Capt. D. M. Gilmore, now its head, bought in in 1873, and formed the firm of Gilmore & McCollough, which continued until the factory burned in May, 1881. Then Capt. Gilmore started in at the present location. Donald Kennedy is President, Capt. Gilmore, Vice-President and General Manager, and Allen G. Kennedy is Secretary and Treasurer. The factory is on Western avenue, and has about it a four acre tract on which are an office and store-room, two warehouses, railroad tracks, etc. The factory is 50x120 feet, four stories high. The office and storeroom is 44x110 feet, and the warehouses are 24x70 feet each. There are side tracks from the Manitoba road, so that cars are run up alongside the shipping room and loaded. The firm employs 120 men and has six traveling men on the road the year round. The finest chamber suites, bookcases, sideboards, wardrobes, etc., are made, and the company have agents in Orange, N. J., Helena, Mont., Chicago, San Francisco and other cities. Capt. Gilmore was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., in May, 1840. He came to Minneapolis early in 1857, and remained until the fall of that year. He had made arrangements to come again to Minneapolis, when the news came that Fort Sumter had been fired on, and he immediately enlisted. He served through the war making an honorable record, and was a captain for the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry when the conflict ended.

M. ROELLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN FINE CARRIAGES, NOS. 246, 248 AND 252 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH.—New Haven, Conn., seems to be the home of good carriage men. Mr. Roeller came here from that city in 1873, where he was for upwards of twelve years in the same line of business, and for the last fifteen years he has occupied his present location, which is particularly adapted for his purpose, being 66x104 feet.



He gives constant employment to twenty-five men, and does a business amounting to $75,000 per annum. His specialty in the line of carriages is the Bangor buggy, one of the most fashionable, desirable and easiest running conveyances extant, though he manufactures and carries a line of carriages of every description. He has one of the largest and best selected stocks of sleighs and cutters in tke Northwest. He does a large amount of repairing.

ALOIS KNOBLAUCH & SONS,

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS, 41 AND 125 WASHINGTON AVENUE SOUTH.—Mr. Knoblauch is an old resident of the city, and as such is one of the most highly respected business men in it. He early went into the line of trade which he and his sons now conduct, at all times carrying a super-excellent line of goods. In 1882 he admitted his sons into a partnership, and, with the goaheaditiveness which belongs to their age, they have rapidly come to the front. They are agents for Burt & Packard's fine shoes, and carry one of the most complete stocks in the city, their trade increasing every day. As above indicated, they own two stores, at both of which they carry large lines. They are favorites among their business associates and with their customers, who recognize in them square dealing, reliable people,

The firm is one of the oldest in the city having commenced business in 1857.

NEW ENGLAND FURNITURE AND CARPET COMPANY,

CORNER SIXTH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—If ever a man had cause to congratulate himself upon the success he has achieved, that man is Mr. W. L. Harris, the proprietor of the above institution, which, by the way, is not an incorporated company, but represents the energy, enterprise and ability of the individual above named. Mr. Harris came from Boston eighteen months ago, where for upwards of ten years he conducted the affairs of the Bay State Furniture and Carpet Company. He left Boston and came to Minneapolis because he thought the opportunities were better here, and amply have his desires and predictions, or, rather, thoughts,

been fulfilled. When he opened the old Casino Rink, which he first transformed into a superb palatial salesroom, he brought to bear the conspicuous shrewdness and vast ability of the "down East" trader, and, by giving his customers nothing but the best, selling partly on time and at prices which defy competition, he has built up a business which is only limited by the ability of his fifty men to wait on customers. Mr. Harris carries a stock valued at $50,000, and does a strictly retail business, about half of it on installments, his clients or customers numbering not only the young couple starting housekeeping, but the wealthy ones of the city, whose fine turnouts are often to be seen at the doors of this fine store.

PATTERSON & DICKINSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, MITTENS, AND FURS, NO. 204-206 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Four years ago under the style and title of Patterson & Chestnut, this institution came into being and was the first successful wholesale hat and cap house in the city of Minneapolis. A year latter Mr. Dickinson purchased Mr. Chestnut's interest and together these gentlemen have built up a handsome trade which extends all through the Northwest. Wherever any of the articles in which they deal are worn in this section, the name of the firm is known and liked, they carrying a splendid line of goods and selling at figures which enables their customers to do business. In addition to their thirteen resident salesmen they keep six traveling men on the road who are always busy extending their sales into new territory, the reputation of the goods they handle being such as to render it an easy matter to acquire new customers.

They retail fine furs in which they are acquiring a lucrative business.

HARRY B. CRAMER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, 218 SIXTH STREET SOUTH.—Whenever a resident of Minneapolis wants something especially artistic in the way of varnishing, graining, kalsomining, house painting, sign painting or hardwood polishing, he is pretty certain to call up 44-5, Mr. Cramer's number, and bid him get to work, and in nine cases out of ten the caller is pretty certain to be told, "Will have to postpone it for the present, as orders are in as thick as falling leaves in autumn." The reason for this condition of things is obvious. Mr. Cramer has a reputation for doing fine work, which cannot be excelled either in this city or the Northwest. He is frequently called to other cities in this section, and so his hands are full all the time. His clientele is among the best people in the city, which accounts in a great degree, if not entirely, for the number of handsome polished floors which form a distinguishing feature in the make-up of hundreds of Minneapolis' fine homes.

S. G. MORTON & CO.,

426 NICOLLET AVENUE, SPORTING GOODS EMPORIUM.—During the Exposition of 1886, A. G. Spalding & Bros., the noted dealers in sporting goods of Chicago, made an exhibit and sent up in charge of it two young gentlemen, Messrs. Leland & Waring, who, by their unvarying courtesy and affability, won for themselves many friends. So charmed were they with Minneapolis that they decided to go into business for themselves, and, securing the Northwestern agency for the sale of Spalding's goods, they in the following November opened a store at the above number. By watching every point and identifying themselves with all manner of refined athletic sports, they secured a splendid trade. A year or so ago Mr. Leland purchased Mr. Waring's interest, and a few weeks ago sold out the business to the firm above named, which consists of "Sam" Morton and H. L. Hatch. Mr. Morton is the present president of the Northwestern Baseball Association, and has been connected with A. G. Spalding & Co. for many years. Under the management of the present firm the business must of necessity continue to grow, both the gentlemen being very popular and excellent sportsmen. They carry a complete line of sporting goods, and are represented at every gathering of note.

C. D. WHITALL & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, NO. 125 NICOLLET AVENUE.—From time to time the book and stationery trade has been well represented in Minneapolis, but in no case has a firm stood the test of time and kept its stocks as full as the old established house named above. Mr. Whitall came from Philadelphia, the home of the book trade, in 1879, bringing with him ample experience and capital, and in the intervening years has built up a most extensive, as well as a lucrative business. The house carries a full line of books, stationery, blank books, toilet articles, holiday goods, and, in fact, everything appertaining to a first-class store. They employ four traveling and ten resident salesmen, and, through the medium of the former, sell to the bulk of the responsible retail houses in that line in the Northwest. Whitall & Co. are among the most enterprising people in the city, and are always at work extending their trade and acquiring new customers.

Handling only standard books from the leading authors and publishers they have become recognized as the leading booksellers of our city. The line of stationery they carry is the finest in the city and to contemplating purchasers we would say call on Whitall & Co.

ANDERSON, DOUGLAS & CO.

This firm, composed of three energetic, pushing young men, is one of the few who have pursued an aggressive policy which justly entitles them to a place in the front ranks of the reliable real estate dealers of Minneapolis. Their excellent standing in the community, together with heavy financial backing in the East, has enabled them to control large blocks of property upon which they have expended large sums of money in improvements. Their latest purchase was "Bryn Mawr," the loveliest spot in the Northwest. This beautiful park was purchased in the fall of 1887, and work was commenced immediately and continued during the year 1888. The avenues are all boulevarded, and covered with eighteen inches of gravel, numerous shade trees were set out, the whole tract of 118 acres was plowed, seeded and rolled, resulting in a velvety lawn. Two parks are included in the plat, in the center of each of which is a fountain. A number of flower beds add to the general beauty, and a romantic brook rambles through the property from west to east.

There are nine spouting springs supplying enough pure sparkling water for the whole city.

Eight elegant residences have already been erected at an average cost of $10,000, and as soon as the bridge is completed across the tracks of the St. Louis and Manitoba Railways, a number of others will be erected.

A separate system of waterworks will be put in during the spring, and the city gas will also be introduced.

The street cars will be extended across the bridge to the center of the property, affording ample means of access for the crowds who will listen to the summer night concerts to be given on two evenings per week during the summer months. Mr. Anderson, the head of the firm, is one of the directors of the Board of Trade, and the firm, besides doing an extensive business, does a great deal to advertise Minneapolis because its business reaches all parts of this country, and into Canada and Europe.

WYMAN, MULLIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND MANUFACTURERS, SECOND STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, SOUTH.—For steady and continuous growth there is no jobbing house in the whole Northwest that can excel the wholesale drygoods firm of Wyman, Mullin & Co., who occupy the large brick block erected by George A. Brackett on Second street and First avenue, south. The firm is composed of O. C. Wyman, Z. T. Mullin and S. D. Coykendall. It was the first dry goods jobbing house in Minneapolis, and was started fifteen years ago in a store on Hennepin avenue, between Second street and Washington avenue.

Until January 1 of this year, the firm occupied a large brick block on Second street and First avenue, north; but the business had so largely increased that new accommodations had to be sought and the present location was taken. The building is 82½x150 feet, five stories high and a basement, and all six floors are used for storing goods. Besides, the firm has a large factory for manufacturing all kinds of articles known to the trade separate from the main store building where 200 machines are kept daily going by 200 girls employed to do the work. A great many articles are manufactured by poor families of the city who go to the store and get the goods which they take home and work up into the articles desired. Last year the business of this firm amounted to $2,000,000, and this year's business will be largely in excess of that figure. Eighty-four men are employed in the house. There are three outside men working in Minneapolis, one in St. Paul and Stillwater, and eighteen out on the road. They go into Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, all of Minnesota and Dakota, part of Nebraska and through all the Territories to Portland, Oregon, and the cities of the coast. It does a larger business than any other wholesale drygoods house in the Northwest, and the space for storing goods is 15,000 square feet more than the next largest house in the Northwest. At first, all the goods sold by the firm were sold by the traveling men; now more than half are sold in the house, outside merchants coming to the city to make their own selection. The firm makes the same market as the New York wholesale houses and its ability always so to do is the secret of its success and constant growth.

FURNITURE HEADQUARTERS.

BRADSTREET, THURBER & CO.—A house that Minneapolitans are justly proud of, and one that is well deserving the immense patronage that is showered upon it. Messrs. Bradstreet, Thurber & Co., during the years they have been in Minneapolis, have established a reputation that is *sans peur et sans reproche*. Their business dealings have always borne the closest scrutiny, and everything that they have sold has been on honor, never allowing misrepresentation in any case. By strictly adhering to these principles they now occupy one of the largest stores in America, six great floors in the Syndicate Block that are filled to overflowing with everything that one could ask for in the shape of good low priced, medium and fine furniture, draperies, bric-a-brac, and elegant household decorations. They, until a few weeks ago, confined themselves to only the finest, medium and richest goods; but finding an ever increasing demand for good low priced, and the lower grades of medium furniture, they have puchased an immense stock of the latest styles of these lines, and are now prepared to furnish dwellings, hotels, restaurants and offices at any price desired, from the very lowest up to goods that would adorn a palace. Their ambition is to make prices on all lines so low with qualities so high, that when once you become their patron you will always remain one. People in the country who are unable to visit this immense establishment can get from them photographs and prices of suites for parlors, dining rooms libraries, chambers, odd pieces of furniture, hall trees, chiffoniers, desks etc., or they will make anything to order. Their stores are a pleasure and delight to all visitors, and all visitors are heartily welcome. In another part of this book, and among those directors who have been untiring in efforts for the exposition, we print a picture of J. S. Bradstreet, the head of the above firm.

ANTHONY KELLY & CO..

WHOLESALE GROCERS.—From the time that the memory of the average man runneth not to the contrary, this firm has been one of the institutions of the city. It was established in 1858 by Messrs. P. H. & Anthony Kelly, but, after a short period, the former drew out and located in St. Paul, the latter continuing the business here alone. Later the firm was reconstituted, it consisting of, as now, Anthony Kelly, H. H. Wagoner and John I. Black. They are direct importers of teas and Norway herring, and make a specialty of foreign and domestic fish, and, as may be imagined, have a large and lucrative trade throughout the Northwest, their sales with their traveling men and mail orders averaging $2,000,000 per annum. They keep ten men constantly employed, and are not only one of the oldest, but one of the most reliable, firms in Minneapolis.

All of the gentlemen who compose the above named firm, one of the most substantial concerns in the city, are citizens of the highest standing, and have the best interests of Minneapolis always at heart, and are always ready and willing to help every deserving enterprise.

A. W. EHLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CIGARS, NO. 127 NICOLLET AVENUE.—The person who walks on the lower end of Nicollet avenue cannot fail to have noticed a great curiosity at the above number, it being nothing less than a stuffed white deer, which was obtained from a Sioux Indian named "Bad Bear" through the courtesy of Mr. Joseph Rodgers. It serves as an attractive sign for Mr. Ehle's place of business, who has named an elegant cigar after it, his "White Deer" cigars, of which he makes a specialty, being appreciated everywhere. Mr. Ehle came to Minneapolis in 1878, and has conducted a similar business since that time, acquiring a lucrative trade in imported and domestic cigars and tobaccos, in which he is an extensive dealer. His "White Deer" cigar, above spoken of, is declared by competent judges to be second to none in the market, so those in search of a good article are recommended to call for that brand.

SYNDICATE BLOCK.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

South Bend, Ind., and Chicago, Ill., No. 27 Third Street North.—The man or woman who does not know the name of this famous carriage manufacturing concern must be a curiosity, for it is without a doubt the most famous as well as the largest institution of the kind in the United States, if not in the world. Their carriage and wagon works are located at South Bend, Ind., and their superb carriage repository at Chicago. They are about to locate a repository in this city, under the efficient management of Mr. Ben J. Rahter, who has temporarily located at the above number. It is superfluous to commend the work of the Studebaker Company, as its excellencies are so various and so manifold.

The cut on this page is an engraving of one of their handsome pieces of workmanship.

GEORGE VETTER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in American and European Furs, Sealskin Sacques, Robes and Coats a Specialty. Cash Paid for Raw Furs. Furs taken on Storage and Insured against Fire and Moths.—So reads the business card of one of the most enterprising and energetic fur manufacturers in the Northwest. Coming from New York to Minneapolis in 1877, he established himself in a little store on Third street, his extensive experience, acquired in a business at which he had worked since his seventeenth year standing him in good stead. But as the city grew his business grew with it, and to-day he outranks any fur dealer in the Flour City. Being an excellent judge of furs, customers are always sure of getting the best there is in the market, and being a close buyer, they can also be certain that they are not paying any more than any other first-class dealer would ask. In fact, his prices are much below Chicago and other western cities, and his work is as much superior as a sealskin coat is better than a coonskin article, there being no comparison. For a long time Minneapolis ladies thought New York was the only place at which a sealskin coat could be purchased, but of late years they have changed their minds, and as a sequence Mr. Vetter has the bulk of the trade, not only of this city, but of the Northwest

He has a large factory, employing fifty hands at the present time.

THE MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

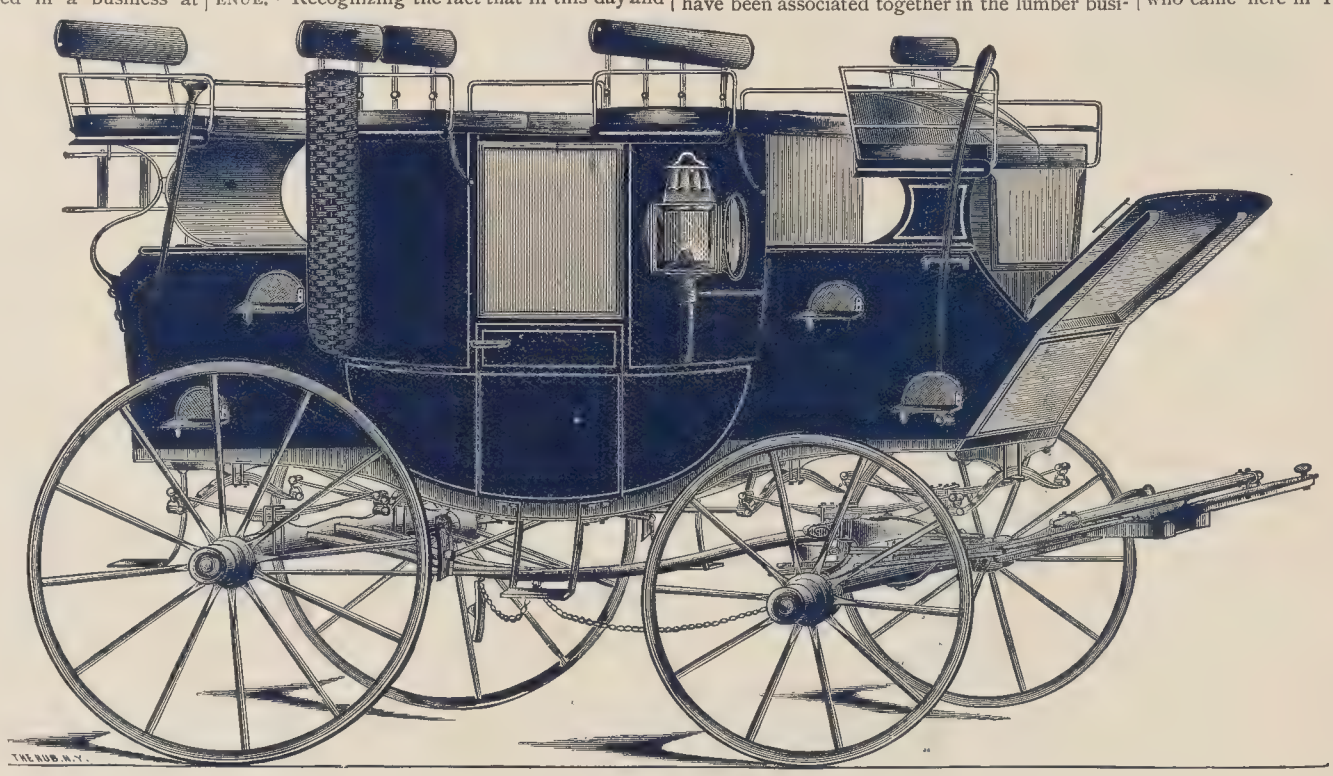
Detroit Mich.—Was incorporated in July, 1867, and issued its first policy November 12 of the same year. During the year 1876 the capital stock was increased to the sum of $150,000, making the present capital $250,000, all of which was actually paid in cash. This company is organized under the strongest life insurance laws enacted by the legislature of the State of Michigan, requiring a deposit of $100,000.00 with the State Treasurer for the security of all its policy holders, making all policies nonforfeitable for non payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid, creating a State insurance department, and providing that the insurance companies doing business in the State of Michigan shall be under the direct supervision of the commissioner of insurance whose special duty it is to protect the interests of policy holders. With such grand laws and a solid band of business men and financiers, is it any wonder this company is taking rank as one of the solid leading, live, progressive companies of the world. While the operations of this company have not been of the magnitude of many others, it must be remembered that the merit of a company lies not in this direction but in the security it affords policy holders, and the fidelity of success attending the administration of their officers. That the company might do a much larger business, if its managers so desired, is a well known fact. It has the facilities and the agency force with which to do very much more, but the officers, good financiers as they are, will not permit themselves to bank upon the future by drawing upon resources at the expense of safety. Such a wise policy further commends the company to the public, so while the management is progressive the business is also conducted with a proper regard to the conservative principle underlying some financial practices. Another secret of the Michigan Mutual's popularity is the simplicity and liberality of its contracts. There are no ambiguous clauses read meaning this and meaning that, but everything is so clear that a child may understand it. The company is building up a business in Minnesota they may well be proud of, which is strictly due to the efforts of Mr. Johnson, state agent, who has the good fortune of making thousands of friends through his generosity to all. He is a gentleman whose name is a synonym for integrity and honor throughout the State. The office is located in Sidle block.

H. M. LIBBY,

Merchant Tailor, No. 421 Nicollet Avenue.—Recognizing the fact that in this day and generation the man who, whatever his line, presents the finest stock of goods in the most artistic way, always wins. Mr. Libby, though a young man and a comparatively new comer, presents to the public at the above number, not only one of the best assorted stocks of goods, but one of the most handsomely decorated stores in town. He came to Minneapolis five years ago from Boston, Mass., and in the interim has built up an immense trade, his clientele coming from among the wealthiest and best judges of artistic clothing in Minneapolis. Catering strictly to the business, and generally first-class trade, he has acquired an enormous line of custom, and Libby's name on a suit is a guarantee of excellence. He employs fifteen men regularly, and does his own cutting, the latter fact being sufficient to assure satisfaction to his patrons. Notwithstanding the excellence of his line of custom and the superior quality of his goods, his prices are the lowest for first-class work in the city.

B. B. MARSHALL & SON,

Dealers in Watches and Jewelry, No. 242 Nicollet Avenue.—For twenty-two years this firm has been located in Minneapolis, all the time engaged in the jewelry business, in which it is almost superfluous to say they have met with a full measure of success. They make it their boast that a purchaser can rely upon the goods being exactly as they are represented, their prices being at all times eminently satisfactory.



BOVEY, De LAITTRE LUMBER CO.

This firm is successor to the firm of Eastman, Bovey & Co., which dissolved after the destruction of its water mill near the Falls of St. Anthony in 1888. The company has a large mill near the North Minneapolis pump station between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth avenues, north. There are twenty acres of yards about the mill, which is one of the best equipped mills on the Upper Mississippi. It has a capacity of 40,000,000 feet a season, besides lath and shingles. There is also a well equipped planing mill with a capacity of upward of 40,000,000 feet, and the very best of railroad facilities for handling large timbers, and doing all classes of work. The yard and mills are considered models in every particular. The engine and boiler house is absolutely fireproof, and the mills are equipped with the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler as a preventive of fire. The company's booms are unsurpassed by any mill in Minneapolis, the capacity of each being between four and five million feet. The company also has a large yard at Second street and Eleventh avenue, south, and its office is on the corner of Second street and Tenth avenue, south. The stock is held in equal amounts by the Boveys and De Laittres in the company, and the officers are: John De Laittre, President; H. M. De Laittre, Vice-President; Chas. A. Bovey, Treasurer; and F. A. Bovey, Secretary. John De Laittre, who is referred to in several other connections in this book, and Chas. A. Bovey have been associated together in the lumber business in Minneapolis for the past twenty years. The business of the firm is constantly increasing, and they are continually improving their facilities for doing business. Mr. De Laittre has been mayor of Minneapolis, and is a man of considerable wealth; Mr. C. A. Bovey, who is in the prime of life, is noted for his high integrity and sound common sense.

PEASLEE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Cigars, No. 12 Fourth Street South.—The above firm are old residents of the great Hawkeye State, having been for a long period engaged in business in Dubuque. They removed here three years ago, and since their advent have built up an extensive trade through Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Montana and Oregon, and have three traveling men constantly on the road. They carry a full line of all grades of imported and domestic cigars, and are considered among the most reliable firms in the city.

In conjunction with their large cigar business they deal extensively in ales and porter, this being a branch of the Dubuque business. They have a large warehouse here well stocked with "wet goods" of that description, and have come here to stay. They find trade exceedingly good throughout the Northwest, which is their territory, and keep five extra good salesmen on the road to keep it increasing.

The porter handled by this house is recognized among porter drinkers as the best manufactured and is highly recommended by the most highly respected and leading physicians where a healthy drink is needed as it is positively pure and does not contain any impurities whatever

MARDER, LUSE & CO.,

Type Founders, 14 and 16 Second Street South.—Six years ago the business of making newspapers began to assume such vast proportions in the Northwest that the big Chicago house of the above firm found it necessary to establish a branch in the Northwest, and pitched upon Minneapolis as the proper place for the location of a printers' supply house. Messrs. Webster & Brandtjen were placed in charge of it, and by their diligence, affability and close attention to business succeeded in endearing themselves to the entire printing profession of Northern Iowa, Minnesota and the great Northwest as far as the coast. They have the only stock of the kind in Minneapolis, and fit out every enterprise of the kind in this section.

MAX ADLER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Cigars, 117 Washington Avenue South.—The cigar and tobacco business in the Northwest has attained such proportions as to necessitate the engagement in it of a large number of firms. One of the largest in this line in Minneapolis, especially in the manufacture of these articles, is Max Adler & Co., who came here in 1882 from Rock Island, Ill. They have acquired a large trade in imported Key West and domestic cigars. Their specialties in Key West are the famous "First Consul," "Marshalka" and "Monte Cristo" brands. In domestic cigars the "Green Seal Principes" take the lead. They occupy two floors at the above-mentioned three-story brick block, with factory in the rear, and keep thirty-two men constantly at work. Though they cover a large outside territory, selling to dealers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, they pay special attention to city trade. They are also jobbers in all kinds of smokers' articles, plug and fine-cut tobacco, cigarettes, etc., carrying at all times complete stocks of the best known brands. They are well known throughout the Northwest and their card presented by one of their salesmen is always sufficient to insure a sale to retail dealers.

REED & DAILEY,

Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 219-21-23 Nicollet Avenue.—Among the largest and best known jewelry manufacturing houses of the Flour City, this firm has a reputation which is second to none. With a capital of $75,000 they are enabled to carry and do carry a large stock of jewelry, diamonds watches, clocks, bronzes, silverware, optical goods, watchmaker's tools and materials, jewelers' findings, and in fact everything needed by the trade. The annual sales of the house are $150,000 and upward. They have two men on the road, their territory being principally in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota and Iowa. They are a strictly wholesale concern and are one of the most reliable and enterprising in the Northwest.

No retail jeweler in this section considers his stock complete unless it includes a line of this firms' well known goods, and hence it is that the residents of the smaller cities and towns are as well posted in the matter of styles in jewelry as those who live in Minneapolis or St. Paul. They are constantly manufacturing new designs, and in this respect are as forward as any of the large concerns of New York, Chicago or any of the Eastern cities.

L. S. BUFFINGTON,

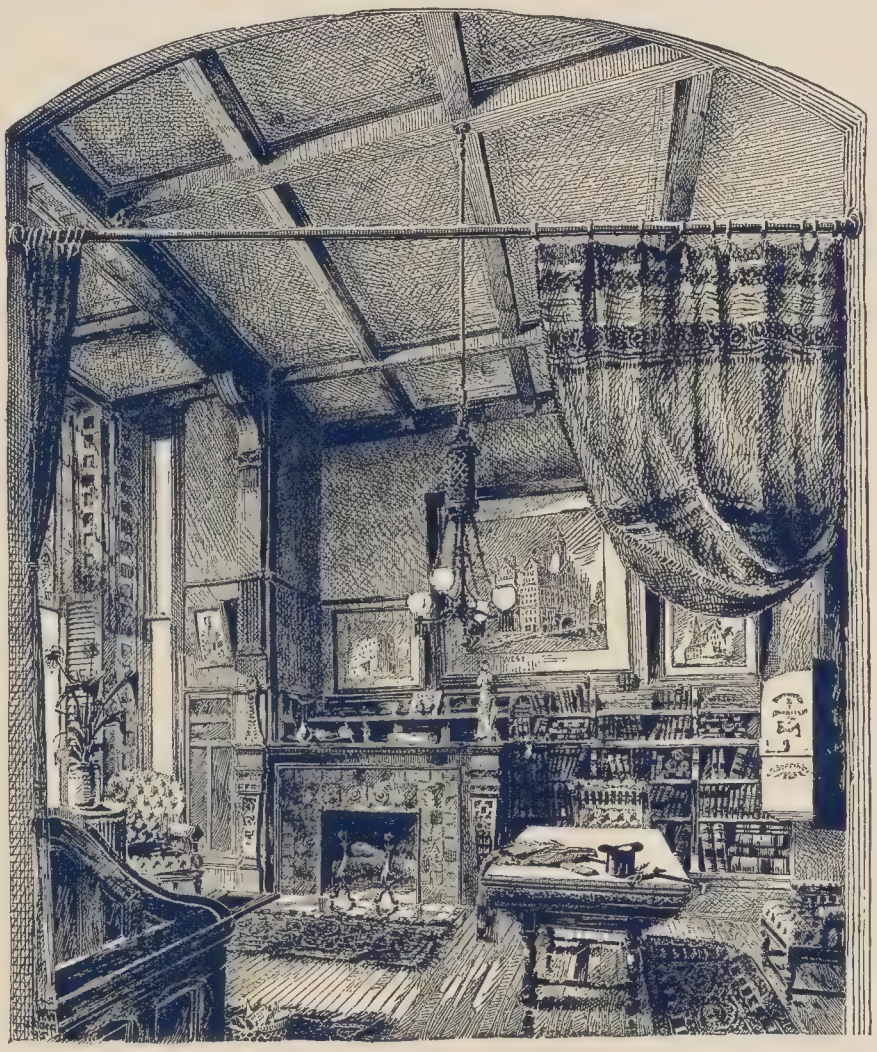
ARCHITECT, BOSTON BLOCK.—In proportion to its size, Minneapolis contains more fine buildings— that is to say, fine in point of architectural design—than any city in the country, a fact which is due to the untiring efforts of the few men who, coming from the East in the early days of the Flour City, fresh from the best colleges and schools of design, set about the grateful task of moulding the structural features of the future city that they foresaw would arise from the then small village. The one architect whose individuality is stamped upon the city in an eminent degree is the gentleman who is treated of in this sketch. Born and reared in the "Paris of America" thirty-nine years ago, Mr. Buffington early completed a course of study in the office of Mr. Hannaford, one of the most eminent architects in Cincinnati, and in 1870 came to Minneapolis, then a thriving town of about 10,000 inhabitants. Foreseeing a great future before the Twin Cities, he opened offices in both Minneapolis and St. Paul, and by his untiring industry and great skill rapidly built up a business which in point of immensity is undefinable. A man of such profuse ideas and excellent judgment, he has the rare capacity of putting them on paper in such a way as to make them readily understandable, not only by his assistants, but by his clients. Mr. Buffington is also the inventor of a new scheme in building, whereby the use of iron in houses, stores, etc., is to be largely increased, and at a much decreased cost. It is a noteworthy fact that since locating in Minneapolis Mr. Buffington has erected in the Northwest buildings valued at $20,000,000, among the most notable of which are the following: University of Minnesota, twelve buildings, $2,000,000; West Hotel, $2,000,000; Boston block, $500,000; capitol at Bismarck. D. T.; capital at St. Paul; insane asylum, Rochester, Minn.; hospital at Hudson, Wis.; St. Paul union depot; court houses in various parts of the country, and a large number of private residences, costing from $50,000 to $100,000, of which the following is but a partial list: Residences of Gov. Geo. A. and F. C. Pillsbury, Geo. H. Christian, S. C. Gale, C. H. Petit, Geo. R. Newell, F. B. Hart, L. C. Christian, A. B. Stickney and C. F. Fulton, the two latter in St. Paul.

Mr. Buffington's offices in the Boston block are models of convenience and beauty, his private office especially being well filled with evidences of its occupant's exquisite taste. The ceiling, which is beautifully frescoed, is intersected with heavy mahogany beams, while appropriate engravings, architectural designs exemplifying Mr. Buffington's fertile ideas, and superb photographs, many taken by the gentleman himself, line the walls. The remaining three rooms of the suite, while a little less elaborate, are none the less artistic. The accompanying engraving shows the interior of his private office.

Personally Mr. Buffington possesses in an eminent degree those social qualities which are a necessary attendant upon commercial or artistic success. He is a brilliant conversationalist, and of a ready tact, which makes for him a friend out of every person with whom he is associated. Herculean in his resources and ability, his own staying powers, coupled with indomitable courage, have placed him in the front rank of the profession to which he belongs. In fact, Mr. Buffington is an excellent example of what energy, enterprise and brains will accomplish when properly utilized.

The dream of Mr. Buffington's life has been the erection of a twenty-eight story building, and he has obtained a patent on a method of iron building construction, which, if practicable, threatens to revolutionize the art of modern building. The building is to consist of two skeletons of iron, commencing on the iron footings and continuing of iron and steel to the full height. The framework consists of a series of continuous laminated, riveted iron posts, diminishing in size as they ascend; braced diagonally, after the manner of lattice bridge girders, and horizontally braced by the iron beams of each floor, which form an integral portion of the building. The whole frame is covered on the exterior with a non-conducting substance of absolute reliability. The exterior is formed of stone and copper. The stone is carried at each story, or oftener when necessary, by means of horizontal shelves of iron, the shelves themselves being hidden by the stone.

The roof is to be of tile, except the apex, which will be formed into a glass lookout, from which a necessarily vast expanse may be viewed. The first story will be a grand rotunda, with twelve elevators and two flights of stairs situated in the center. The elevators are arranged so that each two floors have their own elevator—that the passengers for the twenty-second or twenty-third story, for instance, may make the trip without stopping, thus expediting the service greatly. No wood work will appear in the building except doors and window sashes. When finished no portion of the constructional iron will be visible. Contraction and expansion are provided for under the patents. Each office has its own safe or series of safes built in the outer wall and forming a part of their structure —which, the architect claims, is a feature never before used in building. Another important consideration in the iron construction is the reduced thickness of the walls, as those on the exterior of the building do not in any part exceed twenty-two inches, thereby giving more light and air to the offices. The building does not weigh one-half as much as an ordinary masonry one of the same size, and is much cheaper and more quickly built, The building is 80x80 feet on the ground, 350 feet to the top of the glass lookout, and contains 728 large offices, all of which are outside rooms.



MRS. W. C. PENFIELD,

DEALER IN PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SHEET MUSIC, NO. 320 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Within the past few years the renting of pianos and organs by the month has grown into a business by itself, and among those who have been phenomenally successful in this way is the above mentioned lady. She came to Minneapolis in 1878 and started in the musical instument business, bringing to it the same amount of push and vim as is usually found only in institutions presided over by the sterner sex. The result has been that she has acquired an enormous trade. She is the Northwestern agent of the celebrated Hallet & Davis, Bradbury, Emerson, and lesser grade pianos, and the renowned Kimball organs. In additian to this she is largely interested in western mining properties manufacturing concerns here and elsewhere and is in fact a lady of whom Minneapolis has good reason to feel proud.

GEO. W. & CHAS. TURNBULL,

GENERAL DEALERS IN BUILDERS' MATERIALS, NO. 323 HENNEPIN AVENUE, AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, ST. PAUL.—Twenty-five years ago the gentlemen composing the above firm came to the Twin Cities from Illinois and opened an agency for the sale of builders' materials. With many years of experience, they have made a uniform success, their trade reaching out into the Northwestern towns and cities. Among the noted buildings to which they have furnished material are the Exposition, Temple Court, Tribune and Landon block in Minneapolis, and the New York Life, Pioneer Press, Globe and many others in St. Paul. They are agents for the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, the Portage entry redstone, Haines Bros. Pressed Brick Company, at Zanesville, O., and the Hinchcliffe Pressed Brick Company, of Chicago. Both the gentlemen have excellent reputations among the Northwestern builders, and are very popular among their business associates.

MYERS & CHAPMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN WALL PAPER AND MOULDINGS, NO. 520 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Two floors, 22x100 feet, at the above number contain the large stock of handsome goods carried by this firm, who located here five years ago. In the intervening time they have built up an excellent trade, their mail orders from Minnesota, Dakota and the Northwest generally being exceptionally heavy. Both of these gentlemen came here from Pennsylvania, which they left to join with the "rustlers" of the Northwest in building up the country. They employ ten men constantly, their trade among the wealthy people of the city requiring a large force of experts.

DICKINSON'S BAZAR,

CHINA, GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS, 321 NICOLLET AVENUE.—A person wanting anything very tasty in the line of fancy goods, glassware, etc., can always be sure of having their wants supplied at the above well known house. Started originally in 1875 as S. G. Dickinson's 99c store, five years later the firm became S. G. Dickinson & Son, and the business was largely increased. In 1884, Mr. C. E. Dickinson having died, Mr. S. R. Cunnington became a member of the firm, the style of which was changed to S. G. Dickinson & Co. In October of this year the name was again changed to Dickinson & Cunnington, which is the present title under which they are doing business. Their trade is wholesale as well as retail, their territory in the former reaching through the entire Northwest. In addition to their place here, they have another fine institution in St. Paul, in both of which large stocks are carried.

LINDMAN & McIVOR,

75 SIXTH STREET SOUTH.—The description of an enterprising city would certainly be incomplete without at least some mention being made of the progress of art in the home, as well as the public buildings. For by this we learn at once, and are the better able to judge of the intelligence and refinement of the people. Minneapolis, with its almost incredible growth, has kept pace with the older eastern cities and surpassed many of them in the demand of her citizens for the best that could be produced in the way of fine buildings and interior decorations. It is this demand that has induced Messrs. Lindman & McIvor to make Minneapolis their headquarters for the business of decorating both in fresco and wall papers.

We called at their elegant store, No. 75 Sixth street south, and were shown one of the finest lines of hangers for walls and ceilings, comprising leathers, lincrustas, velowrs, pressed goods, tapestries, fibrous stone, and even silk hangings which are marvels of beauty. Among the cheaper grade of goods, we at once realized the superiority of the educated colorist in the matter of selection over the dealer of supposed good taste, the soft and warm colorings of their selection leaving impressions on our mind like pleasant dreams. These gentlemen showed us designs for frescoing they were contemplating in New York and Pennsylvania, as also in many places in the Western States. Minneapolis may well feel proud to claim a decorator of Mr. McIvor's ability, whose gems in designing and coloring are to be found in many of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. His reputation has only been attained by years of hard and patient study, combined with talent of a high order, his motto, "No excellence without labor," being well illustrated in his case.

Mr. Lindman, in his connection with business in Minneapolis for some fifteen years past, has gained for himself an enviable reputation, not only as a thoroughly practicable man in his profession, but as a man of business integrity, whose word, as many of his customers learned long ago, is better than some men's bond.

Of Messrs. Lindman & McIvor's work in Minneapolis much might be said of the many notable examples of decoration in private houses, as well as public buildings, which can be at once recognized by their freedom from all loud and coarse effects, at the same time impressing the mind with the extreme richness, beauty and harmony of color, combined with the newest ideas in form and design.

WINECKE & DOERR,

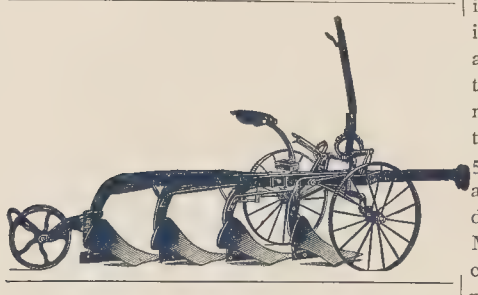
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CIGARS AND TOBACCO, 25 WASHINGTON AVENUE SOUTH.—The Northwestern purveyor or smoker of fine cigars and tobaccos who has not an acquaintance with the above firm and the line of goods they carry, argues himself unknown. The firm was established in 1873 by the above two gentlemen, both of whom are expert cigarmakers, and have a thorough knowledge of the business, Mr. Winecke coming from Davenport, Ia., and Mr. Doerr, from La Crosse, Wis. They were then at 113 Washington avenue south, in a little room 8x30, where all their business was carried on. Two years later they removed to their present location, the room at that time, 20x30, being amply sufficient to accommodate their stock. Since then they have erected their present commodious quarters, their store, which is 22x75, two stories in height, with an addition 22x40, being among the finest places in the city devoted to those purposes. They do a cigar and tobacco business exclusively, and carry nothing but the finest goods, their trade, which is wholesale as well as retail, in the best line of smokers' articles being extremely large. Both members of the firm have a high social, as well as business standing, Mr. Doerr being a director of the Union National Bank, and Mr. Winecke being largely interested in real estate.

DAVID BRADLEY & CO.,

225-9 NORTH FIFTH STREET.—When plows and agricultural implements are spoken of, the name of this enterprising house presents itself, for they are one and inseparable. The institution was incorporated in 1882, with a capital and surplus of $100,000, the officers being J. H. Bradley, President; Geo. A. Clark, Secretary, and O. H. Mackroth, Treasurer. They are strictly jobbers of agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, pumps, etc., but their specialty is the square corner sulky and gang plows, which embrace a new principle in construction.

The point of the plow share is made a pivotal point around which the large wheels travel in an exact circle and equidistant from the same. The resistance being greatly reduced, they turn a corner much easier than any other plow without removing them from the ground, and with no side strain on the wheels. As they are constructed entirely of iron and steel, they admit of

being made light, but strong, making them the lightest draught gang plows made. Another point which renders them a great favorite with farmers is that the inequalities of the surface of the ground do not cause the plow bottom to raise or lower, so that for plowing over corn rows or rough ground they have no equal. The house carries a stock valued at $60,000 in their im-

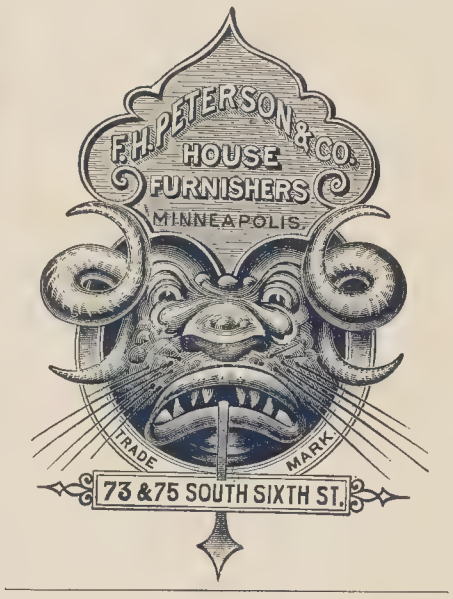


mense establishment, the entire five floors of which they occupy. They keep three traveling men touring the territory of Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and Montana, and report an increase in their already large trade of 50 per cent.

Mr. Geo. A. Clark, the general manager, has been a resident of Minneapolis for ten years, and prior to his advent here was a citizen of Chicago.

F. H. PETERSON & CO.,

HOUSE FURNISHERS, 73 AND 75 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.—This is one of the best established houses in the city. Their location is new, however they having moved to their commodious building only last May. The personell of the firm is Mr. F. H. Peterson, so long and favorably known to carpet men and Mr. W. K. Smith, formerly of the wholesale shoe firm of Cummings, Smith & Co. They are both young men of enterprise and push, who are certain to succeed. Their stock is enormous covering six double floors 50x120 feet, and consisting of low priced, medium and fine goods in furniture, carpets, draperies, shades, parlor goods, chamber suites stoves and ranges. Their specialty is of course furnishing homes completely. All they want is your front door key and an order to go ahead (and they will fit up your house with more taste than any one in the city) and yet economy is observed in all matters where "carte blanche" is given, more so than when the customer selects every thing. In carpets and all floor coverings this firm especially pride themselves, carrying private patterns on mognetts, body brussells and velvets, borders for everything. The Lowell carpets are handled largely by this house and we advise any one who wants the "creme de la creme" in carpets to see F. H. Peterson & Co.'s stock. Besides the genial proprietors you will meet the cordial Mr. John E. Jones and the affable Mr. A. E. Talcott who are at all times gratified to wait on their old friends and make new ones. Wherever you see this trade mark



be sure to read what is said as it means a bargin every time.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

When Tom Hood wrote his never-to-be-forgotten "Song of the Shirt," a poem which did much to ameliorate the condition of English sewing girls, and, in fact, the condition of seamstresses the world over, things were different then from what they are now. Then it was stitch, stitch, all the day at a snail's pace, with aching eyes, weary fingers and tired brain. Now, thanks to the inventive genius of this "great Yankee nation," the problem has been to a great extent solved, and millions of working girls daily bless the man who made the first sewing machine. Whoever first brought it into being, matters little for the purposes of this article, as to-day the New Home Company has one of the largest manufactories in the world, over a million of their make being in use. Last year they manufactured and placed on the market 50,000, 2,000 of which were sold in Minneapolis alone. Under the efficient and painstaking direction of Mr. F. A. Craig, manager of the Minneapolis office, the business has largely increased, they now employing twelve men. The machine is noted for the execution of fine fancy work, there being many superb specimens extant of pieces done by fairly skilled operators. The office is located at No. 30 South Fifth street, where Miss Fulton, Mr. Craig's capable assistant, will always be pleased to explain the numerous good points of the machine to lady callers.

MINNEAPOLIS STAMP CO.,

No. 10 SOUTH THIRD STREET.—The business of manufacturing rubber stamps has assumed large proportions in recent years, and among the large concerns engaged in it is the above institution which recently succeeded the Scottford Manufacturing Co. In addition to four men on the road they have local agents in every large city in Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakota, Montana and Iowa. Though a comparitively new firm, they not having commenced business until August 1, 1888 they have an execllent trade due doubtless to the fact that they are all practical men.

GEO. G. HILL & CO.,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, 237 HENNEPIN AVENUE.—When the great sugar trust was founded in the East quite recently the Franklin Sugar Refinery Co. of Phi'delphia, Pa., of which this firm is the resident agent, gave it out with great vigor to the trade that it was entirely independent of the combination, a statement which was boldness itself and made for it many friends. With a capacity of 5000 barrels daily it could afford to be independent, especially as it is the largest outside of the trust. The result of the bold stand is apparent in the enormous business done by the firm whose name heads this article, as they are now supplying all the principle wholesale grocery houses and the trade in general, not only with sugar but with all other staple goods. The principal of the firm Mr. Hill is quite a young man, coming to Minneapolis from Cincinnatti seven years ago, but he has all the wisdom and general get-up-ativeness of a man twice his age.

J. B. HUDSON,

JEWELER, NO. 230 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Prominent among the handsome jewelry houses of Minneapolis stands the highly artistic store of Mr. J. B. Hudson, whose reputation as the best buyer in the country is too well known to need comment. Mr. Hudson is a practical jeweller of twenty years standing, and through his direct connection with one of the largest importing houses in the world he has always a superfine stock of the finest watches and diamonds, those being his specialties, west of New York. His trade is principally among the wealthiest families in the city, who can afford to have the best, but, notwithstanding this fact, his prices are as low as any first-class house in Minneapolis. He carries an immense stock of loose diamonds, probably the largest west of Chicago, so is always able to fill orders for articles out of the common. Keeping none but the best workmen, his designs are always way above par. His store is considered by connoisseurs as among the most artistic in Minneapolis.

BRIGHAM, CARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, NO. 526 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Recognizing the wonderful growth and metropolitanism of Minneapolis, this firm in May of 1888, (this year), left the city of New York and located their large business at the above number. They discovered that they had not been mistaken in their estimate of the Northwestern city, for they soon acquired a hand-

some trade, not only in the city but in the neighboring states and territories, their sales being made in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon and Montana, shipments being even made to Californian points. Mr. G. M. Cole the general manager has a fine standing among Flour City business men, which is well deserved. The house occupies three large floors and employs ten men besides three travelling salesmen.

W. H. PECKHAM,

No. 406 AND 408 THIRD AVENUE NORTH, WHOLESALE STOVES.—When the cold winds of Autumn wail mornfully here, the song and sigh of the weary householder is "Where shall I get a stove.———the cold weather," It is perfectly reasonable that the cold weather should be anathematized, but with such a large concern as the above selling to the number of retail dealers they do, it does not seem proper to use profanity in regard to heating appliances for this institution, one of the largest in the United States could and would be glad to fit up every house in the country with their modern apparatus. The Peckham Stoves are manufactured in Utica, New York, and those of the Duffy Troubridge Company, (which the house also handles) in Hannibal, Mo. Mr. W. H. Peckham, the bright, enterprising, progressive young business man, who is the proprietor of the institution is a worker if ever there was one, and under his

thoroughly capable administration of affairs the trade of the house has increased fully 50 per cent. They sell goods in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Washington Territory, Oregon, Northern Iowa and North East Nebraska a great extent of Northwest Territory when it is remembered that they have only been established here since 1886. They occupy four floors and a basement 40x120, and carry a line of 600 styles and sizes to select from. The styles to which they direct special attention are the "Golden Rule" and "Grand Army" ranges, the "Golden Rule" (coal cook stove), the "Golden Rule," "Grand Duke" and "Farmers' Daughter" (wood cook stoves.) The "Cottage Grand," wood, "Art Grand" coal heaters, agricultural furnaces or farmers' boiler, chaldon kettles or sugar kettles. But their specialty and the stove of which they sell car loads is the "Silver Rule" soft coal base burners. It is the only square soft coal stove made, and in a country like this where coal is uniformerly high it is not strange that it has leapt, bounded and plunged into popular favor. The house sells large quantities of Mica too, they being large dealers in it.

R. N. WOOLLETT,

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, NO. 421 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Every traveler appreciates the value of a good trunk. In these days of herculean baggage smashers and ironclad rules which prohibit the carrying of more than a limited number of pounds, lightness and strength in trunks are great desideratums. These qualities Mr. Woollett combines in all goods of his manufacture, hence it is not surprising to find the name of R. N. Woollett, Minneapolis, on a large proportion of the fine trunks and traveling bags hat accompany travelers going east, west, north or south. Mr. Woollett, who is the exclusive manufacturer of these goods west of Chicago, has a large factory on First avenue south, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, which covers over a square of ground. Twelve years ago he was in the same line of business in La Crosse, Wis., but, learning of the prospective greatness of the Flour City, he decided to come here and locate, a decision which has been advantageous to both himself and the city. He conducts both a retail and wholesale business, his retail store at the above number being filled with a superb line of leather goods and trunks at remarkably low prices, considering the quality of them, and his wholesale place at 110 South Washington being equally well loaded with the same line of goods.

A WELL KNOWN FIRM.

A Few Pertinent Remarks Concerning the Public Purveyors.

A firm that does not make any loud noise, but conducts a quiet, careful and increasing business, is C. S. Brackett & Co., dealers in pure and fine groceries and importers of all the standluxuries. The firm cannot boast of being the pioneers or the oldest reliable, but they can in truth claim to have advanced through successive stages to a foremost position in Minneapolis business circles. Doing a retail business of immense proportions, this position has been gained by seven years of hard, energetic and progressive work, aided by careful management, proper interest in the selection of goods, and a uniform adherence to the rule of the best for the least money.

C. S. Brackett, the senior member of the firm, commenced his grocery career in a very humble capacity in Atlantic, Iowa. As the years passed he advanced step by step, until he was proprietor of a store which was reputed the leading one in that town.

In 1881 he settled in Minneapolis, opening a store at No. 516 Nicollet avenue, where he prospered until 1885, when the more commodious quarters, No. 315 Nicollet avenue, were secured. Large as were these quarters, the firm was cramped for room, and the year 1888 witnessed the completion and occupancy of the most complete grocery building in Minneapolis, at No. 24 and 26 South Fifth street, a good idea of which may be had from the cut presented. The building was erected under the direct personal supervision of Mr. Brackett, and in every part is especially adapted for the grocery trade. Situated near both Hennepin and Nicollet avenues, the principal retail streets in the city, it is in every way a most advantageous location.

R. M. Chapman entered the firm in 1883, and constitutes the company. The firm has at present 32 people in its employ. It requires six wagons to promptly deliver orders. To properly conduct a grocery store of this extent requires not only ample capital, but that peculiar adaptability to know what the trade will most appreciate and the executive ability to supply the needs and wants of the thousand customers daily. That the firm has been so successful proves that the individual members of the firm are both blessed with these attributes.

All the fine and staple lines of groceries are carried. In many instances purchases are made direct from factories and manufactories, saving the profits of the middlemen, to be returned to the purchaser in time. They are direct agents for several lines of goods, handling them exclusively, such as Oneida Community fruits, W. N. Clark's preserves, Dewdrop canned goods, and many others.

They also carry a remarkably full and complete line of imported and domestic cigars, being agents for several manufactories in Key West and Havana. In connection with their trade they have a stock of family wines and liquors which have a wide reputation. Recognizing the fact that only the pure goods are desirable in this line, they carry those brands which they can consistently and thoroughly recommend to be pure and unadulterated. In every way C. S. Brackett & Co. are worthy of prosperity, and so long as they stick to their motto, "Quality above quantity," they will prosper.

BARNARD BROS. & COPE,

Furniture Manufacturers, Fourth Street and Second Avenue Northeast—The extensive warerooms and manufactory of the oldest furniture manufactures in the State are located at Fourth street and Second avenue northeast.

Operations were commenced by this firm thirty-two years ago, and at a time when nerve of a high order was required to anticipate results in this form of investing capital.

Struggling through the hard times of that period in the growth of our city, they emerged safely and soon took the lead among the early and enterprising firms of Minneapolis. The quality and variety of their goods rapidly improved and their field extended to keep pace with the settling up of the Northwestern country. At the present time their sales cover all the important towns and cities of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and even into California, Oregon and Washington Territory. The busy hum of machinery is heard in their factories all the year round, while a corps of 125 workmen are constantly employed in turning out chamber sets, tables, book cases, chairs, bedsteads, and all other kinds of useful and ornamental furniture.

Four salesmen are constantly on the road and the business of the firm is increasing. An important specialty with them has been the supplying of dealers in outside towns with assorted carloads of their furniture, carefully selected from their own stock.

The gradual improvement in the tastes of the public relative to household decoration has necessitated the application of a high order of skill in the study and acceptance of designs suited to all classes of customers. Expensive and artistic catalogues have become necessary for dealers to choose from when renewing their orders or selecting new orders. Barnard Bros. & Cope have always been equal to emergencies and their catalogues contain the latest designs in furniture of all qualities and prices.

A work of this kind is now indispensible to dealers, as in no other way can they make judicious selections and keep with the times. The firm will be glad to furnish these catalogues upon application of dealers, feeling sure that their prices cannot be surpassed by any others in their line.

THE SYNDICATE CLOTHING CO.,

M. B. Critchett, Syndicate Block.—The distinguishing characteristic of the Syndicate Clothing Company, as Mr. Critchett's clothing emporium is called, is that it deals almost entirely in fine goods, and has a special patronage on that account. The store is almost unexcelled in the city, being 66x75 feet, and lighted with 150 sixteen-candle power electric lights. Mr. Critchett, who came here from New Hampshire in 1883 and embarked in business at his present location, has been in the clothing business for about twenty-five years. Since coming to Minneapolis he has had an excellent trade, which has grown year by year, until at the present time he sells through mail orders in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Superfine goods at low prices are always to be found there.

THE T. H. DREW GLASS CO.,

Dealers in Glass of All Kinds, Nos. 100 and 102 Third Aveune North.—Among the younger jobbing houses of this city no one has so rapidly gone to the front rank as the above named concern. Being officered by men of large and varied experience, the business of the concern is administered with the care and foresight which invariably brings success.

The phenomenal growth of our city attracted the attention of the president of this company, who was then with the F. A. Drew Glass Company, of St. Louis, Mo., one of the largest Western jobbing houses, and in the spring of 1887 he organized the T. H. Drew Glass Company.

The specialty of this company is the handling of fine grades of window glass, of which they carry the largest in the Northwest, and their claim of being the promptest shippers of these goods seems verified by the fact that the largest country buyers, who before patronized the Chicago market for expediency, now buy almost exclusively from them.

"Give the best quality and immediate service," is their motto.

They are large handlers of plate glass, shipping all over the West and Northwest, their St. Louis connection opening to them a territory not tributary to the Twin Cities. They give their patrons the advantage of various shipping routes, naming them prices either delivered at destination, on cars at Minneapolis, St. Louis or Chicago, thus giving them the advantage of any variations in freight rates.

In the manufacture of stained glass they have the advantage of years of experience in the largest markets. They have recently commenced the manufacture of it here, and are prepared to furnish all work at shortest possible notice. Large contract work or churches, dwellings and public buildings is given special attention.

They carry a large stock of skylight, enameled, Venetian cathedral, ondoyant, and the new "Draper" glass, the handsomest glass made.

In a recent visit of our representative to their establishment, he learned from their president some of the intricacies of glass making. The making of plate glass from the melting pots to the polishing and cutting rooms; of window glass from the blowing of the immense cylinders to the packing of the finished sheets; of looking glasses from the preparing of the plate through the mercury bath, draining and drying; of the manufacture of colored glass and its after use through the etcher's hands, on the cutting wheels, under the blow gun of the sand-blast machine, etc. All of these were explained with a minuteness which showed a thoroughly practical knowledge.

The company is at all times prepared to furnish anything in the glass line with the utmost promptness, and will cheerfully give estimates and any information that may be required by purchasers.

They wish to draw special attention to the fact that they are the only house in the Northwest situated on the railroad tracks, and thereby claim a large saving in breakage to purchasers of window glass.

THE UNION RAILWAY STORAGE CO.,

Dealers in Cement, Lime, Plaster, Etc., No. 213 Hennepin Avenue.—The Union Railway Storage Company are dealers in all kinds of building materials, excepting lumber. They are the largest wholesale dealers in cement, lime, plaster and hair in the city. Have been established about five years, and each year their business has increased. They have three warehouses in different parts of the city, and do business with contractors on buildings, public works and sewers, furnishing them with supplies. Their trade extends over Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, Montana, and through to the Pacific. John S. Homan is the general manager.

ASBESTINE STONE COMPANY,

No. 323 Hennepin Avenue.—This company commenced business in this city fifteen years ago, being the pioneers in this industry in the Northwest, and during these long years have established a reputation for doing not only the handsomest, but the most durable work in this line that can be found in any city in the country.

Their long experience and close attention to business have given them a thorough knowledge of cement and the working of the same that enables them to guarantee their work superior to those made by other parties. They use only the very best quality of Portland cement, which produces a harder and more durable material.

Their works are the largest in the Northwest, and, being equipped with steam power and the most improved machinery, enables them to fill all contracts, either large or small, in short order, and give entire satisfaction.

There is scarcely a public building or private residence in this city but what contains samples of some of their various lines of work, either cement walks or floors, horse blocks, terrace steps, plain or colored tile for halls, steps, floors, etc.; in fact, all kinds of tile and cement work. Their city office is located at 323 Hennepin avenue. Correspondence solicited. Estimates and prices promptly furnished.

THE NORTHWESTERN PERMANENT EXHIBIT,

Headquarters for Inventors, Builders, Mechanics and Commercial Travelers.—Mr. J. Russell Jones, formerly of Englewood, Ill., an old commercial traveler and member of the T. P. A., has been elected and duly installed as general manager or the Northwestern Permanent Exhibit in this city. Mr. Jones extends a cordial invitation to all visitors and residents of Minneapolis to call and inspect, free of charge, the display of inventions and building improvements gathered from all parts of the world, and a special invitation to the commercial travelers to make this their headquarters while in the city. Facilities for display of samples will be furnished, baggage properly looked after, and mail forwarded in care of the Exhibit, 306 Hennepin avenue, will be carefully guarded. A special department has been established for the accommodation of investors. Builders, contractors and mechanics are requested to call and register their names and make their wants known, and they will receive every attention from the talented gentlemen who have charge of the interests of this unique and valuable institution, a new idea in the Northwest.

THE MANUFACTURER'S SYNDICATE,

No. 300 Third Avenue North.—Among the most stupendous of the many large agricultural implement concerns in the Northwest is the above institution, which was incorporated in May, 1887, with a capital stock of $200,000, the moving spirit in the venture and subsequent organization being Mr. E. A. Wright, the present secretary. Prior to his connection with the institution, he was manager of the Moline, Milburn, Stoddard Company, but with that farsightedness which is characteristic of him, he foresaw the benefits to be derived by what Kearney, the Pacific Coast labor agitator, used to call a "pooling of issues."

For the purpose of economy and of dealing direct with the implement dealers the following manufacturing companies each pay their share of running a branch or supply house for the Northwest, all under *one* management, and have called this *branch* "The Manufacturers' Syndicate."

The Parlin & Orendorff Plow Company, Canton, Ill.; La Belle Wagon Works, Fond du Lac, Wis.; The Emerson-Fisher Carriage Company, of Cincinnati; The Wheel and Seeder Company, Fond du Lac, Wis.; and E. A. Wright are the stockholders. In addition to these they handle all kinds of farm machinery not included in the above. As may be readily imagined, the house has an enormous trade, the institution being in point of fact a supply depot for the Northwest for all these varied and manifold interests. They keep fifteen men constantly employed, and the territory in which their goods are sold is only limited by the ability of their traveling men to see customers and make sales, and the capacity of the works themselves to turn out the implements ordered.

Their building at the above location is a handsome four-story structure, constructed of brick, and is eminently well fitted for displaying the splendid stock of implements they carry.

E. L. LANPHEAR,

Minneapolis Stencil Works, No. 22 Washington Avenue South.—By the use of stencil plates hundreds of dollars are annually saved to business houses, as it is not only a saving of time, but of money, to place a plate on a box, barrel or sack, and with a few rubs of a brush neatly print the name of your firm on an article and send it forth to the world, thereby not only advertising yourself, but the city in which you live. Who the inventor of stencils was, matters but little, but one of the most successful manufacturers and dealers in them has made Minneapolis his home for fifteen years, reference being had, of course, to the gentleman whose name heads this article. He makes a speciaty of flour brands, of which he sells a large quantity to the mills, but he also deals largely in rubber stamps. He keeps dry solid cakes or liquid colors for export sacks, in all of which he has an extensive trade.

A resident for the past fifteen years Mr. Lanphear enjoys the pleasure of having a large circle of friends both socially and in a business point of view. He is a very pleasant gentlemen and a thorough business man and in consequence is well thought of by his many friends.

R. H. HEGENER,

Barbers' Supplies and Cutlery, No. 212 First Avenue South.—The man who, waiting patiently to be told, "You are next!" while patiently turning over the literature with which the average barber shop is supplied, little realizes the amount of business done in the implements with which he gets his hair cut or his face shaved. Mr. Hegener could tell him, though, probably as well as anyone, as for the last ten years that he has been established in that line in this city he has furnished the bulk of the "tonsorial palaces," both great and small, with which the Northwest abounds. He keeps a traveling man on the road all the time, and sells through Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa, though he has a good trade through all the Northwestern States and Territories. He has also a large business in the city grinding and concaving razors.

THE CRYSTAL,

Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods, No. 213 Nicollet Avenue.—Mr. L. A. Segelbaum, the proprietor of this really elegant store, located in Minneapolis in 1885, at No. 253 Nicollet avenue, carrying a line of goods similar to that with which his present place is crowded. In a brief period he found himself in possession of a splendid business, which has kept growing until it has impelled him to seek more commodious quarters. He carries a superb line of seal and other fur caps at prices which are within the reach of everyone, when the style and quality of the goods are taken into consideration. In addition to everything else, he has a large trade in the famous Miller hats, for which he is the agent. A visit to his store will well repay both the curious and those who have a desire to purchase, as they will find both goods and prices eminently satisfactory.

THE BARNUM ELECTRO-PLATING WORKS,

No. 208 First Avenue South.—Established six years ago, this institution has steadily grown in influence and affluence, until it has acquired a handsome trade, not only in this city, but throughout the Northwest. They repair and refinish all kinds of gold and silverware, chandeliers, gas fixtures, curtain rods, fireplace trimmings, etc., plating in gold, silver, nickel, brass, copper and bronze. The manager, Mr. W. A. Carpenter, although a comparatively recent comer to the city, has acquired a wide circle of friends, not only among his business associates, but among his customers, who are always sure of receiving satisfaction at his hands.

E. S. COFFIN, BOX FACTORY,

Nicollet Island.—For the last five years this institution has been making the bulk of the boxes used in the egg and canned goods trade in the Northwest. Mr. Coffin has $12,000 invested in the business, and keeps twenty men constantly employed, and, while he has a good trade through Minnesota and Dakota, he travels personally and sells a large amount of goods through Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Wisconsin. Mr. Coffin is a leader in his line in Minneapolis, and is well thought of.

VAIL & JOHNSON,

Undertakers, No. 122 Washington Avenue South.—When Minneapolis was yet an infant in swaddling clothes, or, in other words, in 1867, Mr. Geo. Vail came to the city and established the above business. Five years ago he was compelled, owing to the poverty of his health, to seek a warmer climate, and was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Johnson, who is an old Minnesotian, and possesses a large acquaintance. He carries a large line of funeral goods of every character, such as caskets, robes, etc., and has a very fine funeral car. He has been quite successful in his business, and has $10,000 invested in real estate at Shingle Creek, owning eighty acres in that neighborhood, which is quite valuable.

NATIONAL CARPET AND RUG CLEANING COMPANY,

Power Building, Nicollet Island.—No one but the man who, in the gentle spring time, is compelled to take his exercise by clubbing the winter's dust out of his carpets and the life out of himself can appreciate the boon that the above concern is to the householder. Instead of tearing his fingers and breaking his back by wielding a heavy club in a vain endeavor to renovate his floor coverings, all he has to do is to send word to the above concern, who take up the carpets and rugs, clean and renovate them by a centrifugal process, which removes all dust without causing injury to the fabric, and relay them. It was established here four years ago, with a capital of $25,000, and, though a new departure and considered a luxury, speedily acquired a fine trade and rapidly developed into a necessity. They now employ ten men, it being the largest establishment of the kind in the Northwest, and so rapidly is their business increasing that they expect to increase their facilities in the spring. The officers are: Messrs. Geo. D. Walker, president and general manager, and A. Godart, secretary and treasurer.

McDONALD & DELAMATER,

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds, Nicollet Island.—Six years ago this firm came to Minneapolis, and, seeing the demand that existed for articles in the above line, embarked in their manufacture, and by the exercise of push and enterprise succeeded in acquiring a large and lucrative trade, which to-day has assumed such proportions as to necessitate the constant employment of sixty people. They make a specialty of hardwood ornamental work, consisting of mantels, stairs and inside work. Both the partners are eminently practical men, Mr. Delamater having had twenty years experience, and Mr. Keith McDonald upwards of fifteen years, his time and attention having been given to the details of stair building, at which he is an adept. The amount of capital invested is $35,000, their trade being almost entirely in the city. They furnish estimates and make contracts on short notice, and have a reputation for reliability second to none in the Northwest.

JAMES KENNEDY,

Manufacturer of Flour Barrels, No. 211 Main Street Southeast.—Without these very necessary adjuncts—the coopers—the milling business would surely suffer, as the manufacture of flour barrels is an industry which is almost as much a necessity as the flour itself. Mr. Kennedy has been engaged in his present business for lo, these many moons, and has about $4,000 invested, and keeps twenty-five men employed furnishing barrels to the flouring mills. He also does a large business through the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, shipping cranberry barrels to dealers throughout that territory. Outside of his specialty, which is the manufacture of flour barrels, he does an extensive cooperage business, having facilities for turning out anything in that line, from the largest hogshead to the smallest barrel.

MINNEAPOLIS WIRE WORKS CO.,

Nicollet Island.—Minneapolis is fast becoming the manufacturing centre of the Northwest on account of her many advantages. Every branch of the manufacturing business is carried on here and the amount of capital represented in these enterprises is enormous. Five years ago Messrs. Roberts established this institution with a capital stock of $50,000. Being a novelty in the Northwest, their product was slow of introduction, but now everything possible is made of wire. Among their specialties are elevator enclosures in wire, steel, brass or bronze, bank and office work in steel, brass or nickel patent steel wire, web fencing, ornamental lawn fences in wrought iron or wire, and wrought iron work of every description. They have one of the most complete establishments in their line in the city, and employ from twenty to twenty-five men the year round.

They have an excellent trade in both the city and country in all kinds of wire work, but in fencing especially they do a stupendous business, Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, the Indian Territory, Louisiana, Arkansas and California being large users of their wire fencing. They have branch offices at No. 1510 Dodge street, Omaha, and No. 729 Walnut street, Kansas City, in charge, respectively, of Mr. J. B. Evans and D. B. Morrison.

In order to satisfy themselves of the excellent quality of the work turned out by these gentlemen, intending customers have only to visit any of the banks or big stores in Minneapolis and see for themselves what they have done. The officers are: H. M. Roberts, president; L. W. Roberts, vice-president; C. H. Roberts, secretary and treasurer; Frederick Schilling, superintendent.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.
LA BELLE WAGON WORKS.
THE EMERSON & FISHER CO.
WHEEL & SEEDER CO.
THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO.
THE MANUFACTURERS' SYNDICATE
DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. CANTON, ILLINOIS.
LA BELLE WAGON WORKS. FOND DU LAC, WIS.
THE EMERSON & FISHER CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO. BATAVIA, NEW YORK.
RACINE WAGON & CARRIAGE CO. RACINE, WISCONSIN.
WHEEL & SEEDER CO. FOND DU LAC, WIS.
300 3D AVE NORTH,
Minneapolis, Minn. 188

NORTHWESTERN KNITTING COMPANY,

NOS. 15 to 19 THIRD STREET NORTH.—It will probably be news to quite a number of Minneapolitans to know that the only authorized manufactory of this line of knit goods in the country, and the one that sells to the largest houses in the United States, is located right in their midst. The company was incorporated in 1887 with a capital stock of $50,000. Mr. A. C. Paul, president; G. D. Munsing, general manager; Mr. F. H. Page, treasurer. The directors of the company are: Hon. C. A. Pillsbury, Thomas Lowry and Clinton Morrisson. So greatly has the trade increased in the last year or so that they are now running night and day to fill orders. Among the extensive establishments to which they sell are: Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Marshall, Field & Co., Chicago; Jordan & Marsh, Boston; Aultman & Co., New York City. Those who know of the existence of the concern have but little, if any, knowledge of the superb character of the goods they manufacture. It is a combination of silk and wool and silk plaited underwear, and it is, without doubt, the softest and most beautiful article that can possibly be procured. They give employment to 275 people and occupy two floors, their wholesale apartment being 50x160. They have just opened at 402 Nicollet avenue a beautiful retail store for their city trade, and have besides a branch house in New York City, where they carry a stock valued at $25,000. A year ago they made the finest exhibit of the kind ever made in an Exposition, and one which attracted the universal admiration of the thousands of visitors. Not a person that visited it but longed for the beautiful articles, and, judging by their trade, must have gratified that longing. A visit to their establishment will convince the most skeptical of the superior quality of their goods.

MONEY MAKERS.

VALUE OF THE GRAIN BUSINESS AND FLOUR INDUSTRY TO THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

[*Minneapolis Tribune, Jan.* 2, 1888.]

How much is the flouring industry and grain trade worth to Minneapolis? Nearly any informed Minneapolitan is acquainted with the proportions of wheat receipts and the value of the annual output of the flouring mills, but however conversant he may be with these interests in a general way, there are few who can, to any degree of accuracy, determine how much of the population is sustained by this branch of the city's commerce and how much wealth it annually leaves in its track. In order to be as loyal to the interests of Minneapolis as every citizen should be, it is necessary to look at each branch of commerce from a purely economical standpoint. To enable each citizen to so view this matter, the *Tribune* presents to its readers an accurate and thorough exposition of the grain interests of Minneapolis, obtained by a complete canvass of every institution which may be said to be directly dependent on this commerce for support.

The most important branch of this stupendous business is the flouring industry, the milling capacities of which the public is already familiar. But as to their value as wealth producers they know less. The number of operatives employed in the mills and their offices in Minneapolis, when running with an average output, was found by investigation to be as follows:

Pettit, Christian & Co., 69; St. Anthony, 19; Northwestern, 78; Cataract, 28; Washburn Mill Company, 77; Christian Bros. Mill Company, 86; Pillsbury mills, 473; Washburn, Martin & Co., 337; Galaxy mill, 65; Crocker, Fisk & Co., 45; Humboldt mill, 35; Zenith, 22; Phœnix, 17; Dakota, 25; Standard 48; Columbia, 44; Holly, 15; ‡Standard, 19; Union, 20; total, 1,502. †Men engaged in fitting up.

Fifteen hundred men employed in flouring mills are of particular value to the city. They are well paid, their wages averaging close to $2.75 a day, and they have employment the year round. The yearly wages paid by the flouring mills alone, therefore, approximates $1,300,000.

There are employed in the cooper shops of Minneapolis workmen, who make barrels for the flouring mills only, distributed among the shops as follows:

Acme Barrel Company, 55; C. E. Cottrell & Co. (one stave), 58: Co-operative Barrel Company, 107; Eagle Barrel Company, 25; Hardwood Manufacturing Company, 140; Hennepin Barrel Company, 90; North Star Barrel Company, 112; Northwestern Barrel Company, 66; James Kennedy, 32; total, 695.

These shops do not include all the cooperages in the city, as there are some others engaged in the manufacture of tight barrels. The wages of coopers do not average as well as those of millers, and owing to the unfortunate circumstances attending the year's business, $10 a week would be a good average from which to compute their earnings. For this branch, therefore, $357,400 in wages may be added. The manufacture of bags adds twenty-two operatives and $12,000 annually in wages, giving a total of $363,400 in wages and 717 workmen for the flour package industry. These items, together with the railroad men engaged in handling freight from the mills, which will hereinafter be treated, comprises the direct value of the mills of the city.

To handle 48,000,000 bushels of grain yearly, however, requires a large number of dealers and commission men, and the number is rapidly increasing, as is the capital. There are now represented in Minneapolts twenty elevator companies, owning and controlling 1,000 elevators in the Northwest outside of the city. These houses each employ on an average two men, giving a total of 2,000 men employed by Minneapolis companies outside of the city. The companies having houses in the city are given below, together with the number of employes in each:

A 1 and A 2, Minneapolis Elevator Company, 25; B, B Annex, E Annex and F Annex, 22; Elevator C, Pratt & Porter, 12; Elevator X, Bagley & Cargill, 8; St. Anthony Elevator, 25; E 1 and E 2, Towle Elevator Company, 8; Atlantic A, 15; Star Elevator (three houses), 20; Northwestern Elevator, 10; Martin Elevator, 8; Union Elevators (three houses), 27; Towle Elevators (two houses), 7; Central Elevator, 13; total, 200.

The wages of elevator employes will average $50 a month. This gives in wages $20,000 from the elevators.

Following is a complete list of the grain dealers and commission firms in the city, together with the number of persons employed or engaged in each. In every instance the proprietors are included in the computation:

G. W. Van Dusen & Co., 20; F. H. Peavey, 17; Cargill Bros., 14; Connous, Bassett & Co., 12; G. B. Kirkbridge & Co., 11; M. W. Yerxa & Co., 11; Griffiths & Marshall, 10; Northern Pacific Elevator Company, 9; Northwestern Elevator Company, 9; S. S. Linton & Co., 6; Watson, Shephard & Co., 5; Scandinavian Elevator Company, 4; Minnesota and Dakota Elevator Company, 5; Moore & Mansfield, 3; Wheeler & Carter, 8; L. T. Sowle, 3; A. D. Mulford & Co., 7; Red River Valley Elevator Company, 7; A. B. Taylor & Co., 4; Strong & Miller, 4; Turle & Co., 3; Man & Fragier, 4; Duluth and Dakota Elevator Company, 5; Barnes & Adams, 5; D. R. Putnam, 5; T. M. McCard & Co., 5; Woodward & Co., 6; A. J. Sawyer, 5; E. Holmes & Co., 5; Central Elevator Company, 8; St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, 7; Chas. E. Lewis, 6; Martin & Wyman, 4; Bagley & Cargill, 4; Pratt, Porter & Co., 6; Conover, McGee & Co., 6; National Elevator Company, 3; Hiram A. Smith, 2; J. B. Avery, 2; James E. Boyd & Bro., 3; Beltz Bros., 2; St. Paul and Kansas City Grain Company, 3; L. A. Cobb & Co., 3; Farmers' Mutual Elevator Company, 3; Harper, Stevens & Co., 3; C. S. Bosch Grain Company, 2; George Spencer & Co., 2; Farmers' Union Elevator Company, 4; Louis Dunsing, 3; St. Anthony Elevator Company, 2; Martin Elevator Company, 2; Minneapolis Union Elevator Company, 3; C. E. Menzel, 3; J. S. Sutcliffe, 1; Peacock, 1; Brooks Bros., 2; Geo. H. Christian, 1; total, 299.

The employes of the grain dealers and commission houses are of the most intelligent and best paid of any class of men in the city. Their wages range from $800 to $1,800 a year, and will average $1,100. Of 290 engaged in the business, 239 are employes, and at $1,100 a year would receive $262,900 annually. The state weighmaster employs 23 assistants, and the state grain inspector 17, a total of 40. Their wages for a year will average $900 each, giving an aggregate of $36,000. To handle the grain on track requires the services of 200 railroad men, whose wages will average $60 a month, and aggregate $144,000 annually.

Recapitulating these figures we have the following grand total for the number of persons employed by the grain business and flour industry in Minneapolis, together with the annual expenditure of wages:

	Operators Employed.	*Annual Wages.*
Mills	1,502	$1,300,000
Cooper shops and bags	717	363,400
Elevators	200	120,000
Grain and commission	299	202,900
Inspection and weighing	40	36,000
Railroad men	200	144,000
Totals	3,058	$2,226,300

DODSON, FISHER & BROCKMANN,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HARNESS, AND DEALERS IN SADDLERY HARDWARE, Nos.

15, 17, 19 THIRD ST., NORTH.—The rapid advance to the front in business circles of the above concern again fully demonstrates that it requires young blood assisted by the good judgment of older men, to make a business a success. This firm was established five years ago by Messrs. Dodson & Fisher, and in 1887 Mr. Brockmann was admitted as junior partner. At this time Mr. Dodson retired from the active management of affairs, and has since devoted his entire time to looking after the interests of the well-known Contracting and Building firm of Messrs. F. A. Fisher & Co., of which firm he is also a member. Both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Brockmann are young men of push and energy, which, with an experience obtained in some of the largest manufactories in the country may be considered as the principal reasons for their great success.

The rapid growth of their business made it necessary for them to increase their capacity for making manufactured goods, and the five story building in the rear of their store is a proof of what enterprise and determination can do. This building is used exclusively for the manufacture of Harness and Horse Collars, and was planned built and in running order inside of ninety days. They employ between sixty and seventy-five men in this building and have averaged sixty-five sets of harness and thirty dozen horse collars weekly since January 1st. The "Minneapolis" Collar, invented by Mr. Fisher, is one of the articles of their manufacture.

Their five traveling men cover the territory tributary to Minneapolis very thoroughly.

Such men as those composing the above firm are what make Minneapolis one of the most enterprising cities in the Union.

WARNER BROS.,

HARDWARE DEALERS, FIFTH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE SOUTHEAST.—The East Side citizen has much to sustain his local pride. The absence of a first-class hardware and house furnishing firm has been one of the missing links in his chain of conveniences, but the connection is now supplied in the mammoth house of Warner Bros., who are located in their new building.

With large and well-stocked warerooms, containing everything in builders' and housekeepers' hardware, stoves, ranges, carpenters' and machinists' tools, paints, oils, glass, etc., this firm is well prepared to take care of the East Side trade, and from all reports they are doing it in first-class shape.

MESSRS. HILL & PARRY,

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS, NOS. 421 AND 423 BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING.—This firm is comparatively new in Minneapolis, but the members, Henry L. Hill and Charles M. Parry, have a large acquaintance in the city. Mr. Hill, formerly of Indiana, visited Minneapolis some five years ago, and like so many others, immediately made it his home and invested his savings in Minneapolis real estate. Mr. Parry is a young man who has grown up with the city, and after living twenty years in our midst, is thoroughly informed as to realty values in Minneapolis.

The company do a general loan and real estate business, and have a large circle of clients in the the Eastern States who trust to their conservative opinions for investments in Minneapolis real estate and mortgages. They are always ready to supply applicants with loans on realty and other collaterals, for either long or short time, at rates as low as anyone's. They also conduct a real estate commission and rental and collecting agency; making the collection of rents and the management of property of non-residents a specialty. Those who desire to buy or sell real estate or mortgages, wanting a long or short loan, or wishing to rent property, should not fail to call on the above firm.

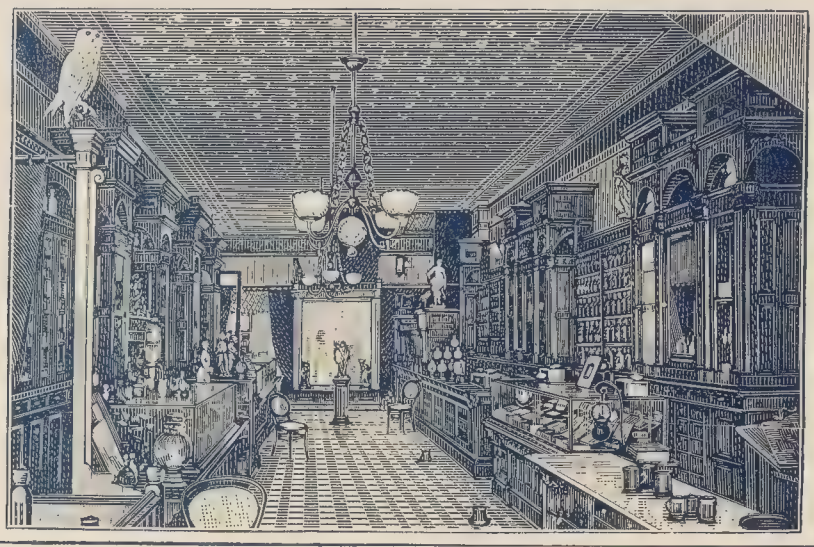
LITTLE & WILSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, KASOTA BLOCK.—Little & Wilson, who occupy spacious offices in the Kasota building, have gained an enviable record during the past year. Their real estate business has been something phenomenal, especially for a year that was comparatively dull in such matters. Their transactions for the year run up into the millions according to actual records of the city, besides many heavy deals in outside property. These are actual facts, and may be easily verified by any who choose to examine their books or those of the county.

They deal in all kinds of improved and unimproved city and outside property, including farm, prairie and pine lands. Customers will always find them ready for either cash or exchange deals. In fact, their exchanges of property form a principal feature of their business, and in this line they are not surpassed by any firm in the whole Northwest. They are also managers for the new suburb and resort on Wayzata Bay, Lake Minnetonka, known as Arlington Heights, and have spent large sums in new and important improvements, which have been carried on during the entire summer of 1888. This property ought to be in good demand during the present year.

METROPOLITAN PHARMACY,

E. P. Hawthorne, No. 528 Nicollet Avenue.—Where a Minneapolis man does anything in the way of furnishing a store, he doesn't do it in any half hearted way, but gets the best, there is confident that his efforts will meet with a due amount of appreciation at the hands of the public. That Mr. Hawthorne has done this a glance at his beautiful store will amply testify, as he has not only the latest improved hardwood fixtures, a unique floor, exquisite draperies and a lady's waiting room, but one of the finest soda fountains ever seen in the Northwest, from which a versatile attendant, to whom a nod is always as good as a wink, dispenses the latest "fad," hot soda water, when the coolness of the



weather requires. Mr. Hawthorne carrys a very complete line of drugs and chemicals, his prescription case being presided over by an accomplished gentleman who answers to the name of Irvin Pattee. In addition to the usual line of articles to be found in a drug store, such as cigars, toilet articles, etc., Mr. Hawthorne carries a superb stock of cut glass bottles and makes a specialty of all kinds of perfumes. Inasmuch as Mr. Hawthorne has lived in Minneapolis for upwards of twenty-six years it is easy to see why people will go a long way out of their way in order to patronize him.

MINNEAPOLIS BAKING COMPANY,

John Ludnum, Proprietor, No. 2604 and 2606 Lyndale Avenue South.—The amount of capital invested in this institution, the capacity of which is 10,000 loaves of bread and 3,000 pies per day, is $25,000, and the business done is in proportion to the size of the institution, seven double and one single team, busy in the delivery of the products. Mr. E. J. White is the manager, and to his fine executive ability is referable the immense success the concern has met with.

W. W. SLY PAINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Manufacturers of White Lead, Paints, Colors and Oils, Jobbers of Brushes, Varnishes and Painters' Sundries, 209 and 211 Second Street South.—One of the best instances of what industry and ability, coupled with strict integrity, will accomplish, is furnished by the standing of this concern and its present president and treasurer, Mr. J. S. Amory. Established in 1882 by Mr. W. W. Sly, with a capital stock of $30,000, it speedily took first rank among the paint and oil houses of the country, and speedily secured a name and trade for itself second to none in the United States. Mr. Amory was then the plain, unvarnished and unadorned bookkeeper, but possessed the esteem and confidence of the stockholders to such a degree that, on the retirement of Mr. Sly from the institution, he (Mr. Amory) was made president and treasurer, the change occurring within the last year. Under his bright, vigorous and progressive management the trade, which was before quite large, extending through Dakota, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and as far west as California, has increased fully 30 per cent. over the sales of last season. They occupy three stories and a basement at their store, employ seventeen men at the factory, and keep four salesmen on the road.

A specialty of the firm's is patent carriage paints, the colors being ground in varnish, ready for use, in this way effecting a saving to the customer of fully 50 per cent. They carry one of the largest stocks in the West. The other officers are F. C. Pillsbury, vice-president, and F. W. Birdwell, secretary. Mr. Amory is the valued captain of Company "A," the crack company of the Minnesota National Guard. He is a born militiaman, and, besides being immensely popular among the business community, is fairly worshiped by the men of his command, who would do anything for "Cap Amory."

HAYWOOD & BOSHART,

Real Estate Dealers, Rooms No. 338 Boston Block.—This reliable firm of real estate men located here five years ago, and seeing the advantage of Minnehaha falls, platted an addition there, known as No. 3 and 4. The location of the soldiers home in that neighborhood gave the property a great "boom," and the result has been a large amount of building and a number of improvements in that neighborhood. While the property is very choice it is not held so extraordinarily high as many would be apt to imagine. Mr. J. E. Anderson represents the firm and is always glad to show intending purchasers the property.

A. SHOLL & CO.,

Agents for Domestic Sewing Machines, 18 Sixth Street South.—Wherever sewing machines are used in the civilized world, the name of the Domestic is well and favorably known. Mr. Sholl, who controls the business here, came from Chester, Ill., where he was secretary and cashier of the State Penitentiary. He has assumed charge of the city business since the first of September, the control of the affairs of the State agency having been vested in Mr. M. L. Barber for the past seven years. There are in use in the United States 1,200,000 machines. Last year 5,000 were sold in Mr. Barber's territory, Minnesota and Dakota, thus demonstrating the fact that he is one of the most valuable sewing machine men in the country. Every city in the United States of 10,000 inhabitants has an agent for the sale of these machines. The general agent for the Northwest is Mr. J. W. Thompson, whose office is at No. 180 State street, Chicago.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

205 to 215 Washington Avenue South.—The above hotel, which is five stories high and built of Ohio sandstone, is centrally located and convenient to all depots. It is fitted up in first-class style throughout, having passenger elevator, hot and cold water bath rooms, and is heated by steam. The furniture is costly and elegant. The office and dining room are marvels of neatness, and the proprietor, Mr. Merrill, is one of the most genial landlords in this country. He is one of the old stand-bys, as he opened the Cook, of Rochester, this State, in 1874, which was then considered the finest hotel in Minnesota. His name is familiar to all traveling tourists. Geo. Miller, the day clerk, does not wear very large diamonds, but gets there all the same. Stop at the National, and you will never regret it, is the verdict of the many who have taken advantage of the comforts offered by the above named hotel. The rates per day are within the reach of those who desire good accomodations.

MIDDLEMIST & TAYLOR,

No. 408 Nicollet Avenue.—Twelve years ago Mr. Taylor, of this firm, came to Minneapolis from Boston, and eight years ago embarked in the wall paper business, soon thereafter associating with him in the business Mr. Middlemist, an old experienced wall paper man. They carry one of the finest and largest stocks of wall paper and decorations in the city, giving constant employment to twenty men. Since locating here they have had a healthy, steady growth, and are regarded as a most reliable institution. At the Exposition just closed they had a splendid exhibition, and one which attracted universal attention.

E. C. BARBER,

Real Estate Agent, Room 682, Bank of Minneapolis.—For upwards of nine years Mr. Barber has been a resident of this city, and four years ago seeing the elegant opportunities that existed for making money rapidly he embarked in the real estate business, meeting with excellent success from the start. He has a large list of inside and outside property, and a number of houses for rent at reasonable prices. He has also a good list of inside property for exchange for Dakota and Minnesota farm lands.

S. M. WILLIAMS,

Books and Stationery, 255 Nicollet Avenue.—Twenty-five years ago Mr. Williams came to this city and engaged in the line of trade which he still continues to follow, being thus one of the oldest houses engaged in that business in Minneapolis. His store being centrally located, he has a fine line of custom, which renders it necessary for him to carry a large stock of superfine goods. His store, which is 22x100 feet, is consequently always well filled with the latest novelties in books, visiting cards and stationery in the market.

THE "TRIBUNE" JOB PRINTING CO.

One of the best appointed and most flourishing printing houses in Minneapolis or the Northwest, is the old *Tribune* Job Printing establishment, whose capacious offices, composition, press rooms and bindery are in the *Tribune* building. The manager and head of the Company is Mr. C. A. Mitchell, who has for almost a score of years been attached to the fortunes of the *Daily Tribune* and the job printing concern in one way or another. To his thorough efficiency and capability, Mr. Mitchell unites a popularity rarely achieved, and the success of his business is the natural consequence. The concern is equally fortunate in the services of Mr. O. W. Miller, who has charge of the mechanical department of the establishment, and who is a thoroughly capable and faithful man. The business of the house has rapidly increased since the accession to the proprietorship of these two gentlemen, and it is only truth to say that no more prosperous or deserving establishment exists in Minneapolis.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY BUILDING.

In Process of Construction at Third Street and Second Avenue South.—The Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company of which Mr. L. F. Menage is president, has begun the construction of a most magnificent building, whose architectural features may be seen in the cut accompanying this article. The building is located on Third street and Second avenue south, adjoining the new post-office building, and will be the finest office structure in this city of fine buildings. All the past summer the work of putting in the foundation was going on, and its solidity and massiveness is indicative of the great building that is to stand upon it. The building will be twelve stories high and absolutely fireproof. The contract has been let for the first three stories, the wall of which will be built of Vermont granite. The internal arrangement of the building will be entirely in accord with its magnificent exterior, and the plans when all are carried out will make the most modern, and at the same time the most complete and convenient office building in the Northwest, and a building not excelled in any of the cities of the country. The estimated cost of the building is $1,500,000.

MINNEAPOLIS MANUFACTUING AND PLATING COMPANY,

C. O. White, Proprietor, Successor to White & Johnson, Hennepin Avenue and Fourth Street.—Six years ago this institution removed here from Hastings, Minn., and engaged in the manufacture of specialties, such as scales, pencil holders, etc , in a larger way than had been found necessary in their former location. With increased facilities they secured an increased trade, and found it necessary to keep two men constantly on the road and twelve men at work in the manufacture of their goods. They control, by means of their excellent articles and low prices, an immense trade in Iowa, Missouri, Oregon and Minnesota.

J. C. JOYSLIN,

Wholesale and Retail Cigars.—At No. 252 Nicollet avenue is to be found one of the best stocks of cigars and one of the neatest stores in the city. He started in business in 1882, and has acquired an elegant trade, both in the city and country, his sales from mail orders being especially large. He carries a full line of smokers' articles of every description, and is sole agent for S. Hernsheim Bros. & Co's famous La Belle Creole cigars which are for sale by all dealers. Mr. Joyslin has a fine location, and is deservedly popular.

CLARK'S BOX FACTORY,

Nicollet Island.—Established in 1878, with a capital of $15,000, this institution has acquired a large and lucrative trade throughout Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin in particular, and the Northwest in general. They manufacture ladders, telegraph cross arms, pins and brackets, clothes-racks, ironing boards, step-ladders, bread-boards, etc., and keep thirty-five men constantly employed. Mr. John R. Clark, the senior partner, has his residence in Pasadena, Cal., Mr. John R. Clark, Jr., manager, residing here.

R. McMILLAN & CO.

Contractors and Builders, No. 113 North Fourth Street,—As well known as any in their line is the above firm, and with good reason, for Mr. McMillan has seen Minneapolis grow from a tender shoot into a powerful tree. In other words, from a small village into a large city, he having located here twenty-two years ago. Mr. R. J. Cheney, the company, is a young man, having been born in this city, and, like the average Minneapolitan business man, he is bright, enterprising and progressive. Among the large structures which they have erected from time to time are the Best & Kenyon Block, the Mutual, the G. A. Brackett, the Gregg, the Loring & Windom the Northwestern Hospital, and a number of others. They keep 100 men at work the year round, and so may be fairly said to be up in the front of the procession.

MELENDY & WRIGHT.

Druggists, No. 241 Nicollet Avenue.—In 1871 the members of this firm came to this city and embarked in the drug business, in which they have continued up to the present time, meeting with a uniform degree of success. They carry at all times a full stock of drugs, perfumery, toilet articles and druggists' sundries, making a specialty of prescription work, employing none but first class clerks.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

The contract for the rebuilding of the Church of the Redeemer calls for its completion some time in May. When completed it will be one of the handsomest churches in the city, and embody some points in which the members claim it will eclipse all others. Outside of the enlargement of the auditorium and a change in the gallery the interior arrangement will be similar to that of the old church. The auditorium is twenty feet deeper, and will seat about two hundred more persons than formerly.

The pastor's study is a large, well lighted room in the southeast corner of the building. All the other interior arrangements of the church, from the culinary department below to the chimes in the steeple, will be about as perfect as can be found in a modern house of worship.

THE GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY,

No. 201 Nicollet Avenue.—One of the best known, as well as the largest, firms engaged in the rubber trade in the United States is the Goodyear Rubber Company, who have large stores in all the principal cities of the country. Their house was opened here with a full line of their goods in 1885 under the management of Mr. J. J. Tallmadge, who has been connected with the company for twelve years. They are manufacturers of the celebrated "Gold Seal" rubber goods, the best rubber goods made. Their trade in that line is simply enormous, and in order to take advantage of the popularity which these goods have attained in the markets of the world, the name "Goodyear" has been frequently used by unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers in order to deceive the public. Therefore the "Goodyear Rubber Company" are always anxious that intending purchasers should see that the name "Goodyear Rubber Company," New York, is stamped upon all the goods.

Mr. Tallmadge, the manager, is a bright, progressive, enterprising gentleman, who has made hosts of friends, not alone in Minneapolis, but in the Northwest, as their large trade in this section will amply testify.

H. C. PETERSON,

Groceries, 116 Hennepin Avenue.—One of the oldest wholesale and retail grocery houses in Minneapolis is that of Mr. H. C. Peterson, who came here twenty-two years ago from Denmark, and immediately embarked in business. He is therefore an old resident of the city, and takes pride in the fact. He occupies a high position in the business world and has a large and constantly growing trade. In his present location he has two floors, 24x150 feet, and carries an exceptionally large stock, giving employment to seven men. While his mail order trade is very good he has a large custom in the city, and is regarded as one of the leading men in the trade.

B. B. FIXEN,

Manufacturer of Upholstered Furniture, 20-22 West Twenty-sixth Street.—Something new in the furniture line is that which was started by Mr. Fixen, who came here from Albert Lea, Minn., last June, he being there the proprietor of the Chicago Furniture Company. Upon his arrival in Minneapolis he found a large number of furniture factories all turning out the same class of work, and, racking his brain for something new, hit upon a lounge of an entirely new design which should be entirely upholstered. He succeeded beyond his expectations, and has produced something in the line of parlor suits and lounges which, besides possessing the merit of originality, are strikingly handsome. He does a strictly wholesale business, selling through Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota, and finds his trade increasing so rapidly as to compel him to enlarge his business.

THE AMERICAN PLATING COMPANY,

No. 216 First Avenue South.—The business of plating articles, such as chandeliers, carriage trimmings, musical instruments, surgical and dental instruments, etc., has received such an impetus of late years that it is not strange that an institution like the above, under the management of such enterprising people as Messrs. Abbott & Dean, should find ample field for their work in the metropolis of the Northwest. They located here two years ago, and have built up a handsome trade, not only in this city, but throughout the Northwest. They make a specialty of gold and silver plating, though they do a large amount of work in nickel, copper, bronze and electro-plating. They replate not only small ornaments, but damaged hardware and railroad work, communion sets and all church supplies, hotel, restaurant and family tableware, and other articles in use whether by public or private concerns. Their work is excellent in quality, as can be freely testified to by hundreds who have patronized them.

SHERER & MATSON,

Sign Writers, Corner Washington and Nicollet Avenues.—Among the best exponents of the difficult art of sign writing, the name of the above firm stands pre-eminent. Though only four years in business in Minneapolis, they have built up a magnificent business, sign work of their manufacture being found all over the Northwest. They make a specialty of glass signs for manufacturers, and how well the superb quality of their work is appreciated is best evidenced by the number of handsome signs which they annually turn out. Their exhibit at the last Exposition attracted almost universal attention and admiration, the nature of the work exhibited being finer than anything heretofore shown by them. One piece in particular, a railroad engine and car, standing under the shadow of one of the arches of the stone bridge, received the encomiums of every visitor who saw it, many claiming that it was as fine as an oil painting. The names of the proprietors are Geo. S. Sherer and Peter S. Matson.

FOOTE & CLARK,

(Successors to Foote & Mosher), 612-614 First Avenue South, Dealers in Fine Grade Carriages of all Descriptions.—Mr. H. W. Foote, the senior member of this well known firm, came to Minneapolis from St. Paul fourteen years ago. A year ago the firm moved into their present elegant quarters, known as the "Hub" repository, one of the finest and largest institutions of its kind west of Chicago. The firm handle exclusively the work of the well known Clark Carriage Factory, of Oshkosh, an institution which turns out thousands of carriages a year, and the H. H. Babcock Buggy Company, their business work being made to their order by the Wampach Manufacturing Company.

The removal of the house from their old stand at 116 Hennepin avenue was necessitated by increased business, they having gained an enviable reputation and correspondingly large business in their carriage trade. Messrs. Foote & Clark, since getting into their present location, have added a number of styles not made by the Clark Company, and in quality and price can and do suit all tastes and pocket-books. They carry also a large line of light spring and delivery wagons. Mr. Foote is also the Northwestern agent of the Babcock and Champion fire extinguishers and chemical engines, Ahrens steam fire engines, hook and ladder trucks, hose carts, etc., in which he does a very large business.

Mr. Clark, the other member of the firm, is the well known manufacturer of the carriages which the firm handles.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION

Potter Building, Park Row, Nassau and Beekman Streets, New York.—The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York, of which Edward B. Harper is president, has, during the eight years of its existence, enjoyed a larger growth than was ever secured by another life insurance company during a similar period of its history. On the first day of January last this company had $156,000,000 of insurance in force, and it is writing new business at the rate of about $1,000,000 per week. This marvelous showing demonstrates the possession by this company of merits not possessed by other institutions.

It has reduced insurance to cost, plus a reasonable charge for doing the business. It can be readily demonstrated from the published reports and sworn statements (to the insurance department of New York) of "old line" companies that the average cost of life insurance *at all ages* has during the past thirty years been less than $12 per $1,000 per annum.

Three old line companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department had in twenty-nine years a total income of $835,961,958, and expended for death claims during the same period $171,186,677. The present assets of these three companies aggregate $285,128,746.89, showing that they have expended in the twenty-nine years for purposes other than to pay death claims $378,646,534.11, or nearly two and one-half times the total amount expended to pay death claims. Under the system adopted by the Mutual Reserve, the total cost of the insurance for death claims and expenses could not have exceeded about $216,000,000, which must have resulted in a saving of about $618,000,000 to the insured.

The question which springs to the lips of every inquirer is, can a company furnish insurance at so large a reduction and be financially sound? It is to be observed that the Mutual Reserve makes no pretense at furnishing insurance for *less than cost*, but there is no reason why it should cost the Mutual Reserve more per $1,000, on an average, to carry its insurance than it does old line companies, provided risks are selected with equal care.

In addition to the actual current cost, the Mutual Reserve collects from its members an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the actual amount necessary for death claims, which excess is set aside as a reserve or emergency fund to be used only in the event that the death rate should for some cause exceed the experience tables of mortality. This reserve fund, however, belongs to the members of the association, and is returned to the persistent members in the form of paid up insurance at the end of fifteen years, all members joining in any one year constituting a class for the purpose of the division of the reserve fund. So that when this company is fifteen years old there will be each year an accounting among all the members joining fifteen years prior to the time of such accounting, and the entire amount found in the reserve fund contributed by the members of the class will be divided among the surviving members in good standing so that there will be placed to the credit of each persistent member, to pay future dues and death losses, not only every dollar which he himself has contributed to the reserve fund, but also his share of the profits accruing from the lapses and deaths.

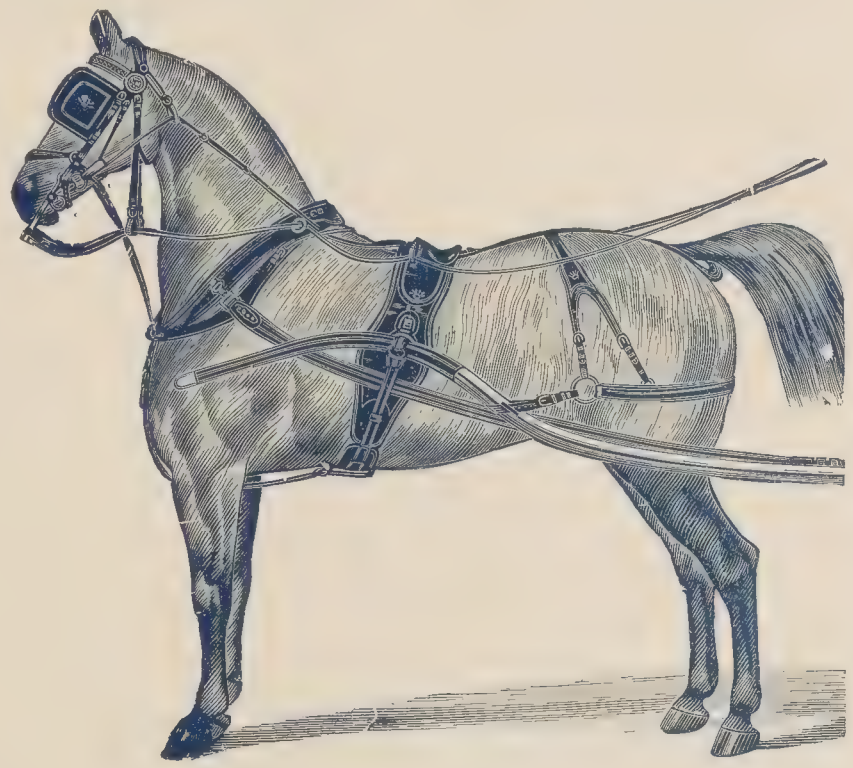
The reserve fund now amounts to about $1,750,000, and is increasing at the rate of $1,500 daily. It is placed in the hands of the Central Trust Company, of New York, for investment in such a manner that the officers of the Mutual Reserve could not, if they desired, misapply it or squander it in speculations. The death fund is equally well guarded, so that it is rendered impossible for dishonest officials to wreck the company by squandering its funds. These provisions are a tower of strength, which must of necessity render the Mutual Reserve not only one of the cheapest insurance companies in the world, but one of the most reliable and trustworthy.

J. S. Ingalls, at 52 Rochester block (formerly Stillman block), is manager for the State of Minnesota.

F. L. DARROW & CO.,

Fine Carriages, Harness and Horse Furnishings, 623-625 Nicollet Avenue.—During the ice palace season of 1886 in St. Paul, a day was set apart for a display of fine equipages. Eastern visitors rather scoffed at the idea, thinking, and in some cases saying, that the Twin Cities were too young to have anything in the line of carriages worth showing, but they were forced to change their opinions, for this firm sent over a display, prominent in it being a superb Russian sleigh, which for elegance of finish and beauty of design carried everything before it. The present firm (with Henry Hooker & Co., of New Haven, Conn., as special partners) succeeded to the business of Stark & Darrow, which was established in Minneapolis in 1881. In addition the excellent work of their own manufacture, they have the exclusive agency for Henry Hooker & Co.'s and Henry Hale & Co.'s (both of New Haven) fine carriages, and also control the sale in Minneapolis of Henry Becker & Co.'s fine Buffalo harness. Before embarking in business here, Mr. Darrow was in the same line in Buffalo, N. Y., and his connection with Eastern houses give him advantages far superior to those enjoyed by any other dealer. The house has a large trade throughout the Northwest, and its reputation is second to none.

Mr. Darrow's new show rooms, on the corner of Eighth street and First avenue south, are without a doubt the largest in the United States. They are 66x160 feet, three stories in height, and two sides of the lower floor are of glass His repair shop is very extensive.



TEMPLE COURT.

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE above designated building, which stands on the northeast corner of Hennepin and Washington avenues, occupies the most prominent location of any business building in the city of Minneapolis. It is located upon the site of the old Academy of Music, which was destroyed by fire on Christmas Day, 1884. The building was erected by Messrs. W. W. and E. W. Herrick and Hon. Thomas Lowry, and was completed May 1, 1886, the work being done under the masterly supervision of E Townsend Mix & Co , architects, whose name in connection with the construction of fine buildings is well known, they being also the architects of "Fair Oaks" and the "Washburn Home."

The building is of the most substantial character, being constructed of granite, red pressed brick, terra-cotta and brown stone, with a superstructure of iron, the combination making it absolutely fireproof, the roof, too, being so constructed that not one pound of wood exists in it. It has an inner court, around which all the offices are arranged, so that every suite is light and desirable. In finish and appointments the building will compare favorably with any in the country, the lower stories being wainscoted in marble and paneled in onyx. The building, which is eight stories high, and cost $250,000, contains some 300 rooms, which, owing to their desirability and favorable location are at all times well filled with the best class of tenants. Thus the building contains the law library of the Hennepin County Bar Association, and probably has a larger representation of the members of the bar than any other building in the city. It is also regarded as headquarters for all financial concerns, such as loans, insurance and real estate, and includes in this category some of the best known and most reliable concerns in the city

Among them are such well known concerns as the Farnsworth Loan and Realty Company, Corser & Co., Engemon Bros., Frederick A. Wadsworth, Badger & Sawtelle, Lauderdale & Co., dealers in real estate; the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, one of the reliable banking institutions of the city, and a host of other prominent institutions whose names are too numerous to mention in this connection.

In point of detail the building is about as near perfection as it is possible to get. It is lighted by gas, with electric wires laid in, heated by steam, and contains two swiftly moving elevators; also a patent chute leading from all floors to the mail box on the first floor, a vast improvement over the old way.

The cosy arrangement of the offices and its prominent location must always retain for it the name of the most popular office building in the city. It is under the immediate supervision of the owners, Messrs. Herrick Brothers, which fact insures at all times the best class of tenants.

It is one of the most, if not the most, centrally located business buildings in the city, every street car passing by it. It is also continuous to the principal hotels, the Nicollet being across the street, the West but four blocks away, and the other hostelries within ten minutes' walk. For these two reasons perhaps, as much as any other, it is a favorite with all professional men, and, as a sequence, it is the easiest building to rent offices in, in Minneapolis. But, notwithstanding the numerous advantages it possesses, rents are as low there as in any first-class building of the kind in the city, a fact which, taken in conjunction with the general desirableness of it, keeps it always well filled.

In speaking thus of Temple Court, there is no intention of belittling the claims to consideration of the Boston Block, the Loan and Trust Building, the Bank of Minneapolis, and the other excellent business blocks with which the city is so admirably supplied. All that is intended is to draw attention to the numerous advantages possessed by this magnificent pile, of which the Messrs. Herrick may well feel proud.

It is a building which is not surpassed in many of the large cities of the country, and is one, with a number of others, that has made Minneapolis famous as a city of elegant business houses.

A BIG LOAN COMPANY.

THE NEW CORPORATION HEADED BY EX-GOV. M'GILL.

The St. Paul & Minneapolis Mortgage Loan & Trust Company is the name of a new corporation which filed articles March 8, with the Secretary of State. The company has been in process of organization since the first of the year, and will commence business at once in Minneapolis, with power to establish agencies and branches in each State and Territory of the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the principal cities of Great Britain. The capital stock of the corporation is $800,000, and the government of the company is vested in a board of fifteen directors. The names of the parties composing the corporation are well known to capitalists all over the country. They are: A. R. McGill and J. K. Moon of St. Anthony Park; William Windom of Winona; John Willoughby, Charles Kittleson, Wm. Bickel, Jos. Bobleter, Charles Shandrew of St. Paul; Isaac Bates, Carman N. Smith, W. W. Clark, Frank M. Barnard, John S. Pillsbury, W. D. Washburn, W. S. King, L. Swift, Jr., Samuel P. Snider, Cyrus Northrop, W. H. Lynn of Minneapolis; James W. Vodges, J. Wesley Supple, Wm. B. Hanna, Geo. McDonald, John A. Clark, J. Lewis Crew, G. P. Denis, John Scolley, Louis B. Henry, Chas. F. Warwick, John H. Graham, Frank Lafferty, Fred Sylvester, Wm. S. Ringgold, Geo. W. Hancock of Philadelphla; Mark D. Wilbur of Brooklyn; Geo. E Howe of Meriden, Conn.; Enoch W. Page and Charles E. Cady of New York, N. Y.

J. A. SHEA & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRUITS, HENNEPIN AVENUE NEAR WASHINGTON AVENUE.—An interview with Messrs. J. A. Shea & Co., the large wholesale fruit dealers, develops the following facts:

The fruit trade of this city has nearly doubled during the past year. It is astonishing to the old-time settlers of Minnesota and Dakota to look back only a few years, when oranges, bananas, grapes and other fruits were considered a great luxury, and were handled only by a few dealers in this section and sold at fabulous prices. At the present day fruit is cheap and abundant, and handled by every merchandise dealer and grocer in not only Minnesota and Dakota, but all over the Northwest. Messrs. Shea & Co., who are the leading fruit dealers in the city, have done much to bring about the great change and rapid increase in the development of the fruit produce business. In 1883 they first commenced operations, giving employment to five persons, in handling their business. To-day they have twenty-six men in their service who are busily engaged in receiving and shipping fruit and produce to and from the country dealers throughout the Northwest.

They report an increase of about 10 per cent. in their business of this year over that of last year, and with the increased facilities at their command and the low rates of freight they anticipate that 1889 will be the banner year of business. In the past year they have aggregated handling in round numbers $400,000 worth of foreign and domestic fruits, such as oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes, pineapples and the various products of California and Florida.

MINNEAPOLIS FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FURNITURE, FIFTH AVENUE AND NINTH STREET SOUTHEAST.—The Minneapolis Furniture Company is the outgrowth of the spring bed business established by James T. Elwell in 1874. This house has made some substantial improvements during the past year on their plant, located at Fifth avenue and Ninth street southeast, the most noticeable of which are the two three-story iron-clad warehouses with elevators. One of these is 50x90, and the other 32x90. They have also just completed an excelsior plant, built of stone, and made fireproof, with a ten machine capacity.

This house is known in nearly every State in the Union through their specialty, the "Wardrobe Folding Bed"

While they are carrying an assorted line of staple furniture, with spring beds and mattresses, they are also making a fine line of open bookcases and chiffoniers, and their child's bookcase folding crib beats the world. They report business good, with an increase of manufacturing over any previous year. They are making a great effort to keep pace with the growing demands of the Northwest, and are succeeding admirably, as their goods find a ready sale.

EUSTIS BROS ,

DEALERS IN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC., CORNER FOURTH STREET AND NICOLLET AVENUE.—Probably the most attractive of our retail stores, alike to people of all classes and conditions in life, is the one in which is displayed an array of precious stones, watches and other personal adornments. The rapid growth of our city and the consequent acquisition of wealth by the fortunate ones has furnished the means for gratifying the taste for ornament, both of the person and home. The success of our jewelry establishments has demonstrated the fact that Minneapolis is one of the best markets in the country for the products of the lapidary's skill and the workers in gold, silver and bronze.

Eustis Bros. have long been regarded as the leaders in this business, and the fact that they are the pioneer merchants in this line adds additional significance to the foregoing fact. The watchmaking and jewelry business is one that is mainly built up by close application and a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of the craft, and the taste of the community. Confidence in the dealer is, of course, essential to success in both buying and selling diamonds and costly articles of vertu, as well as the more practical wares, like watches and silverware. In all these requirements the Messrs. Eustis have established an enviable reputation, and their regally handsome store is an evidence of their steady growth and well-earned popularity.

There are larger jewelry stores in the West but none that are better appointed or which present a more refined and elegant appearance. The Eustis Bros. keep their stock well assorted all the year round, regardless of the seasons, and are known as the Store of the Standard Time, their place being connected by wire with the Northfield Observatory. The Eustis Bros. guarantee to make prices and patterns equal to those demanded by Eastern jewelers, so that no Minneapolitan need go away from home for any purchase in their line.

MME. VOSE,

DEALER IN FINE MILLINERY, NO. 522 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Among the business houses of Minneapolis which aim especially to supply the wants of ladies of taste and fashion, none are more deservedly successful nor more highly approved by those whom it seeks to serve, than the millinery establishment of Mrs. Vose. Mrs. Vose has amply earned a reputation as the leading exponent of the milliner's art throughout th e Northwest, as is evidenced by her very large clientage among ladies of the most cultivated taste in matters of dress, and by the frequency with which her name is quoted as authority on all matters pertaining to ladies' headwear. Her stock always includes the richest goods and choicest novelties, selected with discriminating taste. Mrs. Vose makes frequent visits to Paris and London in search of the latest and best which the Old World centers of fashion offer in the line of her art, while her own original designs are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by those of the leading New York and foreign modistes. She has but recently returned from one of her foreign tours, and has all the latest Parisian novelties.

THE COOLIDGE FUEL AND SUPPLY COMPANY.

OFFICES 104 AND 106 LUMBER EXCHANGE.—The Coolidge Fuel and Supply Company was organized in 1885, with a capital of $100,000, the stock being taken by Mr. J. H. Coolidge, Mr. A. C. Bruce and Mr. V. W. Bayless, all of whom have been successful business men in Wisconsin prior to their removal here. They are the only parties in this city in their particular line of business, that of supplying railroads with ties, piling, telegraph poles, bridge timbers, etc., and have furnished to one of the roads centering here alone over $200,000,000 of cross ties, besides what they have sold to other roads. They have also a mill at Downing, Wis., from which they supply a large amount of hardwood lumber and car stock. The members of this company, with those of the J. P. Gribben Lumber Company of St. Paul, have recently formed a new corporation known as the "Michigan Cedar Company," for the purpose of operating cedar lands on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in relation to which company the *Lumberman* of Dec. 21 last, says: "The new company proposes to do a thing or two that will astonish the natives. They have bought 40,000 acres of the finest timber land in the country on the line of the 'Soo' road in Michigan, and those who have seen the land speak very high of the quality of the timber. The company has ample capital at its back, and has plenty of sound business sense and experience in its management. In the words of J. P. Gribben, 'The Michigan Cedar Company will soon be in a position to supply the whole Northwest with all the cedar it will need for the next generation.'"

DUAL CITY COLLECTION BUREAU.

One of the latest enterprises in the city, is the Dual City Collection Bureau, organized by C. A. Nimmocks, who has been in business in Minneapolis for 18 years. Mr. Nimmocks is manager of the bureau, and it was the necessity for a reliable collection bureau in whose hands claims might be placed and collected on commission, with the assurance that no charges would be made unless collections were made, that led him to establish the Dual City Collection Bureau. E. V. Harman is expert accountant of the bureau and F. E. Nimmocks special agent. Besides making collections the firm employs expert accountants to keep the regular accounts of merchants and perform expert services. The Bureau receives assignments; makes investments in real estate; takes charge of and places insurance with reliable companies, negotiates loans and collects rents; takes charge of taxes and makes examinations of the same for non-residents and others, securing abatements, securing and collecting rebates, and keeping a complete record of all taxes. Gentlemanly clerks and collectors, and reliable attorneys are employed, and the Bureau guarantees satisfaction to all who will patronize them.

THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE.

The Plymouth Clothing House opened its handsome quarters in the Winship Block, corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street, on inauguration day, the whole building having been remodeled for their occupancy in a remarkably short space of time; the entire three floors and basement are occupied by this enterprising house. Mr. Chas. H. Sawyer, Governor of New Hampshire, was the financial backer of this concern when it was first started in this city in 1880, but the active managers came here from Boston. There are very few firms in this country that have built up such a large and substantial business in so short a period of time, and the managers deserve great praise for their business energy, tact, and good judgment. Their present location will no doubt largely increase their business.

A MANAGER'S PLANS.

THE REMODELING OF THE PEOPLE'S THEATER—HOW IT WILL BE DONE.—The plans for the rejuvenated People's Theater are now nearly completed. The present company will be followed by a company in light opera. July 1st the theater will be closed for repairs. A new lobby and probably a new front will be put in, and the entrance will be finished in hardwood, tile and stained glass. The theater will be refurnished throughout, and the seats in the parquet rearranged. When the house opens again, Aug. 26, a series of standard attractions will be put on. Sept. 23 the St. Paul house will open with a seating capacity of 2,000. Mr. McCaddon will not attempt to run the highest class atttractions like Booth and Barrett, but will give the best standard dramas with well known and competent artists.

REALTY AND BUILDING.

SOME STATISTICS CONCERNING THE GROWTH OF THE CITY AND REALTY VALUE.

A Splendid Showing in Both Transfers and New Structures During the Past Twelve Months.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the talk of the croakers respecting hard times, the year 1888 has been a prosperous one with the dealers in real estate. There have been a large number of transfers, showing that Minneapolis real estate is held in high esteem as an investment, Notwithstanding, too, the fact of its having been a presidential year, with all the dullness that such a fact implies, the transfers have kept pace with previous years, a fact which demonstrates the confidence of people in Minneapolis realty as compared with several other Western cities where the falling off in real estate transfers is between 50 and 75 per cent. The following table shows the transfers for the twelve months closing December 31, 1888.

1888.	*No.*	*Amount.*
January	571	$ 1,766,678
February	767	2,626,158
March	917	3,370,957
April	1,015	3,621,577
May	1,249	4,288,167
June	1,212	4,545,409
July	959	4,354,221
August	996	3,909,319
September	955	2,669,122
October	1,018	3,161,320
November	931	3,821,701
December (estimated)	1,210	4,544,900
Total	11,800	$42,679,600

The building records show an equally healthy condition of affairs, the total for the year being $1,440,742 larger than the total of 1887, which was $6,487,379. A feature of the building business this year has been the marked increase in the number of handsome tenement rows and the substantial character of the business blocks. To better show the character of these structures, it may be stated that in the first eleven months ten blocks cost over $100,000; five over $50,000; twenty over $25,000, and fifty-nine over $10,000. These figures do not include permits for the new Court House, and the New York Life Insurance building, which are about to be constructed.

The *New Haven Real Estate Bulletin* gives figures showing that from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1888, the number of buildings in Minneapolis increased from 7,599 to 12,992, or 182 per cent. During the same period St. Paul increased 170 per cent., New York 25 per cent., Philadelphia 22, Chicago 34, St. Louis 35, Pittsburgh 27.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of permits issued each month:

1888.	*No.*	*Amount.*
January	130	$ 380,115
February	204	248,650
March	313	554,982
April	601	957,755
May	568	797,943
June	476	1,038,719
July	382	574,966
August	441	567,717
September	350	422,674
October	405	374,945
November	289	409,675
December (estimated)	244	1,600,000
	4,403	$7,938,141

THE FARNSWORTH LOAN & REALTY COMPANY,

Financial Agents, Rooms 325 to 330 Temple Court.—Mr. Ezra Farnsworth, Jr., from being a great admirer of the Western section of the country, was desirous of becoming personally identified with it and its growth, and so severed his connection with the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., one of the largest and oldest commission dry goods houses of New York and Boston, and came West to "grow up with the country," invested largely in Minneapolis realty, and established the above house. For several years he did a large commission real estate business, handling property all over the Northwest, and being recognized as the greatest operator in that line in Minneapolis. Three years later, foreseeing what a magnificent field existed for it, he organized the present concern, with a capital stock of $150,000. By dint of hard work and the exercise of proper care they have built up a very large and lucrative business.

Their specialty and that in which they have acquired their reputation is the investment of capital for Eastern people, who have thus the benefit of the skill and experience of the house without any of the trouble consequent upon purchases of this character, and are certainly able to rely upon the good faith and good judgment exercised for their interests in placing and caring for their investments.

As heretofore mentioned, Mr. Farnsworth, when the real estate market was at a comparatively low ebb, brought his foresightedness to bear and bought heavily of both suburban and other property, the result being that he is now reaping a rich and well-deserved reward. Among other magnificent residence locations, the firm owns Prospect Park, which will ere the flight of many years be one of the leading residence portions of the city. The company has invested a large amount in improving it, making it in all respects one of the choicest properties in Minneapolis. It is the highest point of ground within the city limits.

Overlooking the entire city, the gorge of the Mississippi river, Fort Snelling and the lakes, the interurban district between the cities, comprising 125 of the choicest acres between St. Paul and Minneapolis, is laid out into large and liberal lots, and presents a perfect panorama of picturesqueness. It is thickly studded with natural trees of a large growth, and not a residence now on it cost less than $2,500, and none are allowed to be erected costing less than that sum.

While the company does a large and lucrative business in real estate, they do not neglect the mortgage loan interests, which are immense, the greater portion of their attention being given to this branch of their business.

The officers of the concern are: Mr. Ezra Farnsworth, Jr., president and treasurer, he being vice-president and a director of the Board of Trade; Mr. W. P. Andrus, the secretary, and Mr. Charles S. Fellows, the cashier. Mr. Andrus located here in 1880, coming from New York, and went into business in this State in one of the towns on the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, but upon the formation of the company, knowing him to be the man for it, they sent for him and gave him the position that he so admirably fills. He has charge of the real estate business of the concern. Mr. Fellows was formerly assistant secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, a position he filled not only with credit to himself, but honor to the institution. They are all men of vast experience, and under their administration it is no wonder that the firm has acquired the fame it has.

CORSER & CO.,

Real Estate and Loans, 120 Temple Court.—This is one of the most substantial, as well as one of the oldest agencies in the city, and does what may be called a general real estate business, such as taking charge of real estate for non-residents, buying on joint account or commission. There are two partners interested, viz: Mr. E. S. Corser, who is president of the Real Estate Exchange, and whose establishment in the business in 1870 was the foundation of the present important agency; Lester B. Elwood, who has been associated with Corser & Co. since 1875, and has been a partner since 1884. In addition to their real estate agency, they do a large loan business for Eastern investors, but, in loaning over $4,000,000 and with over $3,000,000 outstanding loans they have never lost a dollar, a fact which is evidence of the capacity and care exercised by the house. The firm is also largely interested in fire insurance. Another gentleman who is associated with them in the insurance department is Mr. A. S. Belknap, the latter partner being the active partner and manager of the insurance business. They represent, among many other well known and flourishing insurance companies, the Scottish Union National, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

LAUDERDALE & CO.,

Real Estate and Loans, Room 355 Temple Court, Telephone No. 575-4.—For many years the name of Lauderdale & Co. has been prominent in business circles, from the fact that while they do a splendid business Mr. W. H. Lauderdale has been a factor in Minneapolis affairs for lo these many years, having come from New York State thirty-four years ago and grown up with the city. Their specialties are Lauderdale East Side addition, Lauderdale subdivision of Babbitt's division, the former of which, comprises 300 lots, valued at from $500 up, presenting a rare opportunity to young men desirous of owning their own homes. It already contains a number of very elegant residences and the number is constantly on the increase. Mr. J. W. Lauderdale who devotes all his time and energy to the business, has been a resident of the flour city for seven years, having come here from Iowa. Mr. F. W. Lauderdale, who is a bright young business man, is a son of the head of the firm. While as before stated the firm principally handle their own property, they do quite an extensive business, loaning money on improved and unimproved lands and have also a fine list of houses for rent.

WM. CHENEY,

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Room 405 Temple Court.—Among the scores of real estate agents in this city, none occupy a better position in business circles than Mr. Cheney, who located here twenty-seven years ago, coming from Rochester, New York. He has seen the city grow from a struggling backwoods village to its present proportions, and thus has had opportunities possessed by few of acquiring an intimate knowledge of values, and is to-day said to be one of the best posted men in that line in the Northwest. For upwards of twenty years he has successfully conducted his present business, his listed property at this time being worth over $1,000,000. He makes a specialty of central and suburban residence property and the loaning of money, his principals in this regard being retired capitalists. He possesses a reputation for the highest integrity, and always has the money on hand with which to make loans, two facts which account in some degree for the long list of clients he possesses.

BADGER & SAWTELLE,

Real Estate and Loans, No. 535 Temple Court.—Six years ago Mr. Walter L. Badger, the senior member of this firm, came to Minneapolis from Wisconsin and embarked in the real estate business. From the first he was eminently successful, and finding two years ago that his business was increasing so rapidly as to demonstrate that "two heads were better than one," he took unto himself a partner in the person of Mr. Sawtelle, a comparatively recent arrival from New York. Besides doing a large loaning business they are extensive dealers in farm lands, residence and business property, and have a rental agency in connection therewith. Their specialty is Ridgewood Addition, Eighth Ward, which is regarded as one of the leading residence portions of the city, their lots ranging in price from $100 to $150 per front foot. Among the handsome residences already erected there, may be mentioned those of Gen. Nettleton, of Mr. Thurber and of Mr. Bayless, which command attention because of their beauty.

ENGEMON BROS,,

Real Estate and Loans, No. 656 Temple Court.—Though one of the youngest agencies in the city, it having been established a little over a year, the brothers Messrs. C. & H. Engemon have picked up a good trade, handling a long list of inside and outside property. They have also a number of excellent bargains in city homes and farm lands, and do an extensive business in loans, in which they are prompt.

FREDERICK A. WADSWORTH,

Real Estate and Loans, Room No. 768 Temple Court.—For the past five years Mr. Wadsworth has played a leading part in real estate circles, and has secured a snug business just by dint of untiring perseverance and ability. He has a large list of inside property, for which he has a steady demand. Intending purchasers would do well to call and consult with him as they can always be sure of receiving good treatment at his hands.

I. C. SEELEY & CO.,

Insurance and Loans.—I. C. Seeley ranks fairly as one of the old real estate men of Minneapolis, having been in the profession since 1872, when the metropolis was still in the village chrysalis. He is a Wolverine by birth, Allegan county, Mich., claiming him for its own since January 22, 1843. His young life was passed as a pedagogue, but the bombardment of Sumter found a patriotic echo in his heart, and he laid the ferule aside for the saber. When the Fifth Michigan cavalry went to the front he was in the ranks, and he served faithfully and gallantly all through the war, meeting the enemy in battle no less than fifty-seven times. Five months of his service was undergone as a prisoner in Andersonville and other pens. When the war was over he sought a liberal education, going though Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor, and also taking a course at Olivet. He started life as a lawyer in Michigan, but caught the western fever from Proctor Knott and removed to Duluth in the early '70's. This failed to satisfy him; the boom was too far off or something, and in 1872 he came to Minneapolis. At first he was a clerk in E. S. Corser's real estate office, and had a life insurance agency on the side. After learning the business, he branched out for himself, and since then has held a prominent place among realty brokers and fire insurance agents. His hobby is fine stock, and his farm at Marshall has some of the best herds of cattle and sheep in the State. He is a prominent member of the Real Estate Exchange, the G. A. R., the Ex-Prisoners of War Association, chairman of the Y. M. C. A. building committee, a member of the Board of Trustees of Olivet College, Mich., and a gentleman whose name and wealth are connected with most of the charitable and commercial enterprises of the city, a "boomer" of long standing. Mr. J.W. Bishopp is the Co. of the firm.

DAVID C. BELL & CO.,

Negotiators of First Mortgage Loans, Tribune Building.—Experience shows that in addition to their thoroughly tested safety, wisely chosen real estate mortgages yield a larger income than any other secure form of investment accessible to the people. Mr. Bell of this firm has been a resident of Minneapolis since 1858. David C. Bell & Co. negotiate only first mortgage loans, and in their transactions in those securities which have reached a very large aggregate, no client has ever lost a dollar of either principal or interest.

Representing a city and an agricultural section unsurpassed in growth and thrift, where values are established and steadily advancing, they select the best loans from an exceptionally favorable field with which they are perfectly familiar. They loan money in amounts from $500 to $100,000, at from 6 to 8 per cent. according to amount of loan, and give references which include any of the business firms and banks in the city and leading bankers and private individuals all over the United States.

M. A. HASS.

Real Estate Dealer, Post-Office Building.—The steady advance in Minneapolis realty within the last four years has brought within her gates a number of very enterprising, bright young men. Prominent among them is Mr. Hass, who made his debut in Flour City affairs in 1884, and in the time that has intervened has secured a fortune and made a name for himself which many others might envy. Besides a large amount of unimproved city and farm property for sale, Mr. Hass has the sale and rental of a large number of houses, so that parties contemplating investment would find it to their interest to call and examine his lists. They can always be sure of a warm welcome and a "square deal."

Although Mr. Hass does not do the largest real estate and rental business in Minneapolis he is recognized as one of the squarest dealers in the city and a gentleman of honor, and has property and houses for sale for some our leading citizens.

THE CLARK INVESTMENT CO.,

Corner First Avenue South and Third Street.—Many moons ago W. B. Clark, of New Hampshire, discovered that Minneapolis was a good smart town for business. Mr. Clark had a plentiful choice of investments, from raising bananas to operating cyclone insurance, but chose to put his money into first mortgage loans on improved Minnesota and Dakota property.

Mr. Clark prospered from the start. He seemed to possess pre-eminent qualifications for both securing and retaining prosperity. He had ample command of the funds with which the wheels of trade are oiled; he had excellent judgment a keen insight into character and a comprehensive acquaintance with men and methods. He started with one loan and one client, who is his client still. No single investor of all his vast clientage, extending over a period of twenty years and covering more than 3,000 loans, has lost a dollar through this agency.

The business, in short, had grown to such proportions that, in order to secure a permanency and more exact methods, the already established business of W. B. Clark was merged, Feb. 1, 1888, into the W. B. Clark Investment Company, which was incorporated with a paid-up capital of $200,000, and the following staff of officers and directors:

W. B. Clark, president and treasurer; J. W. B. Clark, vice-president; T. E. Penney, secretary; directors, J. W. B. Clark, Haverhill, Mass.; Geo. Wallace, of Boston; W. B. Clark and Jesse Chatterton, of Minneapolis.

The company deals in first mortgage loans on city and farm property and gilt-edge commercial paper. A first mortgage loan of approved quality, made at par, paying a prompt semi-annual dividend of from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum, and at maturity certain to be paid at par, is always desirable. Among both borrowers and lenders the reputation of this company is of the highest and its careful methods guarantee absolute safety and prompt payment of both principal and interest. Send for pamphlet, "Safe Investments."

MINNESOTA TITLE INSURACE CO.,

Minnesota Loan and Trust Company's Building.—The majority of Eastern investors are proverbially critical regarding Western real estate titles, and the risks involved are often grossly exaggerated in their minds. It would be idle to claim for Minneapolis titles entire freedom from error, defects and corresponding risks, but it can be truthfully affirmed that they are as free from flaw as those of any other city of like size, age and realty values. Titles are doubtless somewhat more settled in older localities, where none but trained specialists do conveyancing, where nearly all questions of title have been adjudicated and definitely settled by the courts, and where lapse of time has cured many defects. In newer sections, where the population has grown with great rapidity, where transfers have been multiplied by inexperienced conveyancers, where a great many questions of law have not been adjudicated, leaving examiners to their unassisted judgment, titles are not so precisely determined.

So long as values do not greatly increase there is small chance of claims arising; but when they mount up to those prevailing in a metropolitan city like Minneapolis they become a great temptation to lawful claimants and adventurers. Hence the land suits in Minneapolis and other Western cities in recent years, of which unfriendly critics have tried to take unreasonable advantage.

All arguments, valid and fanciful, against Western titles are effectually met in the case of Minneapolis. No investor need take any chances of loss or litigation in titles here, because he can have his title insured and be as free from loss as he can be secure against fire. The Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company is one of the most substantial institutions of its kind in the country, organized on the same general plan as those of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities, second to none of them in equipment and financial backing, and superior to most in paid-up capital and guarantee fund. Its stockholders number over a hundred, including many of the leading business men of the city, and a goodly number of Eastern capitalists. Its authorized capital is $2,000,000, its subscribed capital $500,000, with $325,000 paid in. It was organized nnder the strictest statute of the State regarding corporations, and has a guaranty fund of $200,000 on permanent deposit with the State auditor. Stockholders being liable for twice the amount of their holdings, the company's guaranty is around $1,000,000 on the present subscribed capital.

It issues regular polices of insurance on titles for twenty-five years for one premium. If an insured mortgagee forecloses, his insurance matures into an indemnity upon the fee he acquires. In case of litigation upon the insured title, the company makes the defense at its own cost, and, if unsuccessful, pays the loss. Its policies are accepted as conclusive evidence of title by all investors, and many local and Eastern investors who are conversant with the company's methods accept titles only on condition that it will issue its policies upon them. This is an element of safety which the prudent business man readily appreciates, and as readily appropriates. The company has the most elaborate abstract "plant" in the Northwest as the basis of its title searches, located in a fire-proof building constructed expressly for its protection and operation, and it is very conservative in selecting titles for its insurances.

This company has a distinct loan department, through which its own funds are invested in first mortgages and offered for sale upon the same general plan as other reliable investment institutions of the city. It furnishes a title insurance policy with each mortgage sold. It also receives deposits, paying interest on the same.

THE INTERSTATE BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY,

Lumber Exchange.—The latest fad in finance, so to speak, is the building and loan investment. Not that building and loan associations are a new thing; quite the contrary. They are as old as the Grampian hills and just as homely, when their motive for existence is considered.

One of the newest and yet most promising of these institutions is the "Interstate," incorporated in June of the present year, with comfortable quarters in the Lumber Exchange. Winn M. Brackett is the president and W. G. Byron vice-president, a circumstance which will go far toward a favorable introduction of the company and its agents. The former in his long career as a public official of our city, and the latter as the tried manager of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, need no further tribute from the writer.

In speaking of building and loan associations as a new thing, we refer to the new plan, the interstate or national, by which the business is extended so as to admit of broader operations and larger transactions. Building associations have been tested on a large scale, both in Europe and America, and have met with the same success as the local companies, which are proverbially prosperous, so much so that history does not record a fallure of one of their number.

The keynote of protection to shareholders in the Interstate is in the fact that a loss sustained by the association entails simply a reduction of profits to the members, thus precluding all possibility of the company becoming insolvent. In Philadelphia there are 700 building and loan associations, which have built more than 80,000 homes for their members, and enabled the Quaker City to herald the proud boast that her workingmen own their own buildings to an extent greater than in any other city in the world.

The net cost of a loan in the Interstate Building and Loan Association is about 5 per cent. The average profit on matured stock is 25 per cent. The company redeems its shares in six years, and extends the same profits to a small as a large shareholder. There are no "extra assessments" and no bonuses, but a stated premium and a stated interest. No other form of investment is so safe or so profitable.

The officers of the Interstate are: W. M. Brackett, president; W. G. Byron, vice-president; Neil McMillan, secretary; Geo. E. Maxwell, treasurer; C. L. Mendell, general manager; Chas. B. Holmes, counsel. The home office is located at 809, 809 A and 810 A Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. Send for circulars.

NORTHWESTERN AID ASSOCIATION,

Rooms 32 and 33, Loan and Trust Building.—This institution was organized under the laws of Minnesota in September, 1885, as a mutual insurance company. Its plan of insurance is one that is attractive to the people, and that, combined with energy and upright dealing on the part of its officers, has placed the association at the head of all companies in the Northwest and made its name a household word throughout Minnesota and Dakota. Its officers are: Dr. D. W. Edwards, president; Henry Beemer, general manager; and Dr. J. F. Force, secretary and treasurer. All these gentlemen are well and favorably known and are a credit to the association.

Notwithstanding the past year has been one of unusual dullness throughout the land, the Northwestern Aid Association has gone steadily forward and commences the year 1889 with 3,000 members in good standing. It has paid in death losses during 1888 nearly $15,000, and added to its endowment and surplus funds, $8,000.

The Northwestern Aid Association is essentially a Minneapolis institution, and among its members and warm friends may be found many of our leading citizens. Its 3,000 members are located principally in Minnesota and Dakota, which accounts for the extremely low death rate of the association since its organization. This association led all companies in Minnesota in 1887, and its officers fully believe that its record will eclipse all others when the different statements are filed with the insurance commissioner, as required by law, during January. In many large towns in the State, such as Winona, St. Peter, Mankato, Northfield, Anoka, Faribault, Hastings and Le Seur, there are large and flourishing lists of members of this association, and in each town there is a local collector to receipt for, and remit, moneys to the home office for the convenience of members. The motto of the Northwestern Aid Association is "Onward and Upward," and we predict for it a high place among the insurance companies of the West.

A paper is published in the interest of the association, called the "Anchor," copies of which will be mailed to any one requesting it. The "Northwestern Aid" wishes to extend to any persons, who may be skeptical as to the merits of mutual insurance, an urgent invitation to examine the plans of this company and its business methods. In other words, they court the fullest investigation and will take pleasure in showing their system of insurance without any reservations whatever.

A. F. & L. E. KELLEY,

Dealers in Real Estate, Temple Court, Ground Floor.—The old and well known house of A. F. & L. E. Kelley, on the ground floor of Temple Court, has for the past thirteen years been uninterruptedly and exclusively in the important business of negotiating loans on real estate. While in no sense a bank, they have nevertheless played a not less important part in the development of the country in whose midst they located themselves than have the banks proper. Their loans, made upon real estate security, have furnished the means of prosperous improvements to thousands of farmers and smaller trades people in much the same manner as the banks in handling commercial paper have aided the larger and wealthier firms and corporations.

The Messrs. Kelley have represented a very large class of moneyed individuals and corporations during this period, and even a larger class of resident borrowers, and to the entire satisfaction of both. During their firm existence they have negotiated loans amounting to many millions upon city and farming property in the State of Minnesota, and have at the present time between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 in actual force, an aggregate of business whose enormous volume gives but a faint idea of the responsibilities imposed upon the house by these transactions. No greater testimony to the assiduity, good judgment and unremitting watchfulness of the Messrs. Kelley can be supplied than is furnished by the fact that in the handling of this immense sum not a dollar of either principal or interest has been lost.

The business of this house has been conducted during that remarkable period in the Northwest which has witnessed a commercial, industrial and agricultural development without a parallel in the history of the Western continent. Attendant upon this extraordinary growth have been delicate matters of detail in judgment, foresight and decision, sufficient to tax the energies and abilities of the oldest and most experienced houses, but through them all this firm has, by correct methods and strict adherence to well established and practical rules of business, maintained the confidence and good will of both borrowers and lenders; and its business is established to-day not more in the excellent record of what it has accomplished than in the esteem of those whom future events may serve to make its patrons.

NICOLLET ISLAND,

A feature of the city, as being one of the nicest residence portions of Minneapolis, is Nicollet Island, which is in the Mississippi river and connected with the mainland on the West Side by the handsome old suspension bridge and the steel arch structure, and on the East by another fine bridge. It was entered up from the government land in 1848, by Franklin Steele, and with the exception of one log house, which was occupied by Mr. J. W. North, a lawyer, contained no other dwellings. In 1865 Mr. North went to California and Mr. W. W. Eastman bought the Island and three years later erected a handsome house in which he has lived ever since. Since 1876 Mr. Eastman has erected sixty handsome stone structures on the Island, which are owned and occupied by prominent residents of the city. In the same year that Mr. Eastman went to live on the Island his brother in-law, John De Laittre, director of the Nicollet National Bank, built a handsome residence there, which he still continues to occupy.

Down at the lower end of the Island is an immense four story structure, 500 feet long, containing a number of important enterprises, the machinery of which is run by water power, a cable 1,600 feet long being connected at the Falls with a water wheel.

The property facing on Central avenue is very valuable, being held at $400 per front front, although at the time Mr. Eastman sold it he let it go for $150 per front foot.

T. W. McGRATH,

Real Estate And Loans, No. 730 Temple Court.—A desirable feature kept in view by several of our loaning firms and particularly in the office of T. W. McGrath, is the negotiating of loans at 6 per cent. interest on first mortgages, on business property, tenements and choice residences in this city, St. Paul, and a few other points in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Mr. McGrath gives his special attention also to making church loans at low rates.

In connection with his extensive business in first mortgage loans at low rates, Mr. McGrath has ample facilities for obtaining 7 per cent. interest on sums of $5,000 and less, and our readers who may desire to obtain 7 per cent. interest for small loans, without any expense, will find it an advantage to arrange with Mr. McGrath and thus procure the best improved first mortgage security for their money.

W. S. CONRAD,

Importer and Jobber of Fine Cigars, Room 216 Boston Block.—The brand of this firm on a box of cigars is a guarantee of goodness, a fact fully evidenced by the enormous trade Mr. Conrad has acquired within a few years. With five traveling salesmen on the road and four city men "hustling," it is not to be wondered that they are taking the lead as jobbers, especially when the excellence of their goods is taken into consideration. Their brands are La Cardenas, La Majesta, La Flor de Peabody, and La Rose Celesti, but their specialty is El Mento, of which they have placed over 1,000,000 in the past six months, and are now 10,000 behind in their orders. Mr. A. P. Thompson is the resident manager and John Michel the assistant. Their trade is largely throughout the Northwest, though they sell down through Illinois and Indiana. The parent house is located at Stillwater, this State, and they have a branch institution at St. Paul, of which more anon.

LUMBER EXCHANGE
LUMBER EXCHANGE

I. E. BURT,

408 Nicollet Avenue, Room 7.—The best exponent of the art of free-hand drawing, as applied to crayon work, in the Northwest is undoubtedly the gentleman treated of in this article. He came here from Peoria, Ill., six years ago, he being there in charge of the Academy of Design, a position which he filled for two years with credit to himself and honor to the institution. When he first came to Minneapolis, crayon work, which was then more or less in its infancy, was very expensive, Mr. Burt always getting high prices for his work, which was of a correspondingly high order, but, by the application of a new device recently acquired by him, he is able to turn out a much larger quantity of work at a greatly reduced cost, without, however, lessening the artistic value of it, and so gives the public the benefit of it. Mr. Burt is a very bright, progressive man. In short, he is a fit recipient for the term "hustler," if such a term can be applied to a gentleman of his artistic temperament. His customers come from among the best families in the city, while his outside trade (he does a large wholesale business in pictures, frames, etc.,) comes from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, Montana and Northern Iowa, his mail order business being quite extensive. At the Exposition just closed he had a remarkably fine exhibit of his work in crayons, pastel and water colors. In it were portraits of babies, boys, girls, young ladies, and gents, middle-aged and gray. Many were well known and prominent business men, and their likenesses testified to the skill of the artist. Many of these pictures now grace the walls of his studio, and those interested would be well repaid by a visit thereto. Mr. Burt is a gentleman with whom an acquaintance is a pleasure, his pleasant manner makes him many friends, and that in a certain sense is the cause of his great success in business.

J. F. BROWN,

Wholesale Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, No. 216 Nicollet Avenue.—Mr. Brown is an old resident of the city, having first come here in 1865, establishing his business in the January of of the following year. He does a large business throughout the State and carries a super-excellent line of goods, handling such special brands of whiskies as O. F. C., Anderson, Mellwood, Royal Oak, Wm. Terrell, W. H. Thomas, Brookenheimer, Orient, S. P. Lancaster, Tom Vandyke, W. S. Hume and Belle Isle. In wines he deals in Old Ports, Muscatel Tokay, Angeliea, dry and sweet Catawbas, Ohio, New York, Missouri and California wines. He is an extensive dealer in cigars, and is one of the most reliable men in his line in the city.

SIMPSON & HENDERSON,

Men's Furnishing Goods, 309 Nicollet Avenue.—The firm of Simpson & Henderson, dealers in men's furnishing goods, now located at 309 Nicollet avenue, next door to the Loan and Trust building, is the oldest firm in the Northwest, and, perhaps, the best known in the State of Minnesota. They started in business seventeen years ago under the name of Fuller & Simpson, when the city had only a few inhabitants. They carried on the business until the year 1881, when R. R. Henderson purchased the interest of Mr. C. A. Fuller. The style of the firm since has been Simpson & Henderson. Their business has grown as the city has developed, and no establishment anywhere has a better record. They are energetic, industrious, and pay their debts promptly. They have the best wishes and patronage, and have always had, of this community, because they deal honestly and their word is as good as the gold.

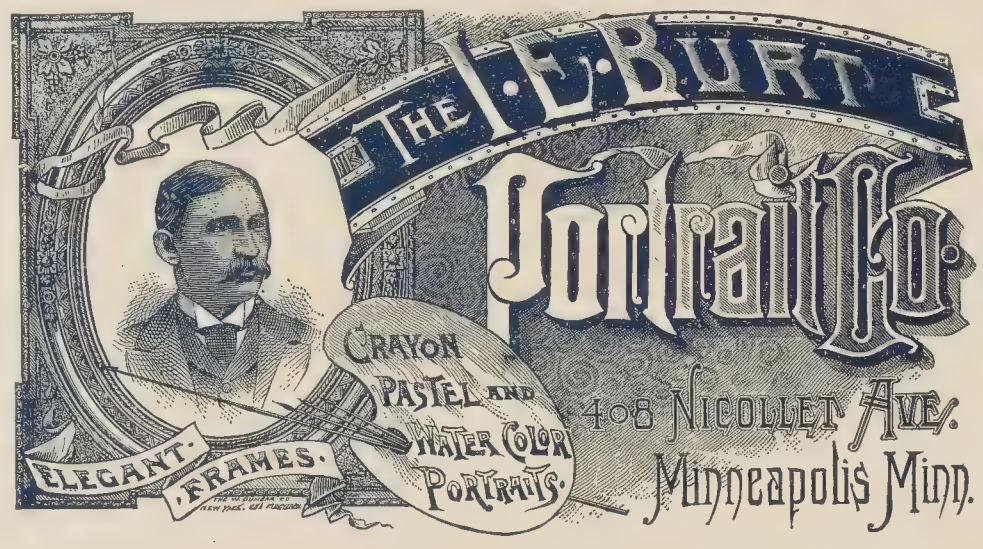
Messrs. R. Dunlap & Co., the famous hat manufacturers, selected Simpson & Henderson as their sole agents to sell and control their hats in this city, and the sale of this hat in their hands has been perfectly wonderful, and exceeds in the number of dozens sold any other hat store in the county.

They handle the finest grades of all goods in their line. Fisk, Clark & Flagg's neckwear, gloves, suspenders and Holroyd's underwear, besides a large line manufactured in this and foreign countries. They are the only manufacturers of chamois underwear and men's chest protectors in the Northwest, and it is said by importers of chamois skins that they are the largest manufacturers west of the Allegheny mountains. Their goods in this line are known from Maine to California, as they ship to all the leading cities in the Union. Besides their men's furnishing business, they are the proprietors of one of the largest and best laundries in the city. They do good work, and their wagons, collecting laundry work, go to every street and number in the city.

They take great pride in their business, and as citizens and manufacturers Simpson & Henderson are known as pushing, progressive men, and take a great interest in and give a hand to every project that develops the city in which they have lived so long.

MME. COE,

No. 544 Nicollet Avenue, Dealer in Millinery, Etc.—Prominent among the dealers in those articles that delight the feminine heart is Madame Coe, who has been established in business here for the last twenty years, six years of that time in her present location. She has just returned from a European tour with a full line of articles which are all the rage in Paris, London and other fashionable centers. She carries a stock worth $35,000, making a specialty of hat trimmings, ribbons, feathers, etc. Her trade, which increases year by year at least 33⅓ per cent., is among the best people in the city, though her prices are within the reach of all. As might be imagined, she has acquired a large acquaintanceship among the people of the Northwest during the time she has lived in Minnesota, and necessarily has a large trade among the ladies of the country towns and cities tributary to the Flour City.



J. W. FIELD,

Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 209 Nicollet Avenue.—One of the finest retail boot and shoe stores in the city is that owned by the above-named gentleman, who came to Minneapolis is 1876, and has followed the same line of business ever since. By carrying a full line of the best goods, fair dealing, and the application to his business of the axiom relative to small profits and quick returns, he has built up a splendid trade, and is regarded as one of the most successful men in his business in the city. He possesses many warm friends among the business men of the city, and is deservedly popular with his customers, who always feel sure of getting the best goods for the least money at his palatial establishment.

T. RAY & CO.,

Dealers in Teas, Coffees, Spices, Cigars and Extracts, No. 32 Washington Avenue South.—For upwards of twenty years Mr. Ray has been a resident of Minneapolis, in all that time in the above business, in which he has been uniformly successful. The company roasts and pulverizes its own coffee, and does a large business throughout the Northwest, the amount of capital invested being $10,000. They do a wholesale and retail business, and pay special attention to mail orders. They also handle a large line of cigars.

W. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, 520 Nicollet Avenue.—To Mr. Chamberlain belongs the honor of being the oldest practical jeweler in the State of Minnesota, he having located here in 1857, coming from Brooklyn, N. Y., where he successfully conducted a similar business. Thirty-one years in a growing city like Minneapolis has afforded Mr. Chamberlain many opportunities of acquiring wealth, opportunities which he has not been slow to avail himself of, hence he is reckoned among the many substantial business men of the city. He carries an exceptionally fine stock of goods, and makes his store here a distributing point for similar institutions at Anoka and Royalton, Minn. He carries a large line of clocks, watches, solid silver and plated ware, and makes the boast that his stock is not only the best, but his prices the lowest, of any similar concern in the city.

THE CROWN IRON WORKS COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Architectural Iron Work, Nos. 113 and 115 Second Avenue Southeast.—This concern was incorporated in 1883, with a capital stock of $100,000, with Messrs. E. R. Smith president, Aug. Malmsten manager, and J. W. Hernland secretary and treasurer. They speedily found that a splendid field existed for their products, the more especially as there was such a large amount of building going on, necessitating the employment of iron in considerable amounts. Thus they manufacture sidewalk lights and gratings, columns, lintels, iron stairs and platform fire escapes, iron doors and shutters, iron floor beams, bridge castings and truss rods, girders, and keep steel and iron beams in stock. With such facilities as they possess, it is no wonder that they have a trade which extends all over the Northwest, and do the bulk of the architectural iron work in the city, they having furnished nearly all the iron work in the principal structures of the city.

THE WARNER JEWELRY COMPANY,

Jobbers of Diamonds, Jewelry, Tools, Materials and Jewelers' Supplies, No. 243-5 Nicollet Avenue.—With a reputation that extends over the entire Northwest, it is not strange that this concern should be known almost of all men. It was incorporated in 1885 with Mr. H. A. Warner, president, and Mr. J. Thompson, treasurer. Ever since then their trade has kept growing, until they now number their customers by thousands. Their stock is considered by good judges one of the largest west of Chicago. They give employment to ten men, and do a wholesale business exclusively. They are deemed one of the most reliable houses in this section.

THE LYMAN, ELIEL DRUG COMPANY,

Corner Washington and First Avenue North.—In 1869 Mr. G. R. Lyman founded the above business, and in 1875 the firm was changed to Lyman Brothers, being incorporated under the above title in 1883. They confine their sales exclusively to dealers, in that way protecting their customers instead of competing with them. The liberal policy pursued by the house has resulted in securing and retaining first-class men in all departments, a number of whom have been with it for ten years, while a large number have been with them from three to seven years. This is a feature that druggists will appreciate, as it enables them to get their orders filled by experienced men instead of boys. The territory in which their goods are principally sold is Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Iowa and Wisconsin, though they make some sales as far west as Oregon.

While their stock in all departments is very full, druggists' sundries and holiday goods in the season receive special attention. They are direct importers of many lines of sundries, prominent among them being the celebrated hair, nail and tooth brushes of Charles Loonen and Dupont & Co., of Paris. The officers are: G. R. Lyman, president; J. C. Eliel, vice-president; F. W. Lyman, treasurer; H. H. Eliel, secretary. Thirty-nine men are employed.

NORTHRUP, BRASLAN & GOODWIN

(Incorporated,) Growers of Garden and Field Seeds, Importers of Flower Seeds and Bulbs, Recleaners of Grass Seeds, No. 10 and 12 Bridge Square.—One of the secrets of the rapid growth and phenomenal success which this institution has deservedly met with is found in the fact that they are seed growers, having had over 1,600 acres in crop during the past season. It was started in Minneapolis November 1, 1884, at No. 22 Bridge square. Later it was removed to No. 18 Bridge square, and within a year to its present quarters. From the small beginning made four years ago it has grown in influence and trade, until it has come to be ranked as the fifth largest seed house in the United States. Their products have always met with unqualified favor, not only because they are grown so far North, and are consequently earlier, more hardy and more productive than those grown further South, but on account of the careful methods pursued by the proprietors, who gained their large experience with the best seed houses of the East.

When the concern first located in this city they employed two people; now they have 140 on their pay-rolls, to say nothing of the people they employ in the fields. They occupy three floors and a basement, the first being devoted to the use of offices, sample rooms, etc. The second floor contains a packing room 20x90 feet, sorting rooms, machinery for cleaning seeds, dies for cutting, folding and gumming paper bags, and in this work they employ seventy-two girls. The third floor is given over to storing and packing different cereals for shipment. They keep nine men on the road all the time, and their seeds find a ready market in every State and Territory in the country. They sell outright, not placing anything on commission, consequently nothing but fresh seeds are sent out.

The whole building is fitted up with electric lights and speaking tubes. The officers are: J. E. Northrup, president; A. H. Goodwin, secretary and treasurer; C. P. Braslan, general manager.

R. L. RAMSDELL,

General Dealer in Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Etc., No. 232½ Nicollet Avenue, Nicollet House Block.—Mr. Ramsdell is a recent arrival in Minneapolis, having come from Boston, Mass. Like the rest of the progressive young men, he found the old Bay State a little bit behind the age, so started West with the proverbial view of growing up with the country. Looking over Minnesota, he saw the good points of the Flour City, and accordingly located here. He caters strictly to the best trade, his store being in the matter of interior decorations one of the finest in the city, while his stock consists of the best line of goods in the market. As a natural consequence, his trade is very large, and is increasing rapidly. In the line of imported brands, he carries and makes a specialty of "La Intimidad," "Manuel Garcia," and "Henry Clay," which are known the world over, while among his domestic goods will be found the celebrated Seidenberg & Co. and Gates' Key West cigars, and the "El Principe," "De Gales" and "Lozano Pendas," clear Havana cigars.

VAN NEST BLOCK.

608½ Nicollet Avenue.—This another of the fine business blocks for which the Flour City is famous, was erected in 1885 at a cost of $265,000. It is six stories in height with a basement and contains 200 elegant rooms, en suite, all fitted up with modern improvements, steam heat, gas and electric light. The building is of pressed brick and stone. On the property is a very fine well from which water is supplied to the premises, city water not being used. Mr. Hiram Van Nest, the owner, located here in 1851, coming from Quincy, Ill., and in the years that have intervened has built up a real estate business and general reputation, both good things to have, second to none in the city. Associated with him in his real estate and financial agency are Messrs. A. L. Blaisdell and Sam Wallace. Besides being agents for the Van Nest and Blaisdell property, they have an enormous amount of inside and outside "dirt," and have also a long list of houses and stores for rent. They are one of the leading firms of the city in their line, and, as such, do a splendid business, their clientele being among all classes, but principally those blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, as they are better able to afford to buy the valuable property which the firm handles.

COLTON'S JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIO STORE,

No. 606 Nicollet Avenue.—To lovers of the curious and beautiful there is no more interesting place in the city than the above institution, which handles exclusively curiosities of Chinese and Japanese manufacture. As is doubtless well known, the people of those countries are very deft in the making of articles of delicate texture, such as chinaware, mats, umbrellas, rings, etc. Mr. Colton carries the largest stock in the West of these goods, which find a ready sale among the owners of handsome homes in Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Wisconsin, his mail order trade from those sections being exceptionally heavy. His retail business is also very heavy, those desiring something unique for decorative purposes also knowing where to go for it. His store is a marvel of elegance, the interior decorations being considered by competent judges finer than are to be found in any city west of New York. Mr. Colton is an old resident of Minneapolis and one of its best citizens.

KAYSER & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of Wall Papers and Interior Decorations, 612 Nicollet Avenue.—Whenever the discussion of elaborate wall papers or interior decorations is entered upon by Minneapolis families, the name of the above firm is nine times out of ten brought forward, accompanied by a recommendation, if one of the parties is furnishing a house, to have Kayser & Co. do the work. The firm came originally from Philadelphia, this house being a branch of the original concern, and in the three years that have elapsed since locating here they have built up a trade which is second to none, their mail orders coming from every city and town of importance in the Northwest. They give constant employment to twenty men, all of them artists in their line, and, under the direction of skilled heads, their work cannot be beaten. They are always pleased to receive visitors at their show rooms and exhibit the stocks of wall paper, of which they carry the largest line in the city.

PROF. LACHMUND,

An Eminent Pianist and Teacher.—After the brilliant playing of Misses Shyrock and Brundage in a recent concert at Dyer Hall (Miss Shryock received a three-fold encore), a musical lady remarked: "Such success in educating professional pianists must be due as much to a special gift for imparting knowledge as to Mr. Lachmund's exceptional course of studies and experience, thorough familiarity with orchestral instruments and the highest branches of theory." After a four years' course he graduated at one of the strictest academies in Europe, and then took a post-graduate course of five years more with great masters of the modern school—Liszt, Scharwenka, Moszkowski, Jensen, Hiller and others. After three seasons with Liszt, "the master of masters," the greatest of all pianists showed his confidence in Mr. Lachmund's abilities by giving him a testimonial, a distinction received by only two or three other Americans. Liszt studied with Czerny, who was Beethoven's only pupil, and Hillier with Hummel, a pupil of Mozart, whose teacher was Haydn; thus it can be said that Mr. Lachmund's education was received directly from the greatest classic masters—Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn.

CLOUGH BROS.,

Lumber Dealers, Office Central Avenue.—From earliest youth Gilbert A. and David M. Clough have been identified with the lumber interests of the city and State. Away back in the 50's they came here as boys and were bred to the business of which they are leading representatives. In 1872 they began the manufacture of lumber at Spencer Brook on their own account and since then have gained a heaping measure of success. At Fourth and Main streets, on the East Side, is their mammoth saw mill, fitted up with the most modern of appliances, and with a capac-

ity of 125,000 feet per day. The firm's "cut" this year will run about 8,500,000 feet, they having been engaged for a large part of the time upon the "cuts" of various concerns. In influence, enterprise and capacity they rank with the largest concerns in the Northwest. They make a specialty of taking contracts for getting out large quantities of ties for railroad companies, and have in the past two years furnished 40,000,000 feet of ties to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad. Their facilities are so great for doing this kind of work that they are ready at any time and at short notice to take up contracts of this character.

Mr. Gilbert Clough is one of the best known residents of the East Side. Mr. D. M. Clough has an equally large acquaintanceship, being vice-president and director in the Commercial Bank of Minneapolis. Outside of their mill here, they have other large investments, prominent among which are two large saw mills in Todd county. During the season they employ from 300 to 500 men in their besiness.

[Since the above was written Mr. Gilbert Clough has passed over to the silent majority.]

THE NORTHWESTERN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

608½ Nicollet Avenue.—This institution was originated in September, 1885, by Charles H. Morse, who had for nine years previously been professor of music and director of the music school at Wellesley College, Mass. Designing to found such a school in the West, Mr. Morse resigned his position at Wellesley, and, after visiting a number of different cities, decided on Minneapolis as its location. The first term brought pupils from six different States and Territories, and the first year closed with an attendance of 185. The second year saw a large increase of patronage and efficiency, with an attendance of 250 students. Up to this time pupils have been received from twenty-five States and Territories, from such widely distant points as New Mexico, Missouri, New Hampshire, Canada, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois and Montana, as well as our own and adjoining States. The enterprise and spirit of this institution are shown in the character and accomplishments of its instructors and the efficiency and thoroughness of its work. Only the best teachers are employed in all branches. All are artists and have acquired recognition as teachers, and, while the tuition is lower, the standard of work is as high as at any conservatory in the country. Its concerts, prepared with great care especially for the pupils, have, from the first, been acknowedged the best of the year. Free instruction by general classes is given to all pupils in sight singing, choral work and harmony. A first-class, of four pupils, in harmony was graduated in June, 1887. The second class was graduated in 1888. As the school has prospered, specially gifted instructors have been brought here, whose whole time is given to its work, notably Miss Julia May, the favorite contralto, and Mr. Walter Petzet, of Munich, a pupil of Rheinberger and Von Buelow, who has recently arrived from Europe under contract to teach and play exclusively for this Conservatory for a term of years. The best German critics hail Mr. Petzet (as pianist and composer) as "an artist and genius." The director is declared, by both Eastern and Western critics (as solo organist) a "player of rare ability," "a master," "an admirable conductor," "possessing a rare combination of practical ability and artistic enthusiasm." "The success of this school has been unqualified from the beginning." Thirty choice concerts have thus far been given, and its work receives the cordial and hearty endorsement of our best educators, notably President Northrup, Supt. Bradley, Prof. McLean, Bishop Foss, Gen. Sibley, Ex-Gov. Pillsbury, S. C. Gale, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Rev. Dr. Jansen, and in the East Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott and S. T. Duryea.

In order to encourage thorough study, the management offers three gold medals for the greatest progress made during the year 1888-9 in class of four in piano, organ and voice. Also for the most musical performance of a pianoforte work, Beethoven's sonatas, complete; for the best performance by a pupil under 12 years of age, Mozart's sonatas; for the best performance by a vocal pupil, Schumann's songs. Special attention is paid to children and beginners. At the close of their year's study certificates will be issued to all pupils in high standing, giving their record for the year, including ability, industry, progress and accomplishments. It is a matter for congratulation and pride that our city has a school of such character, the only fully equipped music school in the Northwest.

J. B. WHEATLEY,

Artistic Gas Fixtures, 604 Nicollet Avenue.—There is nothing that adds so much to the appearance of a private residence or fine business block as handsome gas fixtures. Recognizing this fact, this firm has for years made a specialty of this line of goods, importing direct from France. In addition to their special line of this character, the firm also carries the largest and finest stock of table lamps, brass plaques and art metal work for parlors west of Chicago. Mr. Wheatley was formerly with Messrs. Oxley, Giddings & Enos, of New York, coming to Minneapolis three years ago. Ten salesmen are kept busy by the firm, as their trade in the city and throughout the Northwest is quite extensive.

MINNEAPOLIS PROVISION COMPANY,

Jobbers and Retailers of Meats, Poultry, Etc., Third Street Near Hennepin, and First Street Between Nicollet and First Avenues South.—One enterprise that is deserving of the patronage of the jobbers and retailers of the Northwest is the Minneapolis Provision Company. This establishment has grown up with the city, and has ever kept pace with the progressive ideas that our city is celebrated for. They are dealers in beef, hogs and packing-house products; all of the beef and hogs handled by them are slaughtered and packed in their own establishment. Their slaughter and packing houses are located at Minnesota Transfer. Here they have the most complete and ample facilities that it is possible for any institution of this kind to possess for dressing, curing, handling and shipping to all sections of the country. They have the most commodious and best arranged refrigerator rooms of any concern in the Northwest, and when it is known that the meats packed and handled by this company go direct from the slaughtering to the storage rooms, it will become at once apparent to the consumer that meats handled in this way are vastly more desirable than those shipped into this market from cities at a distance, and which have to undergo the risk of handling three or four times, as well as delay in transportation, with its kindred drawbacks, such as exposure to heat in the summer, and freezing and thawing in the winter. In addition to this, the Minneapolis Provision Company are located nearer the great grazing fields of the Northwest, which enables them to receive live cattle in better condition than their competitors. They have ample means at their command, and can supply city and country dealers in any quantity at the lowest market prices. They make a specialty of choice cuts for hotels and families, also lumber camp supplies, and are prepared to ship fresh meats, such as tenderloin and porterhouse steaks, at all seasons of the year in quantities for daily consumption to out-of-town hotels. All the meats packed by them are guaranteed to be of the choicest selection. A visit to their mammoth retail establishment in the city is worth the time spent in so doing, and will convince the most casual observer that this company is fully up with the times.

CYLINDER OILS.

VALUE AND SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICAN ARTICLE.

All persons who have been connected in any way with a line of business which requires the running of machinery are aware of the immense value which attaches to a perfect lubricating oil. This fact is forcibly exemplified by the extraordinary increase in our foreign shipments. Government statistics tell a wonderful tale of the progress made by American mineral lubricants in Great Britain and Europe. The following shows the total shipments for September and for nine months of 1887 and 1888:

	Gallons.	*Amount.*
Total for Sept., 1888...	2,214,139	$ 384,462
Total for Sept., 1887...	1,459,250	270,109
Total for 9 months ending Sept. 30, 1888....	18,023,538	3,107,005
Total for 9 months ending Sept. 30, 1887....	14,295,370	2,465,199

An increase of nearly four million gallons is to be noted in the shipments of nine months as compared with last year. This is very good evidence of the superiority of the American article, as well as of the great difference there must be between differently prepared oils. When the oldest manufacturing countries of the world grant that we are entitled to the palm, we need not be backward in asserting our claims to our own manufactures.

Scientific skill and practical experiment have united to produce an oil that should be as near a perfect lubricating oil as possible.

THE OCCIDENTAL OIL COMPANY.

The boast of the average Minneapolitan has always been that everything good in the way of manufactures and novelties, of whatsoever name or nature, eventually found its way to this city. The truth of this oft-repeated boast has been demonstrated again in the past few weeks by the location in our midst of the Northwestern and Western headquarters of the Occidental Oil Company, under the charge of the general manager of the company, who has had an experience of twenty years and over in the handling and manufacturing of lubricants, his reputation as an expert being so good as to cause even his strongest competitors to quote him as an authority. As their business card, a representation of which is presented in conjunction with this article, indicates, they are manufacturers of all kinds of oils, viz., cylinder, lubricating, burning, steamboat and railroad oils. The problem of how to obtain a good lubricant is one that has puzzled oil men for a good many years, and it has remained for the Occidental Oil Company to solve it by a new patent process which gives a fire test of 700 degrees with a specific gravity of 27 in cylinder oils, and a fire test of 542 degrees and specific gravity of 32 in lubricating oils. The question of what is perfect lubrication is one much easier to answer than it is to secure. In brief, it is the reduction of friction to a minimum, so that the greatest amount of power is gained with the least expenditure of force. As a matter of fact, there are a large number of engineers who do not regard this matter in a proper light. Many say that anything that will keep the bearings greased is all that is needed, quite forgetting that the after results will more than likely be a worn-out engine, badly used-up bearings, and, in fact, a general demoralization of the whole machine. But, aside from this, it is a measure of economy to use good lubricants, for the less the friction the smaller the coal bills. Indeed, so largely does this question enter into the matter, that Prof. Thurston, of Cornell University, one of the best authorities on lubricants in the United States, says that poor lubrication will add at least $5 per year in extra consumption of fuel for each horse power. In other words, a manufactory running with 100-horse power will cost $500 more per annum than one in which better lubricants are employed. But, as previously hinted at, the loss is not in fuel alone, but in the running of the machinery, which works so hard as to cause it to strain itself to pieces.

Now, perhaps some one may be tempted to ask what difference a high fire test makes in it. Just this, given a cylinder oil such as the Occidental Oil Company alone manufacture of a fire test of 700 degrees, and it is absolutely impervious to the action of steam. Being a mineral oil, it does not decompose under the action of steam or heat, but remains in the rings and bearings until it is absolutely worn out.

The oils manufactured by this company are absolutely free from animal matter, they being in truth mineral oils par excellence. Under the action of steam all animal oils decompose rapidly, and then the stearic, oleic and margaric acid which they contain become seriously injurious to metals, causing the speedy destruction of bolts, joints, valves, etc.

At their warehouse at Nos. 624, 626 and 628 First street north the company carries a large line of their goods, being thus a Minneapolis institution in all that the term implies. Thus it will be seen that in point of convenience alone the company is worthy of patronage, as, having their supplies at hand, no time is lost in filling

orders. Their system is one that must inevitably commend itself to all users of lubricants. They fill all orders thirty days on approval, and if at the expiration of that period the customer is not satisfied, a thing, by the way, that has never happened, they take the oil back and make no charge for what has been used. This fact alone, *i. e.*, their readiness to submit their goods to every possible test, is *prima facie* evidence of the value of their product, because they could not afford, unless their oils were of a superior quality, to offer such inducements.

The Occidental Oil Company own their own wells and pipe lines, the same producing a heavy gravity amber oil peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of high grade cylinder and lubricating oils. This being the case, consumers can readily understand that a better quality of lubricant at a reasonable price can be produced.

Their city office will be in the new Globe building.

HARRY F. LEGG,

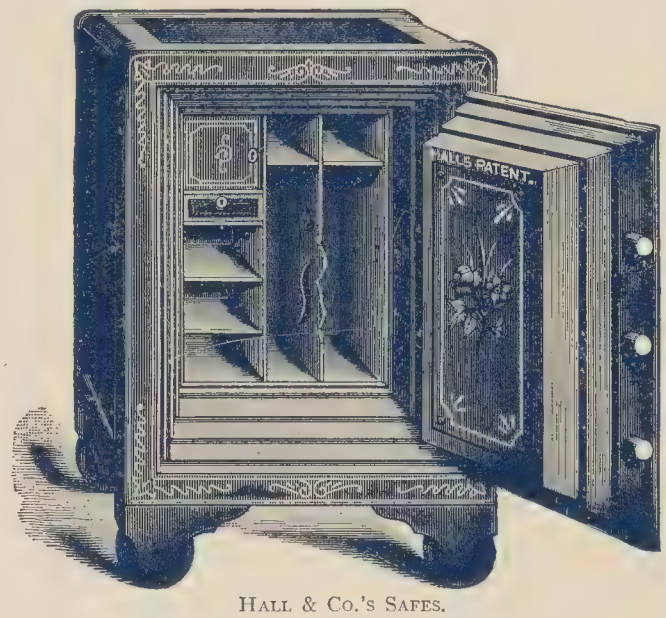
DEALER IN WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES, NO. 400 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Early in 1865 Mr. Legg came to Minneapolis, and in 1872 went into business, seven years later going into the jewelry business on his own account. So well did he succeed that three years later he erected the Mackey-Legg block, in which his present superb store is located. Mr. Legg's place is a veritable diamond palace, and in it he carries one of the largest lines of diamonds, watches and fine goods in the city.

THE LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

NO. 116 AND 118 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—Among the prosperous and well designed manufacturing enterprises of the Flour City is that of the Lewis Manufacturing Company, located at 116 and 118 First avenue north. Mr. Thomas C. Lewis, formerly of New Haven, Conn., is the proprietor of this concern, and developing here one of the best plants of machinery in the Northwest. The company turns out light metal articles of every description, as well as tools and machinery of the best quality. By constructing a considerable addition to their brass foundry, the company will now be enabled to render valuable assistance to parties handling patents of merit—an intention which has been contemplated by them for some time—and which, filling a long felt want, will be readily appreciated.

W. A. LOVELAND,

WOOD ENGRAVER, NO. 23 FOURTH STREET SOUTH.—In Mr. W. A. Loveland, Minneapolis has an exclusive wood engraver, who has never been led aside from legitimate fine work by "new processes," which promise much and accomplish little. When the trade wants a first-class job of engraving they go to a wood engraver. Mr. Loveland has had nine years' experience, coming here from Detroit a few years ago, and has already taken rank in his craft as the best workman in his line north of Chicago. Being a young man this is a strong testimonial to his ability and energy. Mr. Loveland makes a specialty of general catalogue work.



HALL & CO.'S SAFES.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY,

NO. 226 WASHINGTON AVENUE SOUTH.—The energetic and capable agent of this institution in the Northwest is Mr. O. A. Cavan, whose office at the above number always contains a large assortment of the splendid safes manufactured by the parent concern. The capital invested in the business in Minneapolis is $30,000, and the annual sales average $120,000. Mr. Cavan regularly employs seventy-six men, six of whom sell in Minnesota and Dakota, Montana and the Coast trade being handled by the San Francisco agency. A large amount of vault and jail work is done by the Minneapolis agency, that being their specialty. They are absolutely fire and burglar proof, and are indispensable to the farmers, merchants and others who have papers of great value, or who are in the habit of keeping large sums of money in their houses. We present a cut of their safes on this page.

HOWE & BRAGDON,

FIRE INSURANCE AND LOANS, ROOMS 9 AND 10, TRIBUNE BUILDING.—The firm of Howe & Bragdon (C. E. Howe and C. J. Bragdon), are transacting a loan and insurance business. They represent such leading companies as "The London," of England; "National Fire," of Hartford, Conn.; "Girard," of Philadelphia; "Mercantile," of Boston; "Grand Rapids," of Michigan, and "Packers and Provision Dealers," of Chicago. They make a specialty of safe and conservative loans on improved property with perfect titles for Eastern clients. Their loans do not exceed 40 per cent. of the cash value of the property, with 7 to 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, principal and interest collected and forwarded without charge. Howe & Bragdon refer by permission to Hon. W. D. Washburn, C. A. Pillsbury, S. E. Neiler, president of the Union National Bank, and W. B. Gordon, president of the First National Bank, of Waterville, N. Y.

THE HOLMES,

HENNEPIN AVENUE.—When it is remembered that Americans live at hotels more than almost any nation, it is not a matter for marvel that as fine a building as The Holmes, on Hennepin avenue, should be devoted to the purposes of a family hotel, nor is it to be wondered at that its guests comprise some of the best people in the city, many of whom give up their residences during the winter, in order to enjoy all the comforts and none of the disadvantages to be found in a well managed hotel of this description. The hotel is owned by a stock company. The Holmes was entirely remodeled lately. It is new throughout, and has been open but a few months. It is strictly fireproof and has all the modern

conveniences, such as hardwood finish, electric call bells, automatic fire alarm, double doors all over the house, steam heat, with ventilators in each room, incandescent electric lights, which are supplied from a special plant, and last, but by no means least, a kitchen which is entirely separate from the house. The furniture is entirely new in design, being of oak and cherry, and a fact which will please patrons is that there is not a dark room in the place. The company uses the famous Hubbard-Sparrow springs, 140 of which are in each bed, and manufacture their own hair mattresses. Some idea of the comfort and elegance of the place may be gained when it is stated that the dining room is 45x90 feet and the parlor 120x40, the latter of which is furnished in a style unsurpassed by any place in the city. An elegant Behr Bros. piano is supplied for the use of guests, who have thus all the conveniences of a home coupled with all the comfort and elegance of a first-class hotel. One feature of The Holmes not heretofore mentioned is the fact that it is run on the American and European plan, being thus the only one of the kind in the city.

THE WEST HOTEL.

JOHN T. WEST, PROPRIETOR, C. W. SHEPERD, MANAGER, HENNEPIN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET.—The erection of the West Hotel marked an epoch in the history of Minneapolis, while its conception signalized that spirit, characteristic of Americans, which made the rise and growth of this city an industrial achievement unparalleled in commercial annals. Eight years ago Charles W. West, a wealthy capitalist of Cincinnati, paid one of his periodical visits to this city, and, finding the lease of the Nicoliet House for sale, tendered his nephew, Col. John T. (for whom he had a great regard) $50,000 with which to secure it, together with the furniture, etc. Col. John West was then himself a resident of Minneapolis, but up to that time had not been engaged in the hotel business. He accepted the munificent gift so generously made, and the lease of the Nicollet was made out to him for five years, with a privilege of five years more. The sudden acceleration of growth to the city set in about that time, and may possibly have aided in some degree the success which followed, but be that as it may, Col. West, at the termination of the first year, repaid his uncle's handsome loan, together with interest. As the years succeeded each other, increasing gains opened the eyes of both the older and younger man to the opportunity which existed for a fine hotel, a hotel which should eclipse anything heretofore contemplated or attempted. The outcome is the West, costing $1,500,000, noted the country over for the elegance of its appointments, it being considered by competent judges one of the handsomest hotel structures in America, if not in the world.

This great structure, like Aladdin's palace, sprang into being almost as if by magic. In July, 1881, the work of excavation was begun, the foundations were put in during the fall and winter, and the superstructure commenced in the spring of 1882. It is composed of Joliet marble and red pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings, in an admirable construction of the Queen Anne and Colonial styles, is nine stories high, 196x174 feet ground plan, and has a total height of 200 feet. In variety, and yet in harmony in its massive proportions and graceful lines, it is a study. The lobby, containing accommodation for 1,000 people, discloses to view the superb staircase and galleries, with their wealth of ornamentation in marble, mahogany, bronze, brass and stained glass, which is a distinctive characteristic of the structure.

The building is without a peer in the matter of thorough construction. Absolutely fireproof, it was built for safety, and the guest that lays his or her head down on any of the snowy pillows of its beautiful bedrooms can do so with the confident assurance that they will not be driven from their couches by any crackling flames or smell of smoke in the corridors. The ventilation and sanitation, too, are above mere praise. The plumbing alone cost $190,000. Everything is modern, furniture, fittings, table linen, tableware, etc., having been specially made for the house. There are accomodations for 1,200 guests, the number of sleeping rooms being 407, while in the grand dining room 750 can be accommodated, and half as many more in the ordinaries.

The proprietor of this superb hostelry, Col. John T. West, is a typical hotel man. His physique, as it should be, is ample, his complexion clear, and his eye bright. He has a cheerful disposition, a fine flow of humor, and withal a remarkable vigor of administration. Scores of public men, and thousands of men whose occupation it is to be constantly "on the road," are proud to know him as a personal friend. Having been all his life, until his residence in Minneapolis, a hotel patron and railway traveler, he is alert to anticipate the wants and supply the demands of the traveling public. He has been an apt learner in the business of hotel catering and entertainment during his seven years of hotel management in this city, and his capacity and popularity are recognized wherever men compare the qualifications of the leading hotel men of the land.

Mr. Chas. W. Shepherd came to the West Hotel when the building was in the hands of the contractors, and was given the responsible position of manager. He brought to this duty a wide experience in hotel management, and an excellent record. For fifteen years he was with Breslin, of the Gilsey House, New York, and for him also assisted in the management of the Southern, of St. Louis; Willard's, at Washington; the Oriental and Manhattan, of Coney Island, and occupied responsible positions in the Metropolitan and Gilsey, New York. Mr. Shepherd is a courteous, genial gentleman, well known and deservedly popular with traveling people. He is always alert, vigilant, attentive and accommodating to the guests, and is an admirable disciplinarian, without which qualification no hotel can be successfully or satisfactorily run. He gives the most careful attention to every detail of the management of the house, and invariably exerts himself to please his guests.

As to its rates, the West Hotel aims to satisfy the demands of all classes of the traveling public. Those who desire elaborate entertainment, with the added features of extra parlors and choicest locations, can be accommodated. Those who make up the vast majority can be as comfortably housed and fed at the West Hotel at a minimum rate of three dollars a day as in any other first-class hotel in the world. There is a large class of rooms which do not differ materially in size, furnishing or location, to supply the wants of those who require hotel accommodations transiently at a moderate price.

R. J. MENDENHALL,

FLORIST, NO. 15 FOURTH STREET SOUTH.—Whenever or wherever one hears or reads of an elegant entertainment, whether it be a wedding, a reception, a banquet, or a ladies' lunch, it may be safely relied upon that this famous florist furnished the flowers, an alliterative sentence, by the way, which is only in accordance with the fact. As far back as 1857 Mr. Mendenhall located in the Queen City of the Falls, but it was not until ten years later that he embarked in the business of floriculture, a business at which it may be said he has amassed a large fortune. The hot houses, of which he has eleven, are located at First avenue south and Eighteenth street, the above being the number of his city store. He makes a specialty of cut flowers, baskets, bouquets, intricate designs and hot house plants for the trade of the city and the adjacent towns, where, by the way, he is looked upon as the "only man in the business."

McDONALD BROS.,

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, LAMP GOODS, NO. 342 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Among the very fine institutions in the city handling this class of goods none have a higher standing than this house, whose owners came here from Pennsylvania five years ago. Since opening here they have had the gratification of noting a steady growth in their trade which has warranted them in carrying a stock of goods, which in the inelegant language of the street "lays over" anything in the kind in the Northwest. Having an extensive wholesale trade they employ four traveling men in addition to their large force of clerks, who sell to the trade in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, their samples and the reputation of the house giving them a ready and successful hearing at all times.

That the firm is alive to the value of appearances is well evidenced by the beauty of the interior decorations of the store, which are very elegant. In the large building at the above number they occupy four floors, their retail department being 24x155 feet.

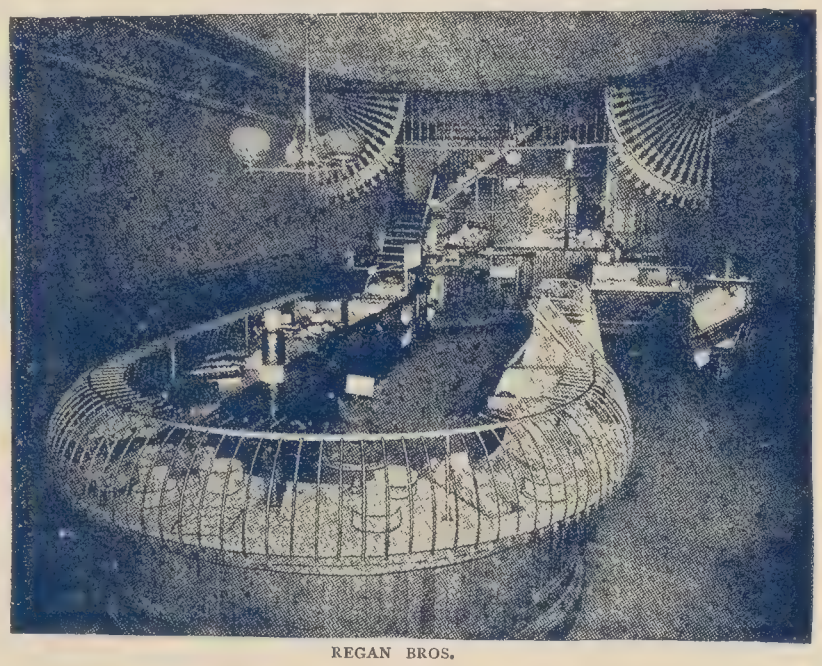
REGAN BROS.,

BAKERS AND RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS, NO. 325 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Probably no firm in the city engaged in the same line of business so fully obeys the scriptural injuniction "To feed the hungry," as does the above, as they have a patronage among business and professional men, which runs up to fully 1,500 a day. They occupy three floors and part of the third floor of the building adjoining, the dimensions of each being 23x195 feet. On the upper floor is located the bakery, the object being to secure the best light and ventilation possible with a corresponding avoidance of heat and gas from the ovens, which under other circumstances would be very apt to render the lunch and sales rooms which are on the ground floor, the former in the rear, almost uninhabitable. They established the institution in 1882 and have found their business increase so rapidly as to necessitate at this day the employment of sixty-seven people, twenty-five of whom are waiters, the pay roll amounting last year to $33,000, their sales amounting to over $150,000. A good idea of the magnitude of their business can be gained when it is understood that about 130 pounds of roast beef alone are consumed daily at the lunch rooms, and during the summer season they have used as high as sixty gallons of milk and twelve bushels of cantaloupes at a noonday meal, those articles being outside of the consumption of iced tea, cakes, etc., a large amount of which are used daily. They bake thirteen different kinds of bread and over one hundred varieties of cakes, carrying at all times a full line of everything that is fresh and good.

They are, beyond all peradventure, the most enterprising firm in their line in the city.

The firm has recently added to their already extensive institution a candy factory, in which they manufacture nothing but high grade candies, all of them hand-made goods. They have engaged a gentleman from Boston to take charge of it, he having had charge of one of the largest factories in that city. They guarantee that their goods will be superior to anything west of Chicage,

To Mr. Wm. M. Regan belongs the credit of organizing the Minneapolis Exposition. An editorial in the *Tribune* suggesting the necessity of such an institution was taken up by him and in a letter to Mr. E. G. Potter, president of the Produce Exchange he urged the calling of a meeting to discuss the proposition. The meeting was held and the outcome of it was the palatial structure now located on the East side. To him also is due the credit of getting up the Nicollet avenue illumination which has attracted universal attention. He went out with others during the first season and in less than a week raised $12,000 in the six blocks which the illumination covers. He is always at the front in every movement which tends to the glorification of the city, and is at all times abley seconded by his brothers.



REGAN BROS.

GRYGLA & SELDEN,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORKS, OFFICE 21 SYNDICATE BLOCK.—With an experience of eleven years in this business, it is not strange that Messrs. Grygla & Selden's work is to be found all over the Northwest as far as the cities of Oregon. Both gentlemen are old residents of Minneapolis, and hundreds of the finest roofs, to say nothing of the large galvanized iron and copper cornices in use throughout the city, have been put on under their supervision. They are leaders in their line, their trade reaching away up into the hundreds of thousands annually. As stated, they do not confine themselves to Minneapolis, prominent builders throughout this and other states constantly calling on them to put in bids for work, and as their prices are always commensurate with the magnitude of the work, in nine cases out of ten their bids are accepted.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,

DEALERS IN TEAS, COFFEES, COCOA AND BAKING POWDER, NO. 312 NICOLLET AVENUE.—About six months ago Mr. P. E. Irvin who was formerly with this institution in the "City of Brotherly Love" and who later had charge of the St. Paul house, located in this city, being in search of new worlds to conquer. Under his energetic management, he being a young business man of great tact, the trade has increased fully 50 per cent., their goods having a deservedly high reputation for purity and general excellence.

E. PARKER,

NO. 129 CENTRAL AVENUE, CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—For fourteen years or more the gentlemen treated of in this sketch has been a valued business man of the East Side. His is a strictly retail house, doing a business of $25,000 a year, which is constantly increasing. The amount of capital invested is $10,000, and such is the excellence of his trade that he keeps three people constantly employed. His dry goods trade, a department which he recently added, is also quite large.

W. K. MORRISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO JANNEY, SEMPLE & CO., HARDWARE, RAILROAD AND MILL SUPPLIES, NO. 107-109 NICOLLET AVENUE.—This business was started thirty-three years ago by ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, and has been continued ever since by his successors, Janney, Semple & Co. The present firm bought out Janney, Semple & Co. on the 20th of September last. They carry a full line of hardware, and make a specialty of builders' hardware, railroad and mill supplies. They carry an immense stock, and, while making no pretension of doing a wholesale business, there is no order so large they cannot fill at satisfactory prices. They are making $4,000 worth of improvements upon the store, putting in steam, elevators, heating apparatus, water and sewer connections, and will have one of the finest equipped hardware stores in the West. Mr. Morrison came from Belfast, Me., where he has been engaged in the hardware business since he was thirteen years old. He has the reputation of being a close buyer, and buys strictly for cash. The firm has ample capital, and takes all advantages of discounts. They will adhere to the well known liberal policy pursued by Messrs. Janney, Semple & Co., and their record for fair dealing will be fully sustained by them. They have retained all the old help employed in the retail department. They occupy four floors and basement.

D. McVEAN AND SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 251 HENNEPIN AVENUE.—Ten years ago Mr. McVean came to Minneapolis from Chicago, where he had been engaged in the same line of business, and immediately embarked in a merchant tailoring enterprise. He found out that the residents of the flour city were as fond of good clothes as the denizens of the garden city, and immediately began to supply their wants, selling imported goods from London. Progress was slow for a time, but as the city grew his trade grew with it until now, he keeps 25 men constantly at work filling orders for some of the best people in the city. He carries a full line of tailoring goods and though his prices are the cheapest his goods are the best. Quite recently his son was admitted into the business, and the two form a span which are hard to beat.

J. M. DONELSON,

JEWELER, NO. 203 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Mr. Donelson is an old settler in Minneapolis, having come here in 1865, when he established himself in his present line of business, which he has followed with unvarying good fortune up to the present time. Quite recently he removed to his present elegant quarters, at No. 203 Nicollet avenue, where he carries a very extensive line of watches and clocks, fine jewellery and diamonds. Being a practical watchmaker and repairer he guarantees all work entrusted to him, and gives it the promptest attention. His long residence in the city has given him a long list of customers who are among the best people in the city.

C. A. HOFFMAN,

MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN AND DEALER IN OPTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, 20-22 FOURTH STREET SOUTH.—Probably few opticians in the country are better posted in regard to the care of the eyes than the gentleman named above. He came here from Chicago, where he was in the employ of Lewis Borlin, October 5, 1882, and opened up a store for the sale of optical goods, a business he had been in all his life. He met with success from the start, and now does a very extensive business through the Northwest. He is the only exclusive dealer in this line in the city.

Associated with Mr. Hoffman in dealing in photographic supplies is his brother, a very enterprising young gentleman. They are the only manufacturers of that class of goods west of Chicago, their specialties being the simplex instantaneous time shutters, lightning photographic lenses, dry plates, cards, papers, etc. In this line, as in the other, they have a large trade, necessitating the keeping of a man on the road who sells to dealers in Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Montana. Both the gentlemen are very popular, and are looked upon as very bright, enterprising young business men. They handle some of the most complete lines of amateur outfits west of Chicago, and do a large business in that way, the amateur trade in the Northwest having attained vast proportions.

H. F. LILLIBRIDGE & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF CRACKERS AND CONFECTIONARY, 13 TO 19 THIRD STREET SOUTH.—Some idea of the magnitude of the business done by this well known and thoroughly responsible house may be gained by a knowledge of the fact that they use 150 bags of flour and 15 barrels of sugar in the various processes of manufacture in a day. It was established fourteen years ago by Mr. H. F. Lillibridge who has resided here for thirty years, having been at various times extensively engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, at one time as a member of the firm of J. Dean & Co.

The house has 165 hands constantly at work, and keeps a number of travelling salesmen on the road, the firm selling goods in every city and town from Minneapolis to the Pacific. Besides the house here they have extensive branches in Duluth and Aberdeen, Dakota, so that it is not only the best equipped but one of the most extensive concerns in its line in the Northwest.

In 1885 Messrs. S. D. and Geo. S. Works who had been connected with the house for nine and eleven years respectively were admitted to partnership, and under the joint care of the three experienced heads, the trade of the great concern is increasing year by year. Lillibridge's crackers and confectionary are known the country over, and it is not a matter of surprise that they should have such a reputation.

C. L. JACOBY,

PHOTOGRAPHER, 250-2 NICOLLET AVENUE.—The oldest, and, without doubt, one of the most successful houses in this line is the above, which until a few months ago was known as W. H. Jacoby & Son. Mr. W. H. Jacoby first began the taking of photographs in 1855, and came here in 1866, opening a gallery at the above number. Mr. Jacoby has been uniformly successful in business, and has accumulated a fortune in this and other lines, which he is now enjoying. His son, C. L., was admitted into the business a few years ago, and upon his father's retirement succeeded to the control of the gallery, which he is now running with marked success. His is the only gallery taking life-size negatives. All the work of the state that went to the great World's Exposition at New Orleans in 1884 was done by this gallery, and among other masterpieces they sent a photograph of the train bearing the state's exhibit, which was five feet long by two feet high. Since assuming control of the business, Mr. Charles Jacoby has made many improvements in the gallery, and now has facilities for viewing and making pictures which are equalled by few and excelled by none.

THE MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS,

OFFICE, 229-231 FIFTH AVENUE SOUTH.—That this is the largest concern of the kind in the Northwest there can be no doubt. The works, which cover five acres of ground, and from which there are turned out annually 10,000 harvesters and self-binders, were established in 1874, and the company which now controls them was organized two years later. The President is Hon. D. Morrison; Vice-President and General Manager, Clinton Morrison, who is also President of the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank and a director of the Street Railway system; Secretary, H. G. O. Morrisson, of Morrisson & Cooke, attorneys.

The company keeps 400 men at work the year round, the pay-roll calling for $30,000 a month, and has also twenty-five men on the road, besides agencies in all the principal cities west of the Alleghanies. Their specialty is the Minneapolis steel binder, which is sold in foreign counties as well as through the United States. A notable fact, and one which goes far towards demonstrating the merit of the machines, is that they command the highest price of any machines of their class, and, if additional proof of their high standing were wanted, the product of 1888 has been already almost entirely disposed of.

M. A. GEDNEY & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF PICKLES AND VINEGAR, FIRST STREET AND THIRTY SECOND AVENUE NORTH.—Eight years ago Mr. Gedney the elder who had been a member of the firm of S. M. Dingee & Co., of Evanston, Ills., in the same line, located in Minneapolis and in the intervening time has established a business which in its line is the largest in the Northwest. Last year they turned out over 5000 barrels, and with their present facilities are able to turn out nearly twice that number. They sell only at wholesale, from ten barrels to a carload. Its travelling men are to be found in every city in the Northwest, Gedney's white wine vinegar, cider vinegar and other goods almost selling themelves so well and favorably is the firm and its productions known. There are now two sons engaged in the business, Mr. J. P. Gedney having been engaged with his father some twelve years, and Mr. Charles Gedney for a long time one of the most valued employes of the large lumbering firm of Nelson Tenney & Co., having within the past year gone into the firm.

ORPUT & WHIPPLE,

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, NO. 39 AND 41 THIRD STREET SOUTH.—The above firm came to the city July 1, 1888 and bought out the well known firm of Eddy & Son proprietors of the Nicollet House stables. They work fifty head of horses and keep as fine turn outs as can be found in any city west of Chicago. They do a large commission sale business, and have all facilities for keeping shippers. Mr. Orput is an old Knight of the Grip, and is well and favorably known to all members of that fraternity. Mr. Whipple is an old time livery man from Sioux Falls, so they make a team that is hard to beat.

THE MINNEAPOLIS SMOKELESS HYDO-CARBON FUEL COMPANY,

252 NICOLLET AVENUE.—One of the most valuable scientific improvements of the age is the Orris patent smoke consuming and fuel saving apparatus, which is warranted to create perfect combustion in any furnace, and is adapted to boilers of every description. It is claimed for it that it will consume 90 per cent. of the smoke, a claim that seems to be fully borne out by the facts. Mr. W. H. Jacoby is the president; G. Danforth, vice-president; L. Danforth, secretary, and C. L. Jacoby, treasurer. The company has a large number of the appliances in use on various buildings throughout the city and state, and are meeting with excellent success in the sale of them.

THE SMITH COSTUME COMPANY,

CORNER FIFTH AND NICOLLET AVENUE, SIDLE BLOCK.—Up to quite recently the seeker after fine masquerade costumes in Minneapolis had a hard time of it. Those who were in the business had nothing but what was tawdry in character and cheap in design, but with the advent of the Smith Costume Co., which was incorporated on July 20, 1888, all this was changed. With ample capital $10,000 they secured the best designs possible, and began the manufacture of theatrical, masquerade, carnival and fancy costumes of every character paying especial atteution to regalia and society work, selling nothing but the best. This business has steadily improved until it is no uncommon thing for the best of the theatrical people to place orders with them for new costumes instead of sending to New York for them. They are par excellence, the costumers of the Northwest, their trade extending all over this territory throughout to Portland, Oregon. They also supply many of the churches with vestments, alter cloths, etc., making in fact a specialty of fine work of all this description. The company possesses the only sample book west of Chicago of *Racenit Le Costume Historique*, by Fermin De Dot of Paris, a novelty which is well worthy of examination. It is needless to say that visitors are always welcome, every attention being shown, and every facility afforded them for a complete examination of the splendid stock carried. The officers of the company are Messrs. A. J. Smith, President, E. C. Avery, Vice-President; Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer, and with three such capable people directing affairs the success of the concern is not a matter for marvel.

NELSON, TENNEY & CO.

Among the prominent manufacturers of lumber, the firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co., is the oldest established, and stands in the front rank. They own large quantities of pine land acquired in the days when pine was not so eagerly sought for as at present. With this stock to draw from they keep their two sawmills in this city running day and night, turning out about 40,000,000 feet of lumber during the sawing season, thus giving employment to an army of men in the woods and at their mills and lumber yards In marketing this product they reach out over the country embraced between Manitoba in the extreme Northwest, Albuquerque, New Mexico in the Southwest, and St. Louis in the South. Besides their wholesale business covering this great range of territory they maintain a system of retail yards in Minnesota and Iowa. They have established a reputation for energy, enterprise and honorable dealing, of which any firm may well be proud Their mills have the latest improved machinery, and they have ample yards and a mill for planing lumber. Both Messrs. Nelson and Tenney are prominent and active citizens who have done much for the advantage and benefit of the city in building up its business interests. Mr. Nelson is a director of the Board of Trade, and for a number of years was on the School Board.

THE MINNEAPOLIS BOILER WORKS,

SOUTH SECOND STREET, BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.—The Minneapolis Boiler Works, which has been successfully operated by Col. M. W. Glenn, since the year 1869, is an industry of the city which is entitled to the support and sympathy of all citizens, for the reason that it has continuously employed a large number of men, and has always done superior work. The usual number of men employed is about 80, although in the summer months of last year the number of men on the pay roll was 120. On March 1, 1889, this concern changed hands, Col. Glenn retiring for the purpose of erecting a large boiler shop in Duluth, for which he received a handsome bonus from the citizens of that city. The present firm is composed of young men, and its head is J. H. Moorhead, who was business manager for Col. Glenn for a number of years; John Rowan, who at present operates a boiler shop in Stillwater, and has the name of being the best boiler maker in the State; and J. W. Glenn, son of Col. Glenn, who has been in the business since he left college a few years ago. The shops of the Minneapolis Boiler Works are located at Fifth avenue and Second street, south, the office being on the Second street side. They have a floor space of 10,800 square feet, and are better provided with facilities for doing heavy work, and, in fact, all kinds of work than any other shops west of Chicago. Railroad tracks enter the shops, giving a connection with all the railway system of the city. All the single boilers and batteries that at present are in use in all the principal flour and sawmills and manufactories in Minneapolis and the surrounding territory, were constructed in these shops. The new firm is just completing the North Minneapolis Pumping House boilers, and is now filled with orders from Minneapolis, Helena, Duluth St. Paul and other cities.

J. A. BIXBY & CO.,

HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC., 319 HENNEPIN AVENUE.—Synonymous with the words energy and enterprise, coupled with liberal dealing, is the name of J. A. Bixby & Co., who are manufacturers' agents for the famous Baldwin dry air refrigerators, Adams & Westlake's Monarch vapor stoves and Stewart & Highland range. They have been residents of Minneapolis for many years, and are considered one of the most reliable firms in town. In addition to the large stock of stoves and lines of goods in which they deal specially, they carry a magnificent retail stock of hardware. Their specialties, as above enumerated, are sold in almost every town in the Northwest. They employ fifteen men, and are enjoying a trade which is constantly on the increase.

CASCADE STEAM LAUNDRY.

316 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH, J. R. PURCHASE, PROPRIETOR.—Mr. Purchase came to Minneapolis in 1874, and has been engaged in the laundry business since that time. He commenced in a small way and has built up the business to its present dimensions. He occupies his beautiful new building which was built in 1883. It is four stories and a basement, and is all occupied by him. He also has branches at 120½ Central avenue, 2011 Bloomington avenue, 1305 Washington avenue, and Twenty-sixth and Nicollet. He employs one hundred and twenty-five men and women.

The Cascade is known the whole length and breadth of Minnesota, also all through the northwestern country, and excepting Minneapolis they do more work outside of the state than they do in the state, reaching away out to Idaho Ter. He has all the improved machinery and every facility for doing first-class work, equal to any institution of the kind in the United States. Mr. Purchase has proven himself to be a thorough business man and has an institution of which Minneapolis may well feel proud.

HALE, THOMAS & CO.,

500 TO 506 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Just twenty years ago Mr. Geo. W. Hale, (deceased), established this famous house in Minneapolis, and thus it is one of the oldest dry goods houses of note in the city. He was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Hale, a pioneer of thirty years residence and a member of the old firm of Geo. W. Hale & Co. Five years ago Mr. J. W. Thomas who had been eminently successful in the same line of business in Winona, came to Minneapolis and embarked his capital with the old reliable firm, and it is superfluous to say, has not regretted the change. Through all the trials and vicissitudes which Minneapolis in common with other cities, has passed through, this firm has always been successsful, and to-day it is regarded as one of the most solid and thoroughly reliable in the Northwest. Occupying one of the largest stores in the city they carry one of the finest stocks in Minneapolis, their trade being among the wealthy ones, not only of the Flour City but of the Northwest. Their store is always crowded and an afternoon among the fine fabrics with which their shelves are always filled is a temptation which few of the fair indwellers of palatial homes and their country cousins are able to resist. To go shopping at Hale, Thomas & Co.'s is always an invitation which finds ready acceptance when extended by one lady to another, for both inviter and invitee are always certain of seeing she latest and best modes, the most costly silks and satins, the newest things in gloves, and in fact all that is bright and beautiful in dress and lingerie. Not only does the firm carry one ot the largest stock in town but they have a superabundance of experienced employees to show it. The store occupies 88x120 feet with basement of the same size and has a handsome entrance on Nicollet avenue.

M. WEINSTEIN

27 WASHINGTON AVENUE SOUTH.—Among the German dealers of the city, none have a higher standing than Mr. Weinstein, whose residence in Minneapolis since 1879 has given him an excellent acquaintance and business standing. He carries a full line of watches and fine jewelry, and makes a specialty of repairing, in which he excels. By following out the principles of fair dealing, he has acquired an excellent trade, not only among his own countrymen, but other residents of the city, who appreciate not only his fine goods, but his low prices.

E. J. ROSE & CO.,

ARTISTIC TAILORS, 239 NICOLLET AVENUE.—Merchants and others may say what they will but the "tailor makes the man," or at least if he does not altogether he enables him to make such a fine showing in the world that he can stay in the race with anyone. That is one reason why the patrons of this house are always so successful, a fact which can easily be ascertained by noting the number of well dressed gentlemen with whom his parlors are always filled and asking them where they belong, Nine out of ten will reply, directing the inquirer to call and see them at banks, brokers offices, real estate offices, leading wholesale houses and other important positions where a good suit of clothes is as much a necessity as it is in a fashonable parlor. It is an amiable weakness with business men to like to see well dressed men around them. E. J, Rose & Co. cater to this trade by doing first class work at the lowest possible prices, and in order that their work shall always be satisfactory and always given on time, they keep thirty men the best obtainable, constantly at work. As already stated their trade is among the finest people in the city, but they have also a large outside trade, even shipping goods as far west as Portland, Oregon. Their store is very artistic, and they invite callers to see and examine the goods always remembering that they are dealing with practical tailors.

These gentlemen are recognized among the lovers of good fitting garments as the only tailors and if you are not fitted at this leading tailoring establishment you will be out of fashion.

E. E. PETERSON.

SIGN EMPORIUM, 220 NICOLLET AVENUE.—From time immemorial the expression "Take in your sign," and "Dr.——has hung out his shingle," have been in vogue. The one relating to a shingle is supposed to date back to the days when a man, in order to advertise himself or his wares took a marking pot and a strip of board and wrote thereon his business and his location. That was before the days of signs, such are made by Mr. Peterson, who is considered one of the most efficient sign writers in the Northwest. In fact it is a question whether Chicago with all its much vaunted superiority in matters of taste, turns out anything superior to the work of this house. A good sign is as much an indication of a man's standing as is his appearance. If his business is "shoddy" his offices and the appurtenances therein including his signs will bear an inartistic appearance. That is the reason, wherever the stranger goes in this city he or she will see nothing in that line but what is first-class, and the bulk of it bearing he word "Peterson." Mr. Peterson has made signs in brass, and on glass for banks, merchants, railroad companies, newspapers and in fact almost every kind of institution known to the mercantile world, and both in the Northwest in general and Minneapolis, in particular his figures and work are both regarded as far better than Eastern houses. He is as stated, at No. 220 Nicollet avenue.

His display at the exposition was admired by many and pronounced by competitors the finest work that could be produced.

HAXTUN STEAM HEATER COMPANY,

219 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH.—Since the advent of the above institution in the city, builders of homes have had no occasion to dread the approach of winter, as heretofore, as they have been enabled by the use of the genius of the firm to make their houses much more comfortable than in the past. The main factory is at Kewaunee, Ill., 130 miles from Chicago, on the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R., the house here being simply a branch of the big Illinois institution. The company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and they manufacture everything used in steam heating work. Since opening here in 1886 the company has put their steam heating apparatus into almost every prominent building in the city. Among them are the Syndicate block, the Loan & Trust Company's building, the Nicollet National Bank, the First National Bank, the Lumber Exchange, Hotel Ardmore, Temple Court, the Boston block, the Kasota block, the Windom & Lansing blocks, Donaldson's glass block, the National Bank of Commerce and twenty-eight of the school buildings of the city, besides a large number of the best private residences in town. Mr. C. S. Wentworth came to this city from Kewaunee in the spring of 1886, in charge of this branch here, and it is mainly owing to his industry and untiring application to business that the company has met with the unparalleled success they have. The increase of business this year over last will be fully fifty per cent., demonstrating that the system has taken a firm hold in the hearts of the people. At their present location they occupy the first floor and basement, the former 30x60, tke latter 60x65, where they carry a full stock of all articles used in steam heating, steam pumps, mill and railway and engineers' supplies. They also do a large business in Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin.

J. H. DAVIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN MEATS, No. 250 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.—The above named gentlemen came to this city from Mankato in 1882 and commenced business with three men and they have now worked up a business which is second to none in their line in Minneapolis. They employ eighteen men and run five delively wagons for their retail trade. They have a branch market at 1214 and 1216 Washington avenue south and do a large business in smoked and dried meats. They are both of them superfine hustlers, in every sense of the word and their business is ample evidence of the truth of the adage that great oaks from little acorns grow,

CHAS, E. YOUNG & CO.,

JOB PRINTERS, No. 8 FOURTH STREET NORTH.—Among those who value printer's ink as a means of disseminating information concerning themselves or their business none stand higher than this firm, the principal of which has been a resident of Minneapolis for twenty years, during which time he has been engaged in the printing business, a fact which can be well understood when his large patronage, secured by dint of untiring energy and zealous devotion to business, is taken into account. The company of the firm is Mr. A. L. Broughton, a gentleman well known and correspondingly popular in Flour City business circles. He is a native of the city and has been associated with Mr. Young for upwards of ten years.

They make a specialty of fine printing of all kinds and do a large amount of society work such as invitations, ball programs, etc. They use nothing but the best material and so have an excellcnt trade with the wealthy portion of the community.

J. H. WELLER,

Druggist, Corner Fourth Street and Hennepin Avenue.—Like everything else the drug business is one which requires constant care and clear headed, close attention, otherwise, notwithstanding the alleged enormous profits in it, the person undertaking it must inevitably "go to the wall." Eight years ago the subject of this sketch arrived in Minneapolis, and with admirable foresight secured the quarters which he has since occupied. By an exercise of the qualities spoken of above, and by an earnest and upright endeavor to give his customers the best to be had, Mr. Weller has built up a trade second to no other in his line in the city. Always alive to the exigencies of his business, he keeps nothing but the purest drugs to be found in the market, and sees to it that no "mistakes" are made. Remembering, too, what a necessity cooling, palatable drinks are during the heated term, Mr. Weller has put in a soda fountain which in point of size, convenience and attractiveness, cannot be duplicated West of Chicago. To many excellent qualities of head and heart, combined with superior business ability, Mr. Weller owes the proud position as the possessor of the best drug store on Hennepin avenue.

WANNAMAKER & BROWN,

Tailoring Agency, 331 Hennepin Avenue.—Among the famous names of America merchant princes none is more familiar than that of John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, the principal of the above firm. Recognizing the fact that the West was a fine field for the sale of their fine tailor made suits, a few years ago they established agencies in various cities where gentlemen could leave their measure, select the quality of cloth required, and have their garments made in the Quaker City, confident that they would thereby only not save a large amount of money, but secure a perfect fit and latest styles. Two years ago Mr. Albert Tuffnell came to Minneapolis and opened an agency, which has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the parent house, as he keeps two traveling men constantly employed taking orders all over the Northwest. They do business under the most comprehensive and liberal guarantee possible to imagine, and their clients number most of the "tony" young men of the Flour City, who like to be well dressed, at comparatively small expense. Mr. Tuffnell, who has been traveling for Eastern importing houses for the last ten years, is a gentlemen of rare taste and intelligence, has out a standing invitation to gentlemen of all classes and conditions to call and examine his stock, confident that he can, if given an opportunity, "suit" them at a cost far below that of other merchant tailoring houses. The large sign, Wannamaker & Brown, on the building can be seen at all times.

BUILDING MATERIAL CO.,

P. W. Leffler and S. C. Ferris, Managers, 22 South Third Street.—In a comparatively new city like Minneapolis, where the building trade reaches such great proportions, it is not surprising to find firms specially engaged in selling building materials, but it is somewhat surprising to find a house dealing in such a variety of articles as the above. They deal in Tiffany pressed brick, American terra cotta, Drake & Co.'s St. Cloud red and gray granite, Sioux Falls jasper, brownstone from Prentice quarry, Edinburgh imported mortar colors, and mineral wool, and, though only in business in this city a year, they have an enormous trade. They came here from Chicago, where they were also in the building business, and by handling nothing but absolutely first-class goods, have acquired a splendid connection. Their warehouse at 511 Fourth street is always well filled with the best to be got in the building line, and city and out-of-town contractors are nearly always to be found either there or at their offices.

C. F. JACKSON,

Dry Goods Specialties, Syndicate Block.—There are dry goods and dry goods houses without number, but it is seldom that one finds a house doing business exclusively in dry goods. Yet it is an excellent idea, and one which has well repaid Mr. Jackson. He came to Minneapolis two years ago, and opened up with a line of exclusively dress goods, including silks and all manner of fine suitings for ladies. The result has far exceeded his expectations, and he feels well satisfied with the day he concluded to remove from Norwalk, O., to the Flour City. Mr. Jackson carries a stock valued at $20,000, and is proud of the fact that his house is the only one of the kind west of Chicago. He also carries a large line of gloves and ladies' underwear, which keeps his force of seven clerks busy in handling over and selling to his large number of customers.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE,

This institution was organized In 1884, with a long list of members, its first officers being J. D. Darling, president; E. G. Potter, vice-president; A. M. Woodward, secretary. It has been largely instrumental in getting the weekly collection system, regulating the amount of commissions charged by commission men and correcting the abuses of express and railroad companies in the transportation and handling of goods. The following year Mr. Potter was elected president, a position he was called upon to occupy for three successive terms, only retiring when he no longer found it possible to give it the time and attention it deserved. Under Mr. Potter's administration of affairs the Exchange grew in influence and numbers, until it has come to be recognized as one of the leading institutions of the city. Geo. B. Bradbury is its present efficient president, and in his hands neither the affairs of the Exchange or commission men are allowed to suffer.

Vanderburgh Block.

S. J. NICHOLSON,

709 Nicollet Avenue, Imported and Domestic Woolen Goods.—Four years ago Mr. Nicholson located here in a modest way in the Albion Hotel block, and since then has built up a large business among the best people in the city. He makes a specialty of Wilson Bros.' shirts and Coon & Co.'s collars and cuffs, in both of which he has a large trade, and carries one of the best lines of imported and domestic woolens to be found in the city. He keeps twenty-two men constantly employed, and occupies a commodious and handsome store at the above number, the dimensions being 33x66 feet. Mr. Nicholson is highly esteemed among his business associates.

GOODWIN & McLEOD,

Importers and Jobbers of Fine Woolens, 331 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, (New York, 42 White Street).—Long experience and familiarity with the best makes of woolen goods have given this firm a standing which is equalled by few and excelled by none. Their importations comprise the best of English, Scotch, German and French goods, direct from the mills, all of which are shrunk before they are shipped. They handle comparatively, few goods of American make, but those that are found in their immense and valued stock are from the best mills in the country. The members of the firm being personally well-known to the merchant tailors in Minnesota in general, and Minneapolis in particular, it is not surprising that they are found in the front rank of Flour City institutions, nor is it to be wondered at that they have such a first-class trade, which it may be said is rapidly increasing. The house intends looking up the far-away trade in the near future, and will put able salesmen on the road, but for the present are content to reach customers in the Western States and Territories by card and sample, both of which will be freely given on application. In the meantime, however, the home trade will secure special and prompt attention.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,

Typewriters and Typewriter Supplies, 12 South Third Street.—It was in the infancy of writing machines that the foresight of three men of Central New York discovered something of what the future of this revolutionizer of the writing of the world would be, and which led them to form a co-partnership and open for business in a modest office in New York City. That was in 1882, and to-dav they have branch houses in fourteen of the largest cities of the United States and in London, Eng., besides employing representatives in all parts of the world.

Asking almost any one familiar with the use of writing machines, you will be told that the Remington is the favorite. It is deservedly so on account of its many points of superiority, which have been and are being demonstrated beyond question. At contests recently held in Cincinnati, New York and Toronto—at the latter place for the championship of the world—there was brought out still more prominently some of these points, and the machine was decidedly victorious.

One interesting thing in connection with the use of this machine is its adaptation to writing blindfold, or by those who are blind. The small key-board admits of this being done very successfully. Many of the leading and progressive stenographers are practicing this art, and recent exhibitions show that writing can be done almost as rapidly as with the eyes open. At Chicago, a short time ago, Mr. McGurrin wrote 125 words in one minute.

Among the many adjuncts to the typewriter is a new pattern of roll-top office desk, into which is adjusted the typewriter drop, which lowers the machine out of sight and dust, and leaves the desk looking like any ordinary roll-top office desk. This is just out, and will admit any of the modern Remington machines—Nos. 2, 3 or 4.

The establishment of this firm in the city was in December, 1885, the St. Paul office having been opened in May, 1884. It is centrally located at 12 South Third street. The stock comprises a full line of writing machines and all that pertains to their use. The salesrooms are also intended as headquarters for all writing machine information, such as supplying competent stenographic help, and placing stenographers in positions, etc.

THE STANDARD FURNITURE AND CARPET COMPANY,

A. Buchanan, Manager, No. 324 Nicollet Avenue.—In the short time that has intervened since its establishment in April, 1885, this house, under the able management of Mr. Buchanan, has acquired an excellent reputation and trade, their business being constantly on the increase, with a splendid outlook for the future. They carry a large assortment of furniture and carpets, both of the cheapest and best grades, and sell for cash or on weekly and monthly installments. They occupy three floors and a large warehouse, which are always well filled with goods of the latest and best designs, affording customers an excellent stock to select from. Mr. Buchanan is a bright, progressive, enterprising gentleman, and it is largely due to him that the house has acquired the prominence and customers it possesses.

THE LEWIS KNITTING WORKS,

Boston Block.—Under the care of Mr. Herbert Harris are the elegant sample rooms of this great institution, the number being 516. Mr. Harris also represents the Portage Hosiery Company, of Portage, Wis., whose hosiery, mittens; and German socks are known and appreciated wherever the Ice King blows his wintry breath. The headquarters of the Lewis Company are at Janesville, Wis., one of the many thriving towns of the Badger State, and their specialty is the Lewis underwear, fall fashioned and Jersey fitting, which also has a wide reputation. Personally Mr. Harris is one of the most popular traveling men in this section. Owing to his energy and the splendid reputation of the goods he sells, he found his trade increasing so rapidly as to compel him to open a branch office here, where his trade could call and see himself and his samples. In fact, so rapidly has the business of the house increased that they are now behind in their orders.

MYERS & CHAPMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wall Paper and Mouldings, 520 Nicollet Avenue.—Though a comparatively new concern, the gentlemen not locating here until five years ago, coming from Pennsylvania direct to this city, the firm has in the intervening time built up a trade of which many far older houses might well be proud. They carry a large and handsome stock of the goods in which they deal, and have an extensive trade throughout the Northwest, their mail orders coming from Dakota, Minnesota and the Northwest generally. At the above number they occupy two floors 22x100 feet, and employ ten men. Their trade keeps constantly growing, a fact which is ample evidence not only of the popularity of their goods, but of the figures at which they are sold.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY.

ONE of Chicago's most recent railway acquisitions which has opened up wholly new regions of territory, and added an important new domain to the great general commerce of the Garden City, by which superb line the ease-loving tourist or business traveler can start from Chicago in a palace car of unrivaled elegance and be carried without change to Waukesha, Milwaukee and to Ashland on the very border of the giant inland ocean, Lake Superior, passing through a grand combination of pleasing and varied scenery, yet in the main (upward of 200 miles) through a vast, dense forest not heretofore traversed by the iron horse.

The merchants of Chicago have hardly as yet had time to realize the value of this magnificent new accession to their traffic and transportation facilities, or the greatness, extent and importance of the splendid field of trade brought into their service by this late addition to the mighty railway system of which Chicago is the center.

After leaving the city, northward bound, the road passes through a rapid succession of pleasant suburban villages, alternating with stretches of well tilled fertile farms beyond which can be seen, with occasional glimpses of lake or river, to give sufficient variety to the panorama to prevent it from becoming monotonous by a too constant repetition of the beauty of farm and forest alone, until you reach

WAUKESHA, "the Saratoga of the West," endowed by nature with climatic and scenic advantages which her Eastern namesake never possessed, and whose fame as a water cure, where lost health and vigor may be renewed or subtle disease baffled and defied by the simple efficacy of her Bethesda and Silurian Springs, has been heralded to the remotest quarters of the globe. As a fashionable social resort alone, Waukesha has achieved a national reputation. Within an hour's drive of the city, upon the loveliest of roads winding through shady groves and over rustic bridges spanning rippling rills fresh from their fountain source, are to be found from twenty to thirty of the most beautiful little lakes in the world, transparent as crystal, their verdure-clad shores lined with picturesque cottages and rural homes, while steam yachts and miniature sailing craft with snowy canvas and swan-like outlines speed along over the rippling blue surface of the forground in delightful profusion. All of these lakes are plentifully stocked with every variety of American game fish, and the most improved tackle and seductive bait are provided at a moment's notice for all who care to indulge their piscatorial fancies. Nothing has been left undone by nature to fit this region for a perfect suburban home, and with all due deference to the vaunted lakes and crags and castles and glens of European legend and guide-book, it is scarcely an exaggeration to claim that, for summer resort purposes, the lake region in the vicinity of Waukesha is unsurpassed on either continent; it is the summer paradise of the fashionable world, the angler's Mecca of inexhaustible resources, the huntsman's bonanza, the invalid's acme of sanitary perfection, in short the complete Utopia of the tourist and pleasure seeker, presents an innumerable array of charms which each recurring season attracts thousands of the nation's wealthiest citizens.

Waukesha is more attractive than any description written ever gives it credit for being. It makes friends and keeps them, and that is the best advertisement any place can have; it needs no better, for the enthusiastic visitor of this season will bring some friend back with him next season.

Fashionable people come here to enjoy the society, and at the balls and 'hops,' which are of frequent occurrence at the great hotels, you will see a brilliant display of dress and its fitting accompaniments. A ball-room will have all the splendor of one at Newport or Cape May. Silks will rustle and diamonds flash and flowers will make the air sweet with the fragrance of their death.

When one feels like spending a few hours in the city, he can take the train for Milwaukee, which is near at hand, and there he will find much to interest him. He will see and admire the magnificent new joint passenger station, of which Milwaukeeans are justly proud; the mammoth breweries; the elegant Plankinton House, famous among all traveling people as a model palace to stop at; the Chapman store, which everybody admires for its unique and beautiful exterior; the great Mitchell building and the equally as noticeable building lately erected by the Northwestern Insurance Company and a score of elegant residences on the broad and shady streets, with the blue waters of Lake Michigan flashing in the sun beyond, and a breeze of delightful coolness blowing landward to temper the fierce heat of a northern summer day.

A few hours' ride from Milwaukee the railroad strikes the southern end of Lake Winnebago, and follows its western shore for the entire length of the lake, a distance of thirty-five miles. No watering place in the State is more deservedly popular than Roberts', on Doty Island, at the extreme head of Lake Winnebago. The hotel is a new one, exquisitely modeled after the plan of a Swiss cottage, and affords ample accommodations for one hundred guests. The house stands in the midst of a beautiful grove, and is surrounded by a picnic ground nearly thirty acres in extent. The opportunities for angling are unequaled anywhere.

This island is situated at the point where the waters of Lake Winnebago pour into the Fox River, through which they find an outlet to Lake Michigan. Lake Winnebago is sixty-five miles long and eighteen wide, and forms a great natural reservoir, from which water is supplied to vast manufactories all along the Fox River, which has so great a fall between this point and Green Bay that the power it is capable of furnishing is hardly to be estimated. At Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Ledyard, Kaukauna, Wrightstown and DePere manufactories have been erected on a grand scale, and capitalists from the East are coming here each year to locate new ones. On account of its magnificent facilities in this respect, the Fox River valley is destined to become the great manufacturing region of Wisconsin, if not of the whole West. Pulp, paper and flouring mills, factories for the manufacture of hubs and spokes, wooden ware, agricultural implements, carriages and furniture, are scattered all along this stream, whose strength is only excelled by its beauty, as it goes sweeping on past rugged banks crowned with oak, and elm, and pine, turning, as it goes, the wheels of an immense industry whose results are beginning to be felt throughout the world. Both river and lake are rich in romantic interest, for here the Indian had his home, years ago, and many an old battle ground is pointed out to the tourist.

Happily, nearly all the places in this vicinity have been allowed to retain the names given them by the Indians. Neenah, Menasha, Kaukauna—each one has in its musical syllables a cadence which will bring to recollection the stories and legends told of those who "have had their day" and are little more than a memory in the localities where they lived out the dramas of their lives. Once in awhile a party of Menomonees will come wandering back to the old homes and haunts of their rapidly disappearing tribe from their reservation at Keshena, and as they go about from one place to another in their silent fashion, one can imagine them ghosts of those who lived and died here in the old time before the white man's foot had left its track upon these shores where only the print of moccasined feet and the keel-mark of the red man's canoe were seen to tell of human presence. True it is that the white man's presence seems to act as a blight upon the Indian; the two races cannot long exist together.

While at Nashotah—lovely in name and location—the visitor should climb Government Hill, from whose summit he can count no less than twenty-six lakes, set like jewels in a lovely landscape below. Another day he can visit "Gifford's," one of the most delightful places imaginable, on the shores of Oconomowoc Lake, a body of water as clear and lovely as the Lake George of the East. "Gifford's" is a favorite with all pleasure seekers and those who have once patronized it always come back to it, "true to their first love." Then there will be a visit to Oconomowoc, which has been called the Long Branch of the West, a gem of a town situated on an isthmus between Lac La Belle and Fowler's Lake.

The "Chain O'Lakes," at Waupaca, two hundred and fifteen miles from Chicago, is one of the most enchanting bits of picturesque nature ever redeemed from the red man's forest by the hand of civilization. It consists of a group of eight beautiful bodies of water, transparent as crystal, strung like pearls on a trend of natural streams five or six miles in length, studded with little islands crowned with foliage and bordered by rugged cliffs rising precipitously from their shores, the whole combination presenting a scene which no artist's pencil can justly portray. The adjacent country is one unbroken picture of entrancing scenery and beauteous landscape, the medicinal springs bid fair to outrival those of the Eastern watering-places in their curative properties and all in all, no more delightful spot could be imagined by the lover of nature in which to pass a few weeks or months than amid these entrancing scenes, where complete contentment and repose are sure to be obtained.

On, northward we go; through the vast lumber section of the State; piercing the heart of a trackless wilderness of forest and swamp; past the rushing, tortuous torrent of Bad River, so labyrinthine in its course that it is spanned by the iron bands no less than seventeen times in nine miles; through the far-famed Penokee Gap, with its great double reverse curve; over the magnificent wrought-iron White River bridge, a marvel of engineering architecture, nearly one-third of a mile in length, and one hundred and eight feet high, its delicate proportions having won for it among the Indians the appropriate *sobriquet* of "The Spider's Web"; and we plunge down into plain view of the Great Lake of the North, with its blue expanse stretching out beyond the horizon, while in the middle distance lie the beautiful Apostle Islands, tempting the tired traveler to their cool retreats. The train sweeps round a curve between high, rugged hills and presently comes to a stop at Ashland.

Located on a broad plateau, nearly a hundred feet above the bay, it has all the dignity of a "city set upon a hill." Back of it is the dense forest; in front the charming bay, whose wooded shores form a crescent-like curve to the south and west. Across the bay, and to the north of Ashland, is Washburn, a new and vigorous town where there are great elevators from which grain brought from the vast wheat-fields of the West is sent down the lake by boat to the markets which supply a good share of the world with bread. Here, too, are large mills which draw their supplies of logs from the hills not far away, and the streets in which the Indian camped a few years ago are full of noise and bustle as the wheels of business turn on steadily. Straight up the bay, to the north, is Bayfield, a town which most people thought of as being almost out of the world before the Wisconsin Central Railroad was built into the northern wilderness. Now it has taken on new life; the coming of the railroad infused vigor into its veins and it puts on "city" airs, and wears them gracefully, it must be admitted. Between the bay and the lake, Chequamegon Point reaches out like a natural breakwater to protect one of the finest harbors anywhere on the lakes. Vessels may ride at anchor safely in Chequamegon Bay when the lake beyond this strip of land is lashed to fury by the tempest. On its northern extremity a lighthouse lifts its beacon to guide the vessel safely past the point where danger lies.

Ashland is the termini of four railroads running in as many different directions. Next to the Wisconsin Central the Northern Pacific, reaching to the Pacific Coast via Duluth, is considered the most important. All the steamships of the lake lines stop at Ashland, whose ore and coal docks are the largest in the world.

The Chequamegon Hotel is an immense structure with broad verandahs on all sides, where magnificent views of forests and water are obtained. There guests promenade or sit, as suits them best, and take in the beauty spread out for their enjoyment so lavishly to the west and north and east, or you can join some of the excursions going to Bayfield, or out among the Apostle Islands, on the natty little steamers which come and go at all hours of the day, obedient to the will of the party chartering their services. Smaller parties will scatter in all directions with rifle, or rod and line, coming back at night with fish to exhibit as proof of their piscatorial skill and game of various sorts to corroborate the stories they have told of wonderful marksmanship. With the coming of night the scene changes. A band plays in the pavilion fronting the bay, and mirth and merriment reign. All is life and animation. It is a charming life that one leads here for a week or, better, a month; or, best of all, the entire summer. The attractions of the place and its surroundings are never exhausted. There is always something new for every day. You find it difficult to realize that you are four hundred and thirty-four miles from Chicago as you sit in the great parlors of the hotel and look upon a scene of metropolitan elegance. Here is youth and beauty and fashion in a setting of harmonious splendor. Only a mile or two away you may see, perhaps, the flicker of a wigwam fire. The contrast is sharp and striking.

We have depicted in this article but an insignificant iota of the limitless panorama of picturesque nature spread before the beholder's enchanted vision as he traverses this peerless State. Every additional year of progress and exploration brings to light new fields of grandeur and scenic charm. Poets and artists unite to sound the praises of Wisconsin as the fairy-land of fashionable resort. Sun scorched and wearied travelers from southern commonwealths vie with one another in the rush for shelter beneath her shady groves, beside her crystal lakes and murmuring fountains, or within the cool recesses of her glens and grottoes. The tourist who has never visited Wisconsin when clothed in the indescribable grandeur of her summer foliage, who has never succumbed to the subtle influence of her indefinable charms, is entitled to the sympathy and commiseration of his more fortunate countrymen. "See Naples and die," sang the poet of old. "See Wisconsin and live anew!" is the gospel of the modern American pleasure-seeker.

WAUKESHA: "WISCONSIN CENTRAL STATION."

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie

RAILWAY.

THIS will certainly be the favorite line for tourists to all Eastern summer resorts. The record of the first year of the completion of the "Soo" road is a flattering one. The track laying was not completed to the terminus until the last days of 1887, and it was not until last spring that the line was in shape for handling business promptly, still their traffic was larger than many of the older lines. The company handled in Minneapolis during the year 21,323 carloads, of freight. In this was included 931,500 barrels flour, forwarded 11,883 tons mill stuff, the bulk of which was through business. The company delivered a large amount of merchandise, wheat, lumber, coal and other articles.

Lumber mills have been erected along the line, and another year the local traffic will largely increase. At their Lake Michigan port, Gladstone, extensive additions are being built to their flour and coal docks. Large ore docks are being constructed, and an elevator will be completed for the storage and transfer of grain in season for the spring trade.

The arrangements are completed for through-passenger trains from Minneapolis to the principal Eastern cities in the early spring, when passengers can enter a car at either terminal and arrive at their destination in shorter time than by any other route with no transfers or change of cars. The "Soo" is a Northwestern road, built and managed by Minneapolis men for the benefit of this city and the whole Northwest. It should, and will, receive a liberal support.

On June 14, 1888, the Minneapolis & Pacific, Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic, and the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern railway companies were consolidated under the corporate name of The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

During the year 1888 there were added to the system five and thirty-four hundredths (5.34) miles of main line, which were built from Cardigan Junction to a connection with the St. Paul & Northern Pacific railway, thereby completing

our line to the city of St. Paul, and making our mileage as follows:

	Miles
Wisconsin & Peninsula Divisions—	
Minneapolis & St. Paul to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	496.68
Minnesota Division—	
Minneapolis to Boyntor, D. T.	286.59
St. Croix Branch	4.05
Total mileage, Dec. 13, 1888	787.32

In addition to the above the company has a line graded from Aberdeen to Bismarck, D. T., one hundred and sixty (160) miles in length.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company having completed its line from Sudbury Junction to Sault Ste. Marie, makes in connection with this line a through line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Montreal, Boston, New York, and all New England points. In addition to this traffic arrangements have been made via the Straits of Mackinaw that open to Minneapolis and St. Paul via the Soo line by means of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway, all points in Michigan and on the so-called Vanderbilt system of railway.

The Soo Line also connects with the

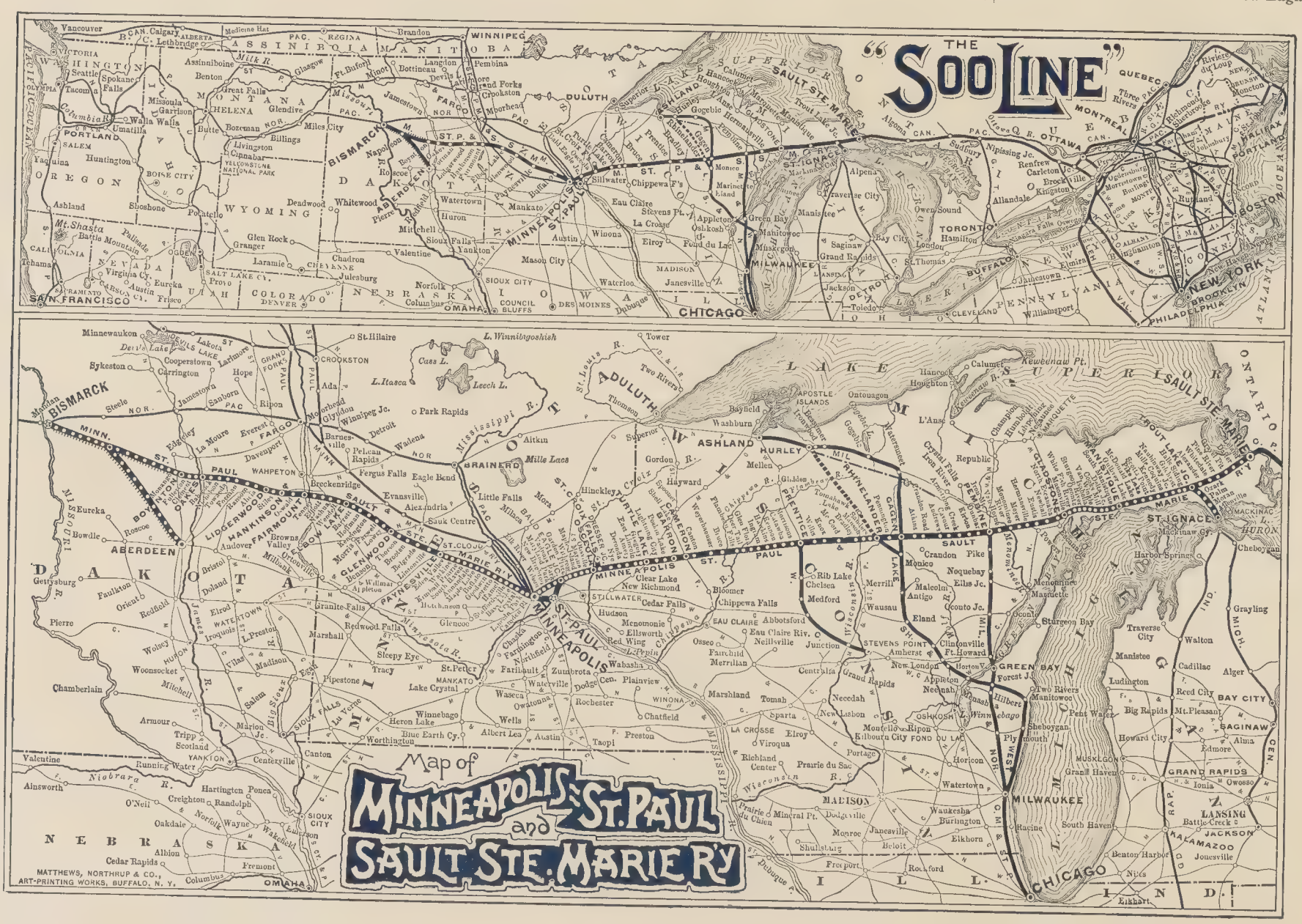
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry., at Trout Lake, Mich.; Chicago & Northwestern Ry., at Hermansville, Mich.; Milwaukee & Northern Ry., at Pembina, Wis.; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & W. Ry., at Gagen, Wis.; Wisconsin Central Ry., at Prentice, Wis.; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., at Heafford Junct., Wis.; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry., at Cameron, Wis., Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry., at Turtle Lake, Wis.; St. Paul & Duluth Ry., at Bald Eagle Junct., Minn.

At St. Paul and Minneapolis, with all lines running East, West, North and South, and Southwest, to the large lumber and forest product markets.

In addition to the mileage added as above stated the entire line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sault Ste. Marie has been ballasted and put in good condition. Thirty business tracks have been laid to different industries. A storage capacity of 60,000 barrels of flour has been provided for at Gladstone, in addition to a large coal dock and transfer elevator.

The shops at Minneapolis have been completed and filled with machinery. Additional fuel and water stations, and freight and passenger houses have been built, and the line fenced in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the telegraph system of the company has been perfected between Boynton and Sault Ste. Marie.

The "Soo Line" owing to its connections, is especially adapted for Eastern tourists and sportsmen. The shooting and fishing on the line of the Milwaukee & Northern road is considered by sportsmen and anglers to be about as fine as can be found in the country; it is practically a virgin country opened up. The fishing along the line of the Canadian Pacific is good at almost all points, particularly the Upper Ottawa and its tributary streams. Havelock, near Sharbot Lake, is a great center for fishing parties. North of Havelock is a chain of lakes filled with bass and muskillonge. This region is also well stocked with game, especially deer and partridges. North of Georgian Bay and everywhere north of Lake Superior, moose, cariboo and deer are found in abundance. This route will well repay the tourist traversing it, in the beautiful scenery encountered everywhere. A lovely summer jaunt is to the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Lake Ontario; the Thousand Islands, afterward, passing to the seashore resorts of New England.



W. D. WASHBURN,

UNITED STATES SENATOR AND PRESIDENT MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

IT is a truism much to be regretted that the American people as a class know very little concerning the wonders and beauties of their own country. Those who have money to spare fly to Europe as soon as the warm weather sets in, and wander aimlessly from city to city, enduring the discomforts of foreign hotels and the dangers attendant upon foreign travel under the impression that they are enjoying themselves and that they are a source of envy to their less fortunate (?) neighbors, who have been forced to content themselves with a few weeks passed at some noted American resort. If we asked one of these travelers, "Have you ever wandered amid the wonders of the Yellowstone National Park, gazed upon the beauties of the Yosemite Valley in California, peered into the mysteries of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, or stood within sight and sound of the many-voiced waters of Niagara?" the interrogation would probably be met with a look of blank amazement, not because the existence of these places is unknown, but merely because it is the more "correct caper" to be ignorant of one's own land while pretending to be entirely *au fait* with the delights of the Old World. Of course the old baronial halls and castles of Merry England are very attractive, as indeed are the sights to be seen in "Ould Ireland," or the "Land o' Cakes" and the gayest city in the world—Paris. But in point of grandeur and attractions, they are cast entirely in the shade by the manifold beauties of America.

Up to a comparatively recent period, the wonders of the Yellowstone Park were difficult of access, but with the completion of the branch of the superb transcontinental system, the Northern Pacific from Livingston to Cinnibar, all difficulty has vanished, the pilgrim being landed within six miles of his destination, fine Concord coaches carrying him to the first point of importance in his journey through the Park, the Mammoth Hot Springs. So much has been said and written about the Park, though, as to render it superfluous for us to say anything here regarding it, our purpose being to endeavor to tell something of the wonders that lie beyond. Twelve miles beyond Livingston, before referred to, the Belt range, the first of the great mountain barriers which the Northern Pacific engineers had to surmount, is crossed at an elevation of 5,565 feet. A large amount of mountain climbing has been avoided by the construction of a tunnel 3,610 feet in length, from the western entrance of which the road emerges into a fine rocky canyon. Passing the recently abandoned military post of Fort Ellis, the thriving city of Bozeman is reached. Standing in the midst of the fertile Gallatin Valley, few cities can boast of more picturesque surroundings, the range of vision being bounded on all sides by majestic mountain ranges, covered with eternal snow. Four miles further the traveler reaches a point where the Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson Rivers pour their waters into a canyon channel, forming the Missouri River. It is a rocky canyon, abounding in magnificent scenery, from which one of the greatest rivers of the country enters upon its long journey to the sea. For upward of fifty miles the road follows its various windings until finally the river runs away northward through the greatest and grandest freak of nature in America, the Grand Canyon of the Missouri, which is, properly speaking, the gate of the Rocky Mountains. During this year two new branch lines have been constructed. One of them diverging at a point twenty-three miles west of Bozeman, runs to Boulder, a distance of forty-two miles, where it connects with a line running from that town to Butte, bringing the latter city within easy reach of the agricultural district of Bozeman, and ninety-three miles nearer to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other Eastern points than it now is. The other runs from Three Forks, a thriving settlement in the Gallatin Valley, southwest to Pony, an important mining district in which mineral property was sold to a syndicate of wealthy Eastern capitalists, containing the names of some of the leading members of the U. S. Senate.

This entire district is famous for the facilities offered to the disciple of Izaak Walton, and at the same time the enthusiastic sportsman in other lines can find much to occupy his attention, grouse, pheasants and prairie chickens abounding.

Continuing his journey westward, the traveler reaches sixty-five miles beyond Bozeman, Townsend, the principal shipping and distributing point for Meagher, one of the best counties in Montana, which takes its name from that brilliant soldier of the Rebellion, Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, who met his death at Fort Benton in July, 1867, at which time he was acting Governor of Montana. From this point daily communication is had by stage with White Sulphur Springs, an enterprising, progressive town lying in a beautiful valley, 5,070 feet above sea level, and surrounded by some of the grandest scenery in the entire Rocky Mountain region. At White Sulphur Springs, which is the county seat, will be found ample accommodations for all classes of visitors, including one of the best hotels in the Territory. A spring in the vicinity is said to possess wonderful curative powers.

Between Bozeman and Minneapolis not a single town, village or settlement but has attained almost its entire growth since the advent of the Northern Pacific, facts which speak well for the liberality of this great system. Next in importance is the capital of the Territory, Helena, poetically and truthfully termed the "Queen City of Mountains," a city which attained a high degree of commercial standing, even when separated from the nearest railroad by hundreds of miles of mountain and prairie. For many years it was dependent upon the Missouri River for its intercourse with the rest of the world, a condition of affairs which rendered it almost completely isolated during the season when Jack Frost held sway. It is probably the greatest mining center in the country. By visiting any of the larger mining properties the tourist can see in operation the wonderful system known as hydraulic mining, a view of which is shown on the opposite page. By this process, simply the application of a strong stream of water through a large hose, thousands of tons of earth can be removed in the briefest possible time, a large bank melting under its influence much as a lump of loaf sugar dissolves when placed in a cup of coffee.

The next stage of the traveler's overland journey lies across the main range of the Rockies. Foot by foot the train climbs the mountain side overcoming one after another the various apparently insurmountable objects which appear to impede its progress. Under the shadow of gigantic rocks which tower above the tall pines at their feet, like the vines of some ancient strongholds, across rocky shelves, by the side of yawning chasms, through deep cuttings and over innumerable ravines it pursues its tortuous course doubling upon itself so sharply that it might almost be said to be going in two opposite directions at the same time. Finally, it enters the Mullan tunnel at an elevation of 5,547 feet, from the western portal of which it emerges on to the Pacific slope. Following the valley of the Little Blackfoot, between grassy hills that present a striking contrast to the grandeur that distinguishes the eastern approach to the mountains, the train presently arrives at Garrison, from which point the Northern Pacific has running powers over the Montana Union into Butte, the greatest mining city in the country, a place which no traveler should fail to see, as aside from its own merits the route lies through the beautiful Deer Lodge Valley, which is well worthy a visit.

GEYSERS AND FALLS IN THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Returning to the main line and resuming his westward journey with beautiful scenery on his left, the traveler reaches in due course, Drummond, from which point a branch line has been constructed to the wealthy mining districts of Phillipsburg and New Chicago. Four miles from the former is the famous Granite Mountain Mine, said to be producing more silver per month than any mine in the world. With a number of other valuable mining properties around it, it is safe to say that Phillipsburg will in time become as widely known as the greatest city on the continent. Following up the valley of the Hell Gate River, which is the Deer Lodge under another name, the train enters Hell Gate Canyon, which at first a beautiful valley between two and three miles in width, narrows as it goes westward until from between its stupendous walls the train suddenly emerges upon a broad plateau whereon stands the city of Missoula. An isolated military post before the advent of the railroad, Missoula to-day is a flourishing little city, and the recent construction of a branch line up the Bitter Root Valley bids fair to invest it with greater importance. Near by and readily accessible from the railroad, is the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Still journeying toward the setting sun the train approaches a long stretch of line where the traveler will look out upon scenery of a very different character to that which preceded it. It is in the famous Lake Pend D'Oreille and Clark's Fork of the Columbia region. For 140 miles of its course in Western Montana and the Pan Handle of Idaho, the road follows the windings of a stream that for grand and imposing scenery is second only to that of the superb Columbia itself. It is near Arlee that there approaches the railway the first of those beautiful streams whose gathered waters subsequently spread themselves out into one of the most beautiful of American lakes before they finally sweep northward and finally become merged in the great Columbia itself. This stream, the Jocko, the line follows to its confluence with the Flathead coming from the great Flathead Lake, their united waters taking the name of the Pend D'Oreille to become the Clark's Fork of the Columbia at the point at which they mingle with those of the Missoula. One hundred and two miles from the city of Missoula is Thompson's Falls, which has attained considerable importance as the distributing point for the Cœur D'Alene mines.

Continuing its great northwesterly sweep which finally brings it to within forty-five miles of the International boundary, the train presently arrives at Heron, an important division terminus, where there is a change of one hour from mountain to Pacific time. Both east and west of Heron there is a continuous unfolding of scenes in which nature has combined with that grace and skill of which she alone is mistress, all that is great and grand in mountain, woodland and stream. Sometimes on a level with the road, at other times far below it, now flowing calmly along in one unbroken sheet of liquid blue as clear as an infant's eyes, reflecting with the fidelity of a photograph the stately forms of the gigantic pines that grow upon its banks, and the imposing mountains that rise thousands of feet above it, and then tearing its way through a rocky gorge whose romantic appearance presents one of those startling contrasts to what has preceded it, that never fails to produce a vivid impression on the beholder, Clark's Fork of the Columbia constantly unfolds new beauties to the delighted and never tiring eyes of the traveler.

It is almost impossible within the limits of an article such as this, to more than briefly note some of the interesting points. Moving more rapidly now, as the reader may perhaps have visited some of the scenes here spoken of, the traveler reaches Spokane Falls. Yakima, situated in a fertile valley of the Yakima River, Ellenburgh and Easton, where the line is confronted by a mountain grade of 116 feet to the mile. With the ascent of this steeper grade, the scenery again changes; the pathway cut through the forest extending in a straight line and forming an avenue of majestic stateliness, being exchanged for more imposing mountain views, which become more and more extensive with the approach of the train to the eastern entrance of the Stampede tunnel, where the mountains are seen uprearing themselves against the sky and forming a striking contrast to the valley that lies beneath, clothed in a striking emerald garment of foliage. The Stampede tunnel is 9,850 feet in length, and next to the Hoosac tunnel, is the largest in the country.

Emerging from the western entrance to the tunnel, a rapid run brings the tourist to Tacoma, which possesses many features of interest to the tourist, and will well repay an extended visit. This is the starting point on the new and popular journey to Alaska, connected with which there is so much of an ideal nature that if all the romance of it could be impressed upon the minds of the large body of American tourists, the entire fleet of vessels engaged in the Alaska trade would not be sufficient to accommodate the rush of travel.

This description of the Northern Pacific Railway is greatly condensed, and gives only a general idea of the interesting and beautiful country traversed by it. Nearly every American is conversant with the wonderful growth of the Northwest opened up by this road, and with the immense undertaking it has been, but no one who has not been over the route can really form an idea of the difficulties of its accomplishment.

Rand. McNally & C°
HOTEL TACOMA, TACOMA W. T.
THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY.
AN ALASKA STEAMER APPROACHING THE MUIR GLACIER.
HYDRAULIC MINING.
SWITCH BACK LINE OVER THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS, W. T.
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

POINTS OF INTEREST ON LINE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ST. PAUL & DULUTH RY.

BUT recently it was asserted by an eminent journalist that the time was not far distant when the proud position of chief Canadian seaport, now enjoyed by Montreal, would be wrested from her, and she would become simply a coaling station on the line of transatlantic travel. In reply to the question as to what city would steal the laurels, his reply was that it would be somewhere at the head of the great lakes, Duluth being the favorite. His idea was that the ultimate destiny of the great traffic above referred to was to reach without let or hindrance the final or most western port, which would be somewhere in the neighborhood of the Zenith City, or West Superior. He conceived that the expense of such an undertaking, the building of canals to overcome the cascades, rapids and shoals of the St. Lawrence River, would be comparatively inexpensive when we set aside the corresponding benefits to be derived from the establishment of a continuous water way from Liverpool to the western end of Lake Superior, and he predicted that the time was not far distant when the largest vessels employed in the carrying trade between the principal English ports and Montreal, would be coming to the city at the head of the lakes direct. To the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul this is a "consummation most devoutly to be wished." It would place them only a hundred and fifty miles or so from direct ocean travel, and practically make Duluth and her twin sister, Superior, next door neighbors to London, Liverpool and Hamburg. By such an arrangement the wheat of Dakota and Minnesota, the stock of Montana and other Western States and Territories, would find a great market at considerably reduced rates, while the products of the Old World could be laid down in the heart of the superb northwestern empires at figures which would bring the blush of shame to the rate sheet of the average railroad.

DULUTH.

In view of these statements it seems hard to imagine that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad was not built with an eye single to these possibilities. Of course when it was built the projectors looked a long way into the future, but taking the fact into consideration that it is necessarily the great highway from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the head of Lake Superior, it seems hard to realize that the man in whose brain the project originated was not blessed with the gift of forecasting the future, and seeing a mighty city with its wharves and piers lined with ocean steamers, two deep, while the little road which his brain conceived, and which the energy and enterprise of others carried to a successful fruition, had become a great system, a system which through good and evil report has stood by the merchants of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and gained their undying regard.

It runs, as an Englishman would say, "as the crow flies," that bird, dressed in his suit of black, being noted for the directness of his flight, and if a line were laid over the hills and valleys which intervene between the three points, the twin cities and Duluth, it is doubtful if it could be shortened more than a few miles. Belonging to no other road or corporation, and enjoying a complete and separate identity, its loyalty to the country which it traverses has been the cause of many a smash in rate scales. For many a long day it has been a thorn in the side of the Garden City trunk lines, and many a large corporation interested in Western and Northwestern freight traffic has cast covetous eyes in its direction, and wondered whether the control of it could not be gained. But the stockholders are quite satisfied, and prefer their hundred and a half miles of road with its excellent traffic, both freight and passenger, to all the allurements which the managers of other large corporations can hold out. One admirable feature of the St. Paul & Duluth management has been spoken of, but not very fully, above. That is the unswerving friendship to the towns, cities and villages, from which it derives its chief support. It has never forgotten for a moment the welfare of those places, and as a natural sequence the dwellers of the entire section of country which it traverses swear by it, and take more pleasure out of its success than as if they owned it. The general feeling is best expressed by quoting a well-to-do merchant in one of the towns along the road, who said, speaking of the corporation and its managers: "If another line were built parallel to this one, and even in order to establish itself offered to carry freight for nothing for a year, our people would not throw off on the St. Paul & Duluth. That road has been our friend in and out of season, and the friend of the entire section which it traverses, and there is no one throughout this country who will give it the worst of it."

It runs through the heart of as fine a country as there is to be found in the entire Northwest, a country which in the lower portion is rich in agriculture, and in the upper part possesses a wealth of timber which is not surpassed in any other section. Flourishing farms and sawmills abound, the large streams of the upper portion of the State furnishing ample power, and giving with their enormous log drives ample evidence of the wealth of the industry. With the improvements now being made, the road is destined to become one of the best lines of railway for its length in the country. It is almost being rebuilt. Double tracks are being laid down, seventy pound steel rails are replacing the old iron, the grades are being changed, new depots, round houses and stations are being built at various points, and every effort made to foster the natural resources of the territory tributary to it. In order to appreciate what has been done in the past in this regard, and what the managers of the road are doing at present, one has only to visit such places as White Bear Lake, Bald Eagle and Forest, which are destined to become favorite summer resorts of the Northwest, and the thriving towns of Rush City, Hinckley, Cloquet, the latter one of the best lumbering towns in the Northwest, and a number of other brisk business points. Every one of these places presents an appearance of energy and briskness which are only to be found in towns located on lines of road the managers of which are in perfect accord with the business men.

The mileage of the road is constantly on the increase, the main line being now 155 miles long. From Northern Pacific Junction to Cloquet, the distance is six and one-half miles. The Grantsburg branch from Rush City is seventeen miles, and the branch known as the Kettle River from Sandstone Junction to the village of Sandstone, is five miles long. From Wyoming on the main line to Taylor's Falls, the distance is twenty and one-half miles. In addition to this they have the following important connections or leased lines: The Stillwater & St. Paul, which runs from Stillwater to White Bear Lake, twelve and one-half miles; the Minneapolis & Duluth, running from White Bear Lake to East Minneapolis, thirteen and one-half miles. Then they have a total in sidings of eighty-four and one-half miles, making a total mileage including side trackage, of three hundred and fourteen miles.

Few people have any idea of the business done at the several terminals, and at various points along the line. In comparison with it some of the oldest and wealthiest corporations in the Northwest make poor showings. During 1877 their total receipts in car lots were 23,078, and shipments 19,139, figures which are greater than those of any other railroad entering St. Paul during the past year, and figures which demonstrate that it is a very great factor in Northwestern railroad circles.

Every portion of the great manufacturing district around Lake Superior is tapped by the St. Paul & Duluth. By its connection with the Duluth & Iron Range Railway it taps the Vermillion Iron range, which is without doubt the greatest iron region for the production of high grade Bessemer ores in the world. Across the bay in Wisconsin are the towns of Superior and West Superior, which embrace part of the wonderful harbor system which will in time make the head of the United States inland navigation the wonder of the world. Though the town of West Superior is only three years old, it has attracted the attention of investors from all over the country, and is as well built up as many cities five times its age. It contains mills and factories of every description, enormous coal docks and mammoth elevators, miles and miles of railroad tracks, and there is now in process of erection an enormous iron and steel manufacturing plant which, when completed, will have cost $2,500,000. In all of these towns the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad has taken a lively interest, and in all that appertains to their welfare, is ever ready to extend a helping hand.

The following table will doubtless be of interest as showing the annual cut of the sawmills along the line of the road, the figures being estimates on this year's output:

	Feet.
A. M. Miller, Thompson	15 000 000
Paine & Co., N. P. Junction	14 000 000
C. N. Nelson & Co., Cloquet (2 mills)	50 000 000
Water Power Co., Cloquet	20 000 000
Cloquet Lumber Co., Cloquet	40 000 000
Erlandson & Bromfield Bros., Mahtowa	1 000 000
Hewson, Scanlan & Co., Mahtowa	2 500 000
Dunsmore & Co., Mahtowa	2 000 000
Paul Blackman, Barnum	14 000 000
Jefferson & Kasson, Barnum	4 000 000
Fox & Wisdom, Moose Lake	12 000 000
C. McCabe, Moose Lake	2 500 000
D. M. Finlayson, Finlayson	9 000 000
Mill at Sandtown	1 500 000
Thomas Brennan, Hinckley	12 000 000
John Martin Co., Mission Creek	9 000 000
H. D. Henid, Otter Creek	500 000
Total	209 000 000

At the terminus of the road stands what the Hon. Proctor Knott so aptly termed the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," Duluth. When in a moment of derision the brilliant Kentuckian so dubbed the little struggling town on the shore of Lake Superior, nearly all America laughed with him. It was such a high flown title that it was well calculated to take the wind out of the sails of the pretentious place, and so in song and story the title stuck. But time brings many changes. The infant village has become a busy city. Millions of dollars are invested there in railroads, elevators, coal docks public and private dwellings, and the thousand and one things that go to make up a bright, busy, bustling, commercial center. Indeed, there are hundreds of people to-day, bright, hard-headed men of business, who with all the romance knocked out of their hearts and lives by the stern actualities of life, do not hesitate to say that with time it will discount Chicago. During 1887 the total improvements aggregated $4,750,000, and the results for this year have been eminently satisfactory, and in accord with the previous year's brilliant record of advancement. An element which contributes largely to the commercial success and strength of the city is its extensive elevator system, which covers a large portion of the lake front. The total elevator capacity of Duluth, not including the Duluth Elevator Co. and the Great Northern Elevator Co., is 18,650,000 bushels.

In point of equipment the St. Paul & Duluth is not surpassed by any road of equal mileage in the country; the company now owns and operates sixty-nine locomotives, eight sleepers well finished, and handsome coaches and flat and box cars, to the number of 2,700. By some of the most experienced railroad men in the country the road is pronounced one of the best properties in the United States, and with good reason, as it has always been ably managed, its officers being men of ripe experience in railroad matters, and of sound conservative judgment; too wise to be niggardly, and too conservative to be ultra liberal, they have always maintained a happy medium, and as a sequence the road has always been kept aloof from the disastrous rate and passenger wars which have so materially affected the standing of many older and wealthier corporations. There is a well defined legend that both Messrs. Dudley and Plough, the general manager and general freight and ticket agent of the road, were cradled in railroad cars; that their playthings were rate sheets; that their scholastic experience related entirely to railroad problems, and that as they were born, so have they passed the latter years of their lives, entirely devoted to the transportation service of the country.

ST. PAUL & DULUTH RY.

THE St. Paul & Duluth has always stood high in the regard of St. Paul business men, and from the day of its opening seventeen years ago last fall has been recognized as one of the most important factors in the growth of the city. It was the pioneer line to the head of Lake Superior and gave St. Paul at a comparatively early day in the city's career an inestimable advantage of participating in the benefits of the whole great system of inland water navigation afforded by the great lakes. Its moderate freight rates enabled St. Paul merchants to hold their own against the keen competition of Chicago in the trade of the Northwest. In connection with the lake route it has been the regulating power to keep down freight rates to and from the East Its business has increased steadily with the growth of its terminal points and it has paid dividends on its stock since 1882. With a light bonded debt in proportion to its business and mileage, its securities are regarded as gilt edged in Eastern money markets.

The St. Paul & Duluth starts from both Minneapolis and St. Paul, the two lines converging at White Bear Lake, eight miles from the latter city. The length of its main line is 154 miles and its branches bring its total mileage up to 224 miles. At White Bear Lake a branch ten miles long diverges to Stillwater, from Wyoming a branch runs to Taylor's Falls, on the St. Croix River, twenty miles distant, and from Rush City there is a branch to Grantsburg, seventeen miles long. At Hinckley, seventy-seven miles from St. Paul, the main line connects with one of the branches of the Manitoba system and affords trackage for the freight of that company thence to Duluth. From Northern Pacific Junction twenty-two miles west of Duluth, there is a branch six miles long to the lumber mills on the Knife River.

The Company last season constructed a new line from Thomson to Duluth to avoid the high trestles and heavy grades along the gorge of the St. Louis River. This line keeps the high ground on the northern side of the St. Louis valley and descends much more gradually to the level of the lake than the old line.

Near Oneota it throws a branch across the river to the city of Superior. By this line the only physical weakness of the road is corrected, namely the high grades from the valley of the St. Louis to the level of the plateau between the lake and the Mississippi's tributaries. All grades are light between Thomson and the Twin Cities. At Duluth the company owns extensive wharf and water front properties. For about a third of its length the main line of the road traverses a good farming country, and the rest of the way to the lake it runs through pine woods which furnish it with a heavy lumber traffic. It received two land grants, one of swamp lands from the State of Minnesota, amounting to 693,000 acres, and one from Congress of 990,000 acres. The sale of lands and of stumpage in the pineries continues to give the company a handsome annual revenue.

The reputation of the St. Paul and Duluth among the Northwestern roads is that of a pruduent, economical concern, occupying carefully and thoroughly its own special field of traffic, avoiding entangling relations with other roads and steadfastly refusing all temptation to become consolidated with either of the great systems with which it comes in contact.

An important feature in the summer passenger traffic of the road is the travel from St. Paul to and from the beautiful resorts on the shores of White Bear Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, equi-distant from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Stillwater, elegant pleasure boats for sailing and rowing, gravelly beaches, and everything to make life enjoyable. A half hour's ride takes you there, and numerous trains connect with the cities named, making it one of the most pleasant and attractive resorts in the West.

This lake enjoys the reputation of being the coolest place within easy reach of the Twin Cities and its picturesque shores are lined with hotels and elegant summer cottages. Cottage Park, White Bear village and the Mahtemodi camp ground are the most populous points in summer outing.

GLADSTONE.—A new and prosperous manufacturing and resident suburb of St. Paul, three and a half miles to the north aud east of the Union depot, is situated one of the most remarkable suburban towns in the whole country It is remarkable from the fact that it was born last June, and is now a manufacturing burg of very respectable dimensions. It would be difficult to make a person, unacquainted with Western progress, believe that Gladstone is only seven months old. It would seem almost impossible that so much could be done in so short a time. But the town is there, at the head of Lake Phalen, where eight months ago there was nothing that even remotely resembled the faintest suggestion of a settlement. A few smart men recognized the advantages of the location, and Gladstone sprang into existence.

Gladstone is in the path of the city's growth. The time is not far off when it will be an undetached portion of St. Paul, with all modern conveniences, and distinguished from other portions only by its newness and superior location.

The St. Paul and Duluth has nearly completed its shops here, which it is expected will be fully occupied by April 1. The buildings represent an outlay of about $150,000, and form one of the principal features. A large force of men will be required in these shops, who will probably make their homes near by. In view of this, the Gladstone Land Company will erect this season, as soon as the weather will permit, fifty frame and terra cotta dwellings. This company own the town site and a large track of land adjoining. The St. Paul and Duluth Company will shortly put on trains running every half hour. This arrangement will make it very convenient for residents.

All things considered, there is hardly any more promising town or suburb in the Northwest than Gladstone. Its location, so near the heart of the city, and directly in the line of the latter's most rapid advancement, it seems hardly possible that a great industrial center will not be developed.

DULUTH—Situated at the head of Lake Superior with illimitable resources tributary to it, the rapid growth of its commerce and the unbounded faith of the people in its becoming the coming metropolis of the Northwest, as evidenced in their large expenditures for public and private improvements, all tend to emphasize the conclusion that here is to be the greatest city on the lake and in the new Northwest. Indeed, it is evident that what Chicago is to Lake Michigan and its related territory to the west and south, Duluth will be to the vast empire that has begun to pour into its lap the varied and immeasurable treasures of its soil, its waters, its forests, and its mines. The more carefully the situation is studied in all its bearings, the more solid does the ground upon which the confidence of thoughtful men is built become. Indeed, in the light of the great array of natural causes and of human forces now joined in active co-operation, no gift of prophecy is needed to discern the near approach of a great metropolis, opulent in the elements of a vigorous growth, and abounding in all the evidences of an assured and enduring prosperity.

Nothing can be more impressive of the fact that the people of Duluth mean all they say of the present and future greatness of the Zenith City, than the work they themselves have done toward building it up. The record of building and improvements in Duluth for 1887 challenges the wonder and admiration of all, and it is doubtful if in the history of any city of her size, such a record can be shown. Nor have the vast improvements made been of a temporary character. Everything done has been well done. The nearly eight hundred buildings erected during the season will compare favorably with the houses, the business blocks, the stores, the warehouses, of any city in the country, and the hotels, the Spalding and the new St. Louis, will excel in architectural beauty, massiveness of foundation, strength of walls, and beauty and convenience of design and finish, anything to be found in any city of twice its size. The Duluth National Bank building is as massive and imposing a structure as can be found in the Twin Cities, and its completeness in every detail can scarcely be excelled. The Davis Block, the O'Brine & Knowlton Block, the Marine Block, represent as high an order of buildings for wholesale purposes as one will see in many of the leading jobbing centers. The Pastoret Terrace, the Salter row and the Buckingham, the elegant row built by L. Mendenhall, are a class of fine tenement houses such as can not be found in many of the greater cities of the country. The hundreds of residences, too, built by people representing all the walks of life, are as far removed from the old style building as can be imagined, and there prevails throughout a pleasing architectural grace and beauty which adds a charm to all. Many of these homes are mansions of extraordinary beauty and richness, and in their interior arrangement and finish equal the finest residences found in the large cities. Whichever way we look we are met by improvements of the most substantial and permanent character.

The work of improvement has not been confined to any particular locality, but all over the city new homes have grown up as if by magic, and portions of the city which one year ago seemed at remote distances now are built up with beautiful residences. To the east and west, and "up the hill" the building boom has gone, and entire neighborhoods now exist where twelve months ago were the stumps and upturned roots of trees, rugged reminders of the "forests primeval." A careful canvass of the city resulted in the finding of 750 new buildings erected in Duluth during the season of 1887.

The St. Paul & Duluth Company employed a large force here last season, and the improvements completed are of a most important character. The amount expended in building Grassy Point bridge, building coal docks, laying new track and improving old ones, is $283,582. Besides this amount, something like $4,000 have been expended in new depots, etc., that amount being allowed for in the figures on building.

THE SPALDING.—This magnificent hotel is the product of Duluth enterprise born of faith and strengthened by the present prosperity and brilliant promises of a grand future. The building itself is a noble piece of architecture. Seven stories high from Superior street, and eight from Michigan, with a ground size of 115x150 feet, it commands the admiration of all. Its foundations are of blue stone, laid on a concrete base and surmounted by Lake Superior brown stone. It is fire proof, built of stone, brick and iron, faced with St. Louis prssed brick and trimmed with native brown stone and terra cotta.

THE HARBOR OF DULUTH.—The wonderful provision made by nature for the absolute safety of vessels in stormy weather, and the improvements made and projected through the enterprise of our business men for the prompt, easy and cheap dispatch of business between the lake marine and railway and general shipping interests, mark this as one of the most important and desirable ports in the world. The harbor itself is absolutely land locked, being perfectly protected from the storms of the lake by the intervention of Minnesota Point, a strip of territory seven miles in extent and less than one thousand feet in breadth, the connection with the lake being made by a canal directly opposite the city, and having an average depth of about twenty-five feet. The harbor lies between Minnesota and Rice's Points, and is further connected with St. Louis Bay by a dredged channel passing between Rice's and Connors' Points, the latter projecting from the Wisconsin shore at West Superior.

DULUTH, "WHERE THE GREAT WATERWAY TO THE EAST MEETS THE RAILWAY SYSTEMS OF THE NORTHWEST."

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY.

IN connection with the great Rock Island route with "A Man" the old reliable "Albert Lea," otherwise the Minneapolis & St. Louis, is one of the best roads in the Northwest. Built largely by Minneapolis capital, it has a warm place in the hearts of nearly all Minneapolitans, who, when visiting the cities of the South, such as St. Louis and other points, nearly always take that line. It passes through a splendid country both for freight and passenger purposes, and touches some of the most important cities and towns in the Northwest. Its Pacific division, which terminates at Watertown, Dakota, is an especially valuable piece of railroad property, running as it does through the heart of some of the richest farming country in Minnesota and Dakota. At this season of the year the road does an exceptionally large business in hauling wheat to the market. As a summer resort road, too, it is peculiarly favored, having a number of delightful points on the route where the long days of summer can be comfortably and conveniently lazied away. Of course the most prominent of these is the far famed Minnetonka, where the road owns the superb Lake Park Hotel. At this season of the year the lake is a wilderness, but when the balmy breath of summer is over the land, then the wealth, beauty and fashion of the country assemble at the Lake Park, and pass the time away in a placid enjoyment of the goods with which they are surrounded. After leaving Minnetonka, the next point of interest is Waconia, a brisk little town, which does the bulk of its business in summer. It is a summer resort of no small proportions, having a good hotel. It is situated on Clearwater Lake, and has a Coney Island of its own, which possesses a number of advantages in the shape of pleasant recreations and rest for the bodily tired. At Morton, the next stopping place, there are remarkable granite deposits, large quantities of excellent stone being shipped over the St. Louis Road to numerous points, it possessing numerous recommendations for building purposes. From Morton west some fifteen or twenty miles, the sportsman can whet his appetite for sport on numbers of ducks, that locality absolutely teeming with that species of game at this season of the year. In fact, at all times it is good hunting ground, partridges and prairie chickens abounding in their proper season. About twenty miles west of Morton, the great wheat fields are reached, and from that on to Watertown, through summer and fall the scream of the locomotive rings o'er the billows of ripening grain, with which the road is lined on either side. As already stated, at this time of year all the freight equipment possible is pressed into service hauling wheat to market. This year has been no exception to the rule, the freight traffic having been heavier than ever before. Watertown, the present Western terminus of the road, is one of the many thoroughly bright, enterprising and vigorous young cities of the "land of the Dakotahs." It has a population of about 10,000, and while not as well blessed with railroads as Aberdeen, Sioux Falls and other points, has all the advantages necessary to some day make a big city. A new hotel, the Arcade, costing $75,000, has just been erected there, and besides that it contains a number of very fine buildings, both public and private. Its citizens are all go-ahead, pushing people, and have an eye single to the good of their thrifty city. In everything that can possibly redound to the credit or good of Watertown they are always at the front, and in this they have been ably assisted by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, which here, as elsewhere, is a favorite road.

Over the main line from Minneapolis the traveler reaches a number of good points. Prominent among them are Chaska and Carver, two great brick making centers. There hundreds of thousands of brick are burned monthly, they being in this regard important towns. Between there and Waseca a number of good trading points are reached, varying in size from 500 up to 2,000, until Waseca is come to. This is an ambitious town as is evidenced by her possession of superb Chautauqua grounds, which during the heated term are the resort for some of the most profound thinkers and teachers in the country. Her people secure the best talent available, so that visitors there are always certain of having the best lecturers, preachers and singers procurable. A few miles below Waseca is Waterville, a thriving and industrious town, and then the largest city in Southern Minnesota, Albert Lea, is reached. It has a population of about 12,000, and has five railroads radiating from it. It stands on almost the highest point of the tableland of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, and the natural beauty of the location has given the city an enviable reputation abroad. The country contiguous to it is agricultural in character, and for miles around it the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis runs through waving fields of grain, while on every hand are heads of cattle and flocks of sheep feeding on the succulent grasses with which that section of country abounds. The city is seated upon a considerable rise and occupies a beautiful plateau, has wide streets and beautiful brick buildings in the business portion, demonstrating what enterprise, coupled with a first class commercial center, will do for a city. It is the county seat of Freeborn county, and being the largest place in the county, and the only one of importance, a large amount of business is done, the people of the smaller hamlets going there to do their trading. As a business point, it is unapproachable, and no one going there could fail to succeed, as the country is rapidly increasing in wealth.

LAKE MINNETONKA.

Although the city has no mineral resources, she has that within her territory which is a more sure money maker than anything in which wealth can be invested; that is, stock raising. Beside being the center of the grass region, the country round about is excellently watered as though purposely for the benefit of stock raisers. It is also in the great corn belt, and is one of the finest hog raising sections in the country. A pork packing establishment to which local aid will be rendered at any time, would do excellently well. There is also splendid opportunity for the location of a beef curing and packing establishment, and a canning factory, large amounts of corn and vegetables being always procurable.

At present the main resource of the city is in her immense clay banks, there being one brick yard with a total daily output of 2,000,000 bricks, and in that one yard it is estimated that there is clay enough to last fifty years. The material is of superior quality, and as there is ample molding sand near by, there is no place in the country where brick can be made as cheaply. The best quality of red brick is made, and it is always in demand, the full output being sold every year. Several other excellent clay lands, as good as the one spoken of, are near at hand, and only need capital to develop them. There are a number of institutions that would pay well in Albert Lea. One of them is a woolen mill, for which an excellent site can be secured. Another is a foundry and boiler shop, at which the manufacture of ditching machinery would prove eminently profitable. A large portion of the lands in the county are low and wet, producing only wild grass, but would, if they were ditched, increase in value to a wonderful extent.

Another thing which renders Albert Lea a good point for the location of manufacturing establishments is the natural gas, the full development of which is only a question of time. For the past twelve years the existence of natural gas has been known, it being found in digging and boring wells, but it is only in the last year that any great amount of attention has been paid to it. The development of natural gas in the East led some of the public-spirited citizens to conclude that an investigation was worth the while, and they accordingly interested St. Paul and Minneapolis capital and organized the Minnesota Natural Gas, Oil and Fuel Company, with a capital stock of $150,000. In the spring active operations were begun, and the first deep well is now down a distance of about 600 feet, but it is expected that a depth of fully 1,000 feet will have to be reached before gas in sufficient quantities is discovered. The company do not propose to be discouraged, however, should this first attempt not prove successful, as a depth of 1,096 feet was reached at Findlay, Ohio, before a sufficient flow was obtained. It may therefore be set down as an established fact that the city will be rejoicing in a full supply of natural gas for manufacturing and domestic purposes, ere many months have flown.

The city is considerable of an educational center, boasting of a High School which cost $35,000, after graduating from which students can enter the State University without further examination, and a Ladies' College. This is the crowning glory of the town, and it is one which causes the heart of the average resident of the city to swell with pride as he looks upon it. It is situated near Fountain Lake, and is a beautiful brick structure with Kasota stone trimmings. It was begun with a foundation fund of $30,000, of which sum $15,000 was contributed by the public-spirited citizens of Albert Lea, and the remainder by the Presbyterian Synod of Minnesota. The corner stone of the first Hall was laid October 23, 1883, and the formal opening occurred September 7, 1885, and so well has the college succeeded that in order to meet the imperative demand for more room the erection of a second hall has been commenced. Since it has been open, 100 students have been in attendance there who have come from all the Northwestern States and Territories. Thus it will be seen that in point of mercantile, manufacturing, scholastic and other advantages, Albert Lea is not only the best city in Southern Minnesota, but the best place at which to locate a new enterprise.

At this point the Minneapolis & St. Louis makes connection with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern for St. Louis and other points south, but it runs through without change to FortDodge and DesMoines, to the latter by way of Angus, Iowa. From Fort Dodge south the coal and iron interests hold sway, and a large amount of revenue is derived by the road from hauling these products.

Another branch of the road which is quite valuable and which does a large amount of business, is the Cannon Valley division. It runs from Mankato by way of Waterville, Cannon Falls, Northfield and Faribault to Red Wing. Some of the best fishing in the country is found in the trout streams with which the Cannon Valley abounds, and numerous fishing parties go there every summer in search of the King of Fish. All the towns mentioned on this division are excellent places, Faribault especially being one of the greatest educational centers in the Northwest.

As a railroad the "Albert Lea Route" possesses many advantages which should recommend it to the consideration of travelers, especially those contemplating a Southern trip. In the first place it is the most direct route between St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and in the second, with the great Rock Island system, it runs some of the finest trains in the country. They are all heated by steam from the engine, and are supplied with all the modern appliances. The dining cars are furnished in a most sumptuous manner, and the tables groan under the luxuries of the various seasons. The trains make splendid time, the Albert Lea and great Rock Island routes being conspicuously known for the speed their trains make. The "Cannon Ball" between Minneapolis and St. Louis is a magnificent train, and well deserves its name, as it traverses the miles between the two cities on wings almost as "swift as meditation, or the thoughts of love." Very shortly a through chair car service will be established to Kansas City and Denver by way of St. Joseph, Missouri, in connection with the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad, which is part of the Great Rock Island Route. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Chicago trains run into the Rock Island depot, a superb structure which has recently been much improved by the addition of two stories, which now contain the general offices of that company. It is one of the handsomest depots in the Garden City, and is convenient to all the hotels in the big city.

That the Minneapolis & St. Louis road is ably officered and well managed, is self-evident. It is rapidly getting from under the shadow of the dark cloud that encompasses it, and with two or three more years as prosperous as this has been, it will speedily take the rank which belongs to it, that of one of the most prosperous and best regulated railroads in the United States.

Important towns on line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. will receive special attention at the hands of our correspondents and artists in future publications.

VIEWS ON LINE ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

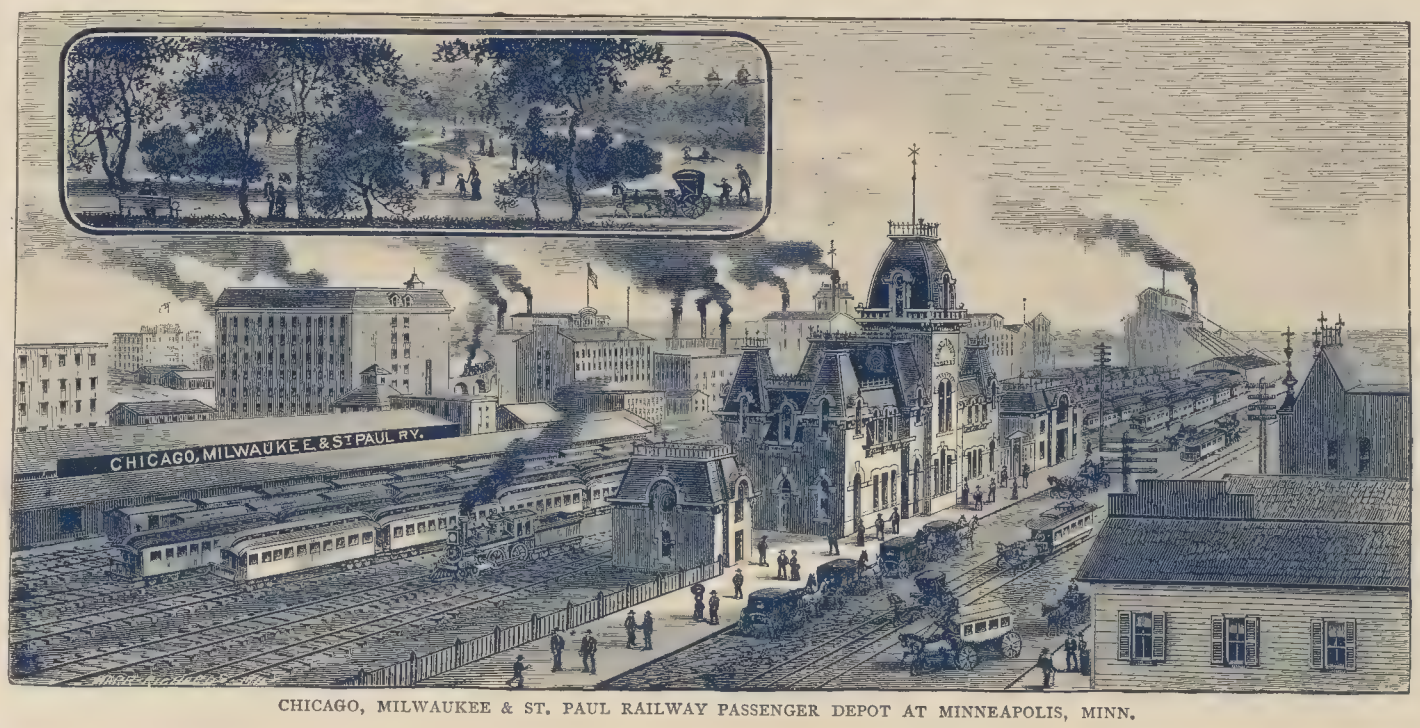
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad is the longest line owned by one company in the world, being 5,670 miles in length, and its tracks run through a never-ending panorama of all that is entrancing in the way of sublime scenery.

When one reflects on the number of people who annually cross the water in search of pleasure, and remembers how little there is over there that can be compared to the beauties of America, it is strange that people evince such a desire to view the so-called wonders of the continent without first seeing the glories of their own land.

A journey over the lines of the C. M. & St. P. alone would demonstrate to these seekers after the alleged glories of the Old World that there is more that is sublimely beautiful in Uncle Sam's domains than in all the lands ruled over by all the kings, queens and kaisers of Europe. Between Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, over the Hastings & Dakota Division to Aberdeen and Roscoe, from the Cream City west by two routes to Woonsocket on the one hand and Chamberlain, Dakota, on the other; from the Garden City of Chicago to Omaha, on the banks of the "Big Muddy," and from Marion, Iowa, to the "City on the Kaw," the country presents one never-ending panorama of beautiful scenes. Over a stone ballasted steel track, as level as a board, a flight of eighty-five miles as swift as that of a carrier pigeon, lands the traveler in Milwaukee, the first point of importance from Chicago, on the Northwestern route. This is the metropolis of the Badger State, than which no finer place can be found for location and settlement, presenting, as it does, the benefits of a new, unopened country without its disadvantages, for the complete system of railroads opens up every portion of the State, bringing city and country closely together, each to work in the other's interest. From the busy, bustling city, through the towns, villages and hamlets, to the unbroken forests and prairies, the immigrant can take his choice, selecting both locality and occupation, that seem to offer him the greatest pecuniary reward for the honest toil he is willing to give in return.



CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY PASSENGER DEPOT AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

While the State has been vastly improved, and large cities built with the wealth accumulated by well-directed energy in the past, there is still plenty of room for development. At no time have inducements to settle in Wisconsin been so great as at present, for the years through which the pioneers have labored, and the results which they have accomplished, have been of vast benefit to the immigrant.

The climate of the State is healthy and invigorating. The winters bring plenty of snow, and occasionally the temperature falls below freezing, but the atmosphere is dry like unto that of Minnesota and Dakota, and invigorates the inhabitants of the State. The springs are occasionally a little backward, but the summers and falls combine to render Wisconsin one of the fairest countries that the sun ever shone upon. All the trees, plants and grains known in the Eastern States thrive and do well in Wisconsin. Hop culture has for years formed an important item in the agricultural resources of the State, and tobacco is a most luxuriant crop, finding a ready sale among Eastern dealers. The C., M. & St. Paul touches at all the important towns and cities in the State, and possesses valuable land interests in many of the very best localities in this fair State.

From Milwaukee north the road penetrates the broad prairies of the North Star State, Minnesota, which contains a greater amount of interior lake and river surface than any other State in the Union except Florida. The climate is dry, bracing and healthy, the winters being somewhat severe, but invigorating, the springs usually early, and the summers and falls perfectly delightful. Although well adapted to stock raising, agriculture forms the principal occupation, fully one-half of the population being engaged in tilling the soil. For this reason Minnesota has come to be called, in conjunction with Dakota, the granary of America. Thousands of immigrants take up land within its borders annually, there being still plenty open to selection.

From Minneapolis, in a southerly direction, or from Milwaukee west, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul penetrates the great commonwealth of Iowa, which is pre-eminently an agricultural State, the true source of whose greatness lies in the capacity of her soil to supply those staples necessary for the sustenance of mankind. To persons desirous of opening new farms, the prairie offers many advantages over a timbered country, and in the summer, with its luxuriant grasses and flowers of every hue, it presents the aspect of a garden rather than a wilderness. These grasses, instead of being coarse and destitute of nourishment, are almost equal to tame grasses, and afford excellent pasturage for stock. This stock raising, has assumed vast proportions, becoming in fact one of the leading industries of the State, and there is no branch of agriculture which yields so large a return upon the amount invested as does this. The climate is healthful and invigorating, the pure running water, with an admirable system of drainage, and an absence of sloughs and swamps rendering the atmosphere most salubrious at all seasons of the year.

South from Cedar Rapids, Ia., in a direct line, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul operates its own road into Kansas City, Mo., tapping the richest, because the most northerly portion of the State. Missouri has just begun to attract the attention of the East and North that its manifold attractions of soil and climate have merited for years. There is a large amount of public domain vacant, and there are numerous fine farms for sale at bargains. The soil is unsurpassed for fertility, and abounds in numerous fine streams of water, and possesses a number of the finest coal mines found in the Western country. It has also fine building rock, good limestone, and the largest iron deposits in the world. Numerous fine cities abound. It is well supplied with railroads, has the finest of timber, medicinal springs in abundance, and a climate that is a happy medium between the cold of the North and the dull, monotonous heat of the South.

West from Chicago a line runs through Northern Illinois, a distance of over 300 miles, the advantages of which, as a place of residence, are without number. Almost in a straight line the C., M. & St. P. runs out through Southern Iowa, and at Council Bluffs and Omaha forms connections which enable it to ticket passengers or land seekers into the heart of the broad prairies of Nebraska, to the vast mineral deposits of the Centennial State, to the ranch of the cowboy and the cattleman in Wyoming, and even to the Pacific laved sands of the Golden State itself. At Kansas City connection is had with lines of road that gridiron the State of Kansas in every direction, so that the amount of business done by the road can no longer be, if it has been, a matter for marvel.

In this way almost every city and town in the country can be reached, over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. From Milwaukee north it runs through the heart of the finest agricultural country in existence, reaching the most famous summer resorts in the Northwest. Among these important towns and resorts are Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Ripon, Berlin, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Watertown, Portage City, Kilbourn City, with its wonderful dells, and Tomah, an important town whence a branch of the road runs up into the lumber regions reaching such points as Wassau, Merrill and Tomahawk. From Tomah west the road reaches Sparta, a beautiful resort; La Crosse, a great commercial city; Winona, another excellent business center; Wabasha, a good town, whence another branch runs to Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls and Cedar Falls; Lake City, another pleasant summer resort; Red Wing, Hastings, St. Paul and Minneapolis. From Hastings the Hastings & Dakota reaches all the important towns and cities in Minnesota and Dakota, such as Granite Falls, Montevideo and Ortonville, in the former State, and Milbank, Brown's Valley and Aberdeen in the Territory. At Ortonville a branch known as the Fargo Southern reaches to the ambitious Territorial city, running through a good country and tapping a number of important towns. From Aberdeen the road runs to Ipswich, Roscoe, Edgeley, south by way of Redfield to Woonsocket and Mitchell. From the latter town a branch runs west to Chamberlain and south to Scotland, Elk Point, Sioux City and Manilla, where it strikes the main line for Omaha and all points west to the Pacific Coast, via the Union Pacific Railway.

From La Crosse, Wis., another branch runs through Southern Minnesota by way of Austin, Albert Lea, Wells, Pipestone and Egan direct to Woonsocket, Dakota. At Egan a branch runs south to Sioux Falls and Elk Point, where connection is made for Sioux City and for points on the line between Omaha and Chicago. From Milwaukee another branch runs due west by way of Madison and Prairie du Chien, Wis., and McGregor, Ia., and at the latter point a line runs north to Minneapolis and St. Paul, and south by the side of the river to Dubuque and Sabula, where it strikes the main line to Chicago. At Calmar, about fifty miles west of McGregor, another branch runs north through Austin, Owatonna, Faribault, Northfield and Farmington into the twin cities. From Jackson Junction, just a few miles west of Calmar, a branch runs south to Davenport and Rock Island, and at Monticello, on the latter line, the newly constructed and popular Kansas City branch is reached, which passes through Anamosa, Marion, Cedar Rapids, Ottumwa, Chillicothe, Mo., and the famous Excelsior Springs, with its mammoth hotel, and into Kansas City. From Jackson Junction above referred to, the Iowa division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul runs out through New Hampton, Charles City, Nora Springs, Mason City, Emmetsburg and Spencer, where connection is made for the far-famed Spirit Lake, Canton, Mitchell and Chamberlain. From Chicago north the road runs to Racine, from which point another branch reaches the important towns of Elkhorn and Beloit, whence a road runs north and south to Janesville in the former, and to Davis Junction, in the latter direction.

From Chicago west the C. & C. B. division of the road runs out through Elgin, Freeport, Forreston, Lanark, Savanna, and a number of other more or less important towns to Council Bluffs and Omaha, where, as previously stated, connection is made for all points on the Union Pacific and points in Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming and Pacific Coast cities.

From this it will be seen that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is one of the most extensive systems in the country. In Illinois it operates 316 miles of track; in Wisconsin, 1,304 miles; in Iowa, 1,572 miles; in Minnesota, 1,122 miles; in Dakota, 1,216 miles; in Missouri, 140 miles, and the end is not yet. It has terminals in such large cities as Chicago, Milwaukee, LaCrosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and along its lines are hundreds of thriving cities, towns, villages and hamlets. From the management manufacturing interests receive encouragement, and all branches of trade are fostered. The railroad company has a just appreciation of the value of its patrons, and demonstrates that appreciation in every possible way, and its magnificent earnings point conclusively to the fact that the good feeling which it has for the traveling and shipping public is fully and fervently reciprocated. The popularity of the line with both classes of customers is fully attested by the fact that, notwithstanding the severest kind of competition, both from old and new lines, the company continues to do an immense and largely increasing business. In point of freight and passenger equipment it is not surpassed by any line in the United States. On all its through lines it operates the most perfectly equipped trains of sleeping, parlor and dining cars and day coaches known to the modern car builder.

The freight business of the road is simply enormous, shippers having confidence in its ability to send their goods through on quick time, owing to the company's stupendous equipment. Even in the busiest season of the year, the fall and winter months, the patrons of the road are never compelled to wait for cars.

In one point the C. M. & St. Paul excels all others, and that is in regard to summer resort business. For years it has been regarded as the summer resort road, all the best points in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa at which to pass the heated term being either reached by its lines or a close connection formed for them.

The Railway Company issues a free illustrated guide to its summer resorts, entitled "COOL RETREATS." This little book is a gem, both in the beauty of the cuts, as also in the descriptions of these resorts, which bring the scenes vividly before one. It will be sent to any address upon application to A. V. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

POPULAR SUMMER RESORTS IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

On the Line Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN

RAILROAD.

ONE could not leave Chicago, the commercial center of the West, in any other direction, and in thrice the distance find Nature robed so nearly in the garb which she herself has woven as when she greets him from the windows of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway cars eight or ten hours' ride from his starting point.

The wild original aspect of nature still prevails; the swamp moss holds the fresh imprint of moccasined feet; wild, curious eyes that belong to antlered heads peer curiously through the stately, columned aisles of pine, until, startled by the rush and screech of steam, their owner wheels about, and with rapidity born of fright vanishes, a shadow in the distant shade, without seeming fairly to touch the earth. The lumbering cub tumbles from his perch and swiftly disappears in the depths of the primeval forest, old and grand, through which the train is plunging. Now and then the hollow rumble of trestle work beneath us presages a wide vista on either side of forest green lining the sides of a sloping valley or a precipitous ravine, through which plunges and sparkles a stream of amber, alive with the "speckled beauties" of the sportsman's heaven. In the secret depth of the ravines exist the cedar swamps, the winter homes of the timid deer. Congregated in numbers, and kept from roaming because their sharp hoofs puncture the crust of snow and retard their progress, they choose some convenient spot within the cedar swamp whose floor of frozen moss gives them sustenance, while the interlocked evergreen branches overhead serve as a roof to protect them from the snow, and also as a larder when in long winters the scant supply of moss becomes exhausted.

Ever and anon, with long warning call ahead the engine, puffing and snorting, slacks its speed at a station where the surrounding town is one of those pioneer wonders of our West, every structure built of new lumber fresh from the mills; the streets still in process of transformation from field to highway, dozens and scores of houses, all new, giving evidence that this is one of those railroad towns which spring up in one night on the crest of some wave of excitement, that quickly peoples the hitherto untrod wastes which have been found to possess some valuable product.

The Milwaukee & Northern road along the northern half of its line is dotted with such towns, and it is not easy at first sight to explain the sudden rush of population, as there are no gold fields or oil regions here, but the wonderful iron ore discoveries made and being made just north of here, have done much to open up the travel through this region. The timber is very valuable, and the soil is rich enough for any purpose.

Considerable of the traffic and travel in this direction can be accounted for by these new industries and the incomparable attractions to sportsmen, but on second thoughts one finds himself wondering why all this region along the northern half of the Milwaukee & Northern line, rich as it is in lumber, mineral and agricultural resources, was not more thickly populated long ago. One must glance at the history of the State for answer, and he will find that the route traversed is one of the richest in historical interest that could be chosen within the limits of the State.

It was not until the year 1834 that a trade in lumber sprang up. In that year the first cargo was shipped from Green Bay to Chicago It was shipped on Devil River, at the mouth of Hell Creek. This was the initiatory step of a business whose rapid strides have given Wisconsin third rank among the lumber producing States of the Union, with a cutting in 1880 of over one billion logs.

If we turn this one fact over in our minds, what a picture is presented, or, like a kaleidoscope, what a varied series of pictures. Think of the millions of habitations reared of it; of the happy homes it shelters; of the vast manufacturing interests housed by it, whereby the needs of advancing civilization are supplied; of the smiling farms and green pastures inclosed, of the level highways with upraised ribs of steel and mighty spans across the chasms of nature, which have lengthened life by shortening time, until the great world which spins forever, spins down smoother grooves of change. Think of the countless blessings and unlimited benefit wrought by the hand of civilization from this one product. To this we must add the many others that this young State has produced, to see how soon she has blessed humanity by her existence, and how erroneously perverted were the first reports of this region.

Beside the settled population, building their homes and finding their livelihood in this State, there has come every summer of late years a crowd of pleasure seekers, rest seekers, health seekers and sportsmen, which, by its numbers, is becoming a feature of the life of the State. Quietly Wisconsin has made her reputation as a summer paradise, but just as surely as Florida has made hers as a winter resort. Without advertising, thousands have come to know that a "trip to Wisconsin" is a place marked with a white stone in one's memory. Its pleasures are its own individual characteristics.

No trip could be more interesting than the ride north from Milwaukee through Cedarburg, Random Lake, Elkhart Lake, Green Bay and Fort Howard. At Cedarburg inviting groves, rambling highways and graceful Cedar River—which, like all the rivers here, has its pretty waterfalls and rapids, or "rips," as the lumbermen call them—make it a justly popular resort for Milwaukeeans, and many who visit its quiet shades for summer rest and recreation.

Near Random Lake Station one finds the cause of its name in a queerly shaped lake that seems to have been dropped or thrown there, utterly by chance, or at random. A more appropriate name for it would be hard to imagine. It is said to be a splendid fishing ground, and some there are who would rather spend their summer vacation among the simple country residences near Random Lake than on the crest of the White Mountains or in the finest hotel at Saratoga.

At Elkhart Lake one finds the summer resort proper of this region. The hotels are huge structures, full of large, airy rooms, surrounded on every floor by wide balconies, which overlook on one side beautiful lawns and flower decked gardens laid out with pretty graveled walks, winding in and out among the shrubbery, and beyond a beautiful and restful vista of peaceful farming country, embroidered in the immortal verdure of the pines, and on the other side the inexpressible beauties of Elkhart Lake.

The drives around this lake are like boulevards lined with wild flowers, showing every color conceivable in their great profusion. The palest of delicate pinks, the richest and gaudiest of crimson or scarlet—light yellow and deep golden, the purest white and richest of blues. The morning glory, the wild honeysuckle, sweet william, phlox, buttercups, wild strawberry—the dragon's tongue, red and white clover, wild rose, and acres upon acres of feathery ferns. The golden rod and the beautiful white blossoms and rich red berry of the elder are also there, while above them sways the somber green of pine and cedar relieved by the bright blossoms of some wild berry tree, and in between gleams against the ever living green the ghost-like trunks of the white birch. From the bark of this tree, the canoe of many an Indian maiden and many a dusky brave was made, to upbear them o'er the placid waters a-fishing, a-hunting, a-wooing and a-warring in days of old, ere the white man with his idle baubles had stolen from them this fat game larder of their fathers.

This model summer resort, which is destined to take its place among the very first in the West, is only a little more than fifty miles from Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee & Northern road passes through a most attractive portion of the State on its way there.

Green Bay with Fort Howard, on the opposite bank of the river, have advantages that have gained for them a well-deserved popularity. Two hundred and thirteen miles north of Chicago, and with extensive pine lands within a short distance, they have that anti-malarial climate for which the northern lake country is so much frequented. There is an abundance of duck-shooting, also deer and bear hunting in the season, when venison is brought in by the wagon-load. The fishing also, is exceptionally good, tons of fish being shipped away by rail every year. Tourists can have all the sailing or boating they care for at next to no expense, steam yachts making frequent trips on the bay, when a delightful afternoon's sail may be had.

The public supply of water is peculiarly pure and clear, derived from artesian wells, a thousand feet deep. A wonderful mineral spring exists here that is particularly effective in curing dyspepsia. Beyond Green Bay farms are few and far between, the country, clear through to Lake Superior, being given up to the great interests of lumbering and mining.

From this place the road plunges through unbroken primeval forest—a tunnel, earth below, heaven above, and stately somber pines at either side; here and there is a deep rock cut.

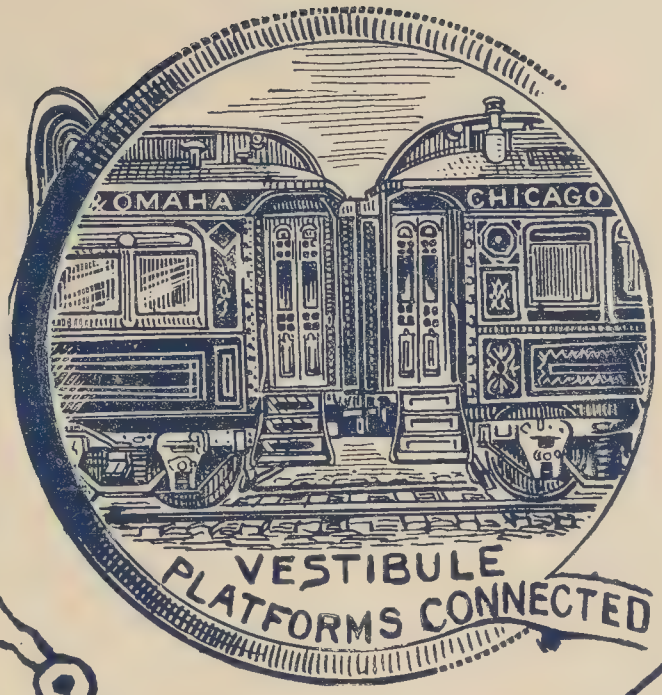
This sketch of country is one of the most remarkable hunting fields in the world, the many streams and several lakes near the road abound in fish which are waiting for the sportsmen who are fast coming to realize where they can find genuine sport. Ellis Junction forms quite a center for parties on fishing trips. Chief among the resorts near this place is Lake Noquebay, which is about four miles from the junction and three miles from the railroad track, where parties wishing to visit the lake can get off. The lake is a lovely one, set down, as it were, in the midst of the forests. It is about four and a-half miles long and three miles wide. Its shores are lined with heavy forests, appearing like thickly wooded bluffs.

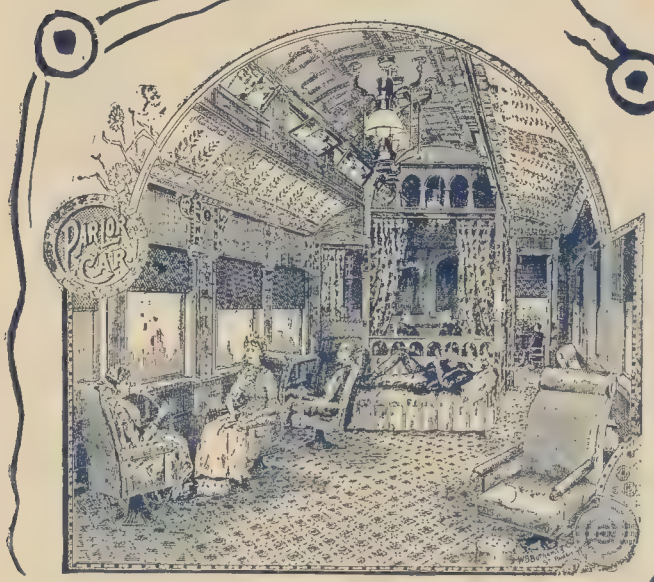
HUNTING SCENE IN WISCONSIN ON LINE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Well may Madame de Genlis, recurring to the scenes of her early rural life, write thus: "Oh, how much sweeter it is to recall to my mind the walks and sports of my happy rural life than the pomp and splendor of the palaces I have since inhabited! All the courts, once so brilliant, are now faded. All the projects which were then built with so much confidence, have become chimeras. The impenetrable future has cheated alike the security of princes and the ambition of courtiers. Versailles is dropping into ruins, the gardens of Chantilly, of Isle-Adam, are destroyed. I should now look in vain for vestiges of that former grandeur which I once admired there; but I should find the banks of the Loire as smiling as ever, the meadows of St. Aubin as full of violets and lilies of the valley, and its woods loftier and fairer. There are no vicissitudes for the eternal beauties of nature, and while amidst blood-stained revolutions, palaces, marble columns, statues of bronze, and even cities themselves disappear, the simple flowers of the field, regardless of the storm, grow into beauty and multiply forever."

"Men may come and men may go,
But they go on forever."

This road offers undoubtedly one of the most pleasurable routes for a trip to this enchanted region, or for a pleasure jaunt in any direction. Its cars are commodious, and furnished with every convenience known to modern railway science. Its trains leave and arrive at the large cities at convenient hours for business men. One can leave Chicago or Milwaukee at a convenient hour in the morning to view the entrancing panorama displayed by it, or at his usual bedtime may take a berth in either of those bustling, busy cities, and breakfast on brook trout, venison or bear steak, captured since he sought his rest.





The North-Western Line

—WITH ITS—

RECORD FOR FAST TIME

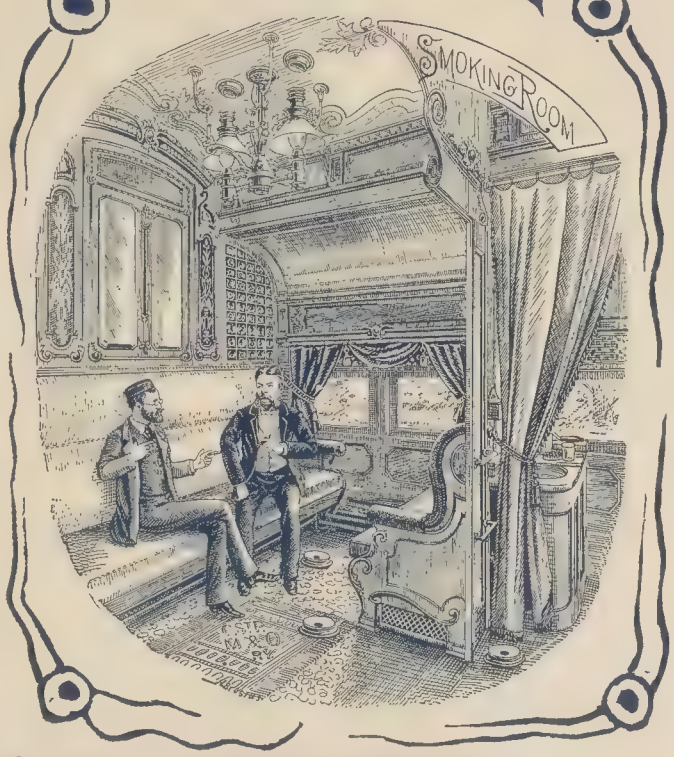
Is well known to every ticket agent in the Country, and they all take pleasure in selling tickets over it.

Principal Offices of the North-Western Line

ARE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

ST. PAUL, 159 East Third Street.
MINNEAPOLIS, 13 Nicollet House Block.
DULUTH, 332 Hotel St. Louis Block.
OMAHA, 1401 Farnam Street.
PORTLAND, ORE., 4 Washington Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, 2 New Montgomery St.
CHICAGO, 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; Grand Pacific Hotel; Palmer House; 22 Fifth Ave., and Wells Street Station.
NEW YORK CITY, 409 Broadway.
BOSTON, 5 State Street.

Any information desired about tickets and rates not obtainable at your starting point, or at above offices, will be cheerfully furnished on application to either of the undersigned.



THE PASSENGER EQUIPMENT OF THE "NORTHWESTERN LINE" IS NOT SURPASSED.

E. W. WINTER, General Manager.
JAS. T. CLARK, Gen'l Freight Agent.
T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
F. B. CLARKE, Gen'l Traffic Manager.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

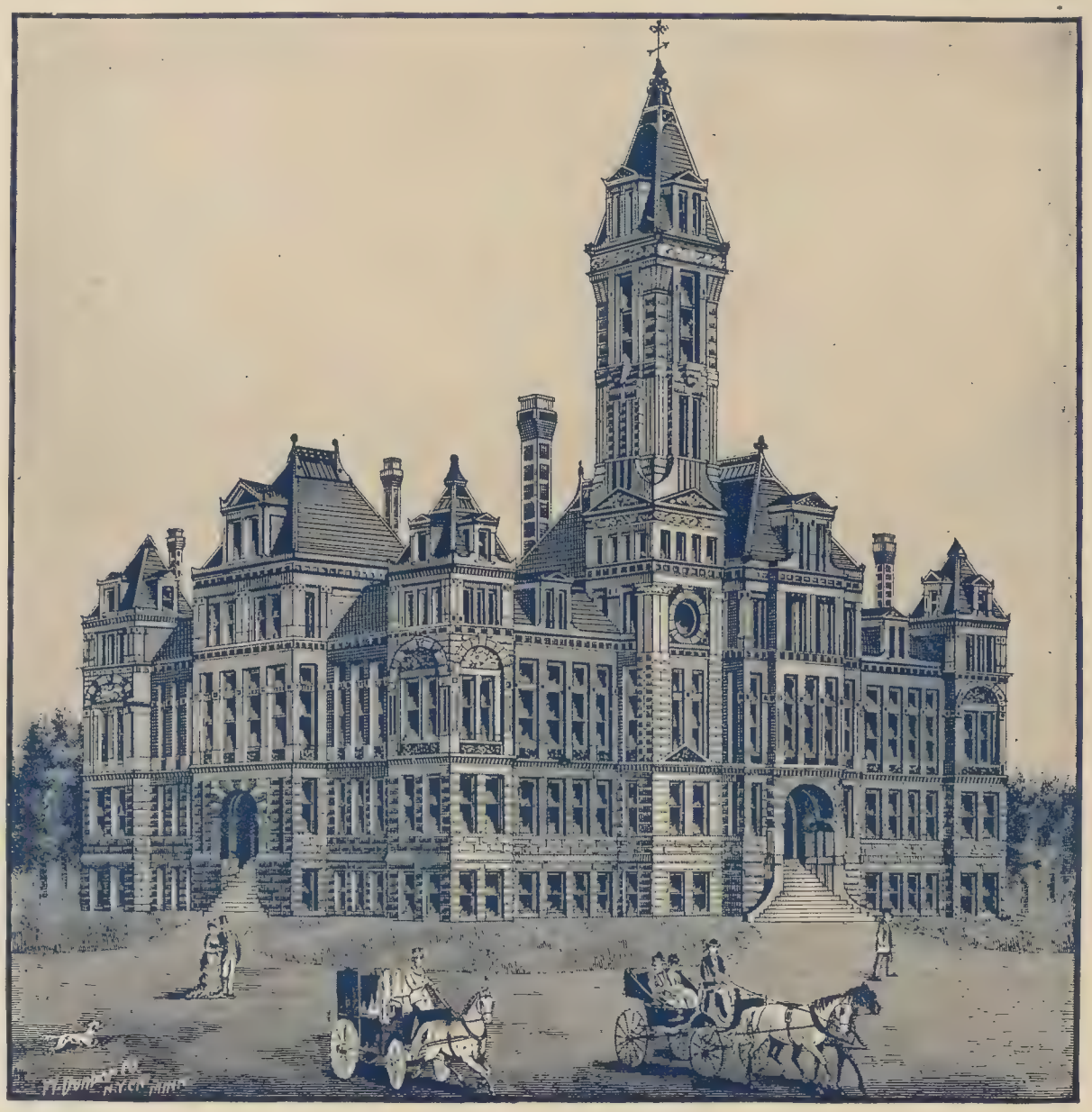
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RY.

BUT three short years have elapsed since the papers announced in a modest way the incorporation of a new railroad under the style and title of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad. The officials equally as unostentatiously took up their headquarters in St. Paul, and began the work of getting the road ready for business. One by one the preliminary steps were taken, right of way was secured, cuts made, embankments and bridges built, and then it was formally announced that beginning on a certain day trains would be run to Lyle, over the new line, where connection would be made with the Illinois Central by way of Waterloo and Forreston, thence to Aurora over the Chicago & Iowa, and into the Garden City over the C., B. & Q. Railroad. Time went on, and the road went on with it, the energetic workers who were at the back of the project sparing neither pains nor expense in the carrying out of the idea, which was the building up of a gigantic system, which would ere long be one of the most prominent in the railway world. Soon it was announced that the line was opened to Oelwein, then it was given out that the company had secured the Dubuque & Dakota line running across the country from Sumner to Hampton. Simultaneously with that it was stated that Mr. Stickney was building a road of his own into Chicago; then again the papers said that a branch was being built from Oelwein to Kansas City, by way of Waterloo, Marshalltown and St. Joe, Mo., and next a notification was made that tickets would be sold to those points; and then the road came to be recognized as a powerful factor in the transportation business of the country. Later it was deemed expedient to change the name, and thus it came to be called the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. When it was first built the wiseacres predicted that it would have a "hard row to hoe," as it ran through a section of country which is gridironed with lines, but those who thought this, little knew the temper and resources of the people behind the new road. With unlimited capital and boundless energy, the president of the road and his co-laborers went ahead with their project, and the first thing the remainder of the railroad world knew was that the C., St. P. & K. C. Railway was running its own palatial trains through to Chicago without change, and that in point of equipment and speed it was the peer of any railroad in the United States. Not content with his triumph in railroad circles, Mr. Stickney organized the St. Paul Stock Yards Co., and with the co-operation of the railroad the yards speedily came into being, and to-day are recognized as fully as valuable as any in the country.

Leaving St. Paul the train crosses the "Father of Waters" by a long and well constructed iron bridge, which runs diagonally across the river, beneath the Robert Street bridge. It is provided with a large draw, and is in every respect a model structure. Steaming around, the growing city of South St. Paul is reached and passed through. To the left of the train are the stock yards which contain a number of very substantial buildings, and are perfect in their appointments, every conceivable facility being afforded to shippers for taking care of their stock, then Juan Grove, a delightful suburb of the saintly city is whizzed by, and in due course Randolph, an important and thriving little town, is reached. This is the crossing of the Cannon Valley division of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, between Mankato and Red Wing, and it is quite a busy place. Leaving Randolph, a number of minor points are passed, among the most prominent of which is Kenyon, which, though a new town, is a good business point. The next place is Dodge Center, a thriving town which is the crossing of Winona & St. Peter Railroad, which runs between Winona and St. Peter, by way of Mankato. At Hayfield Junction a few miles below, the road branches off, passing through Taopi, New Hampton, Sumner, Oelwein, Dubuque and Sycamore, into Chicago. At Oelwein, the afternoon train from Chicago, and the night train from Minneapolis meet, and passengers for Mankato, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City make a transfer, arriving in the capital of the Hawkeye State in time for breakfast. At Lyle, just below Austin, connection is made with the Central Iowa, with which the Kansas City has a traffic arrangement. From Hayfield Junction east, and from Oelwein south, the road runs through a magnificent country, as in fact, it does through its entire length. Hampton and Sumner before referred to, are both excellent specimens of bright, vigorous towns, Sumner especially, it being the end of a division, having the round house and shops of the old Dubuque & Dakota road, now owned and operated, and a part of the system of the Kansas City line. On this road are Waverly, a prosperous business center, with a population of about 4,000 people; Shell Rock, Clarksville and Hampton, a junction point of the Kansas City line, and the Central Iowa.

On the Oelwein branch are a number of good points. Prominent among them are Waterloo and Cedar Falls, the latter of which is reached by a branch running from Wilson Junction, to Marshalltown, the next large town, which is considerable of a railroad center, having the Central Iowa; Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, and other roads. Des Moines, the capital of the Hawkeye State, is next reached. This has a population of about 40,000, and is an excellent business point. During the sessions of the legislature it is as gay as any capital in the country, the wealth, beauty and culture of the great commonwealth assembling there to enjoy the festivities consequent upon the meeting of the law makers. At Des Moines connection is made with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Keokuk & St. Louis, and a number of other prominent roads. From Des Moines the Kansas City line runs direct to St. Joseph, Missouri, where connection is made with the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs for Kansas City and all points in Kansas and the South; with the Kansas & Nebraska for points in Kansas; with the Wabash Western for Missouri points. Thus it is that the line may be and is considered one of the best routes between Minnesota points and Kansas City.

From Oelwein into Chicago the road runs through a country rich in farming lands. On each side of it for many miles smiling cornfields and golden fields of grain are prominent features of the landscape. Nor is the line without interest from a scenic standpoint; while, of course, it does not possess such a wealth of scenery as the Northern Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado Midland, nor a number of others which have been and are still denominated the scenic lines of America, there are, as will be seen by the opposite page, many points of interest which almost entitles it to the use of the name picturesque. These scenes are nearly all in the neighborhood of the Mississippi River, which the road crosses, over a superb iron bridge at Dubuque. In one of them depicted on the opposite page, the road passes through a narrow gorge formed by the base of a hill on the one side and a rocky eminence standing alone on the other. At another it sweeps on a series of undulating curves around the foot of a declivity, and by the side of a swiftly flowing stream, the surrounding hills and valleys being one mass of luxuriant verdure. But enough has been said of the scenery to indicate that a trip over the road is one of unalloyed pleasure. In the first place excellent time is made through a country rich in farm lands, and dotted over with vigorous villages, towns and cities, from all of which the line draws a full measure of support, and while the grandeur of a mountain district is absent there is enough of a grim character about the high hills around Dubuque and Galena to lend the claim of variety to the prospect.



NEW CITY HALL, ST. PAUL.

The company has built its own cars. They are light in color, cherry, ash and oak being favorite woods, and are elaborately finished. The ordinary passenger cars have the air of luxury which formerly pertained to sleepers alone, and as for sleepers, they are marvels of finished construction. As is well known now, the patents which formerly made the manufacture of sleeping cars a monopoly have expired, and any railroad company with the capital and enterprise, may build something to excel anything in the past, if it chooses. The feature which is most striking about these new cars is their lightness and roominess. So much plate glass in a car was never seen before, and the appointments, exterior and interior, are in keeping throughout. What is the attractive feature of the train, though, even to occupants of the sleepers or the boudoir car, is the buffet smoking car. It is simply a bright parlor, in which heavy leather-covered arm chairs are scattered about, and in which the porter can put up little tables at a moment's notice, and here, properly, allusion is made to what is a new idea in train buffet management. The traveler knows what it is to be robbed when he buys a sandwich, or a piece of chicken, or a cup of coffee on a train. The new company reaching out for the Northwestern passenger business proposes to make its money in fares, not in petty levies. No more than cost price is exacted for what is had from the buffet. So it is that when a man leans back in an easy chair, has a table set before him and then consumes his coffee and sandwich and hands the porter 50 cents, he is astonished to have 40 cents handed back.

The people of the rich country the new road traverses, are very enthusiastic over it. It gives them swift and direct communication with Chicago, and opens up an extensive trade to this city, extending beyond the Mississippi. A more beautiful country than that of such counties as Kane, DeKalb, Ogle, Stephenson and Jo Daviess, it would be hard to find. The same comment applies with scarcely less force to the country passed through by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, between Dubuque and St. Paul. That portion of Iowa and Minnesota traversed is especially picturesque. The whole region is rich, and is growing in wealth. As a pleasure trip alone, for the sake of the scenery the journey is worth making.

After leaving Dubuque the train runs through a splendid country until within a few miles of the city of Freeport, which town it passes at a distance, the big tunnel is reached. As shown on the opposite pages a train is just emerging from it. From this point into Chicago the road touches a number of good business points, notably Sycamore and St. Charles, and then dashes into their own depot on Fifth avenue, where connection is made for all points east, west, north or south.

In the point of equipment the road is second to none. The company operates their own dining cars, and the sleeping car service is in the hands of the famous Mann Company, who run both boudoir and sleeping cars. The dining cars are of a new pattern, having double tables on one side and single on the other, the latter being principally for the convenience of ladies traveling alone. The cars are all built of solid mahogany, and are beautiful both in design and finish. The day coaches are all provided with lavatories in one end, and are in every respect models of comfort and convenience. In most respects the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad is as well equipped for passenger service as any road in the world; it certainly is second to none, which is demonstrated by their enormously increasing passenger business.

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